

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1888.

NUMBER 42.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 9th Senator Stewart spoke against the frequency of pension votes and Senator Vest defended the President's act. The Senate then took up the bill to amend the Inter-State law, and after some discussion the bill passed. Several bridge bills passed, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned. In the House a resolution to produce the Adams of Illinois, requiring the special committee appointed to investigate trusts to report, and a resolution by Mr. Ford, of Michigan, for a special committee to inquire into excessive immigration (referring to pauper labor) were referred. The House then resumed consideration of the tariff bill. The main feature of interest was the rejection of Mr. Cannon's amendment for free sugar and a bounty to produce it. This item created a lengthy debate, and when disposed of the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 10th Mr. Sherman offered a resolution directing the Finance Committee to inquire into any bills referred to it that might appear to foster trusts or combinations that tend to prevent due competition in articles of domestic growth or manufacture, or imposed articles. Senator Vest introduced a bill to amend the act to punish post-office crimes. It refers to the act to collect agencies. The Fisheries treaty was then taken up in open session and Senator Hearst spoke against it. Adjourned. Immediately after the reading of the journal the House went into committee on the White on the tariff bill, and debate continued during the day. At the evening session a number of bills passed granting right of way through Indian reservations to railroads.

The Senate held a short and uninteresting session on the 11th. The conference report on the Post-office Appropriation bill was agreed to as to several items: one fixes the rate on seeds at one cent for two ounces. Another conference was called on the subject of the Sea Coast Defense bill was taken up but the Senate adjourned without action. In the House a conference was ordered on the Land Forfeiture bill. A report of disagreement on the Agricultural Appropriation bill was submitted to the House, however, accepted the Senate amendment of \$100,000 for sorghum sugar experiments. The tariff bill was then taken up and its consideration occupied the day. At the evening session the bill providing for taking the eleventh census. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 12th a resolution to print extra copies of the committee's report on seven vetoed pension bills furnished the text for a technical debate. The conference report received some consideration in open session. The bill referring to the Court of Claims (certain claims for labor performed since 1868 by Government employees in excess of eight hours per day was under consideration when the Senate adjourned. In the House, after routine business, consideration of the tariff bill was resumed, the wool schedule being under discussion. An executive session was held for the consideration of certain pension bills.

AFTER transacting unimportant business in the Senate on the 13th discussion of the Fisheries treaty was resumed in open executive session and Senator Dolph spoke in opposition to the treaty. The conclusion of which the Senate adjourned until Monday. In the House the conference report on the Post-office Appropriation bill was presented in which an agreement had been reached on all amendments except the subsidy clause. The rates for seeds, bulbs, plants, etc., is placed at one cent for two ounces. Debate on the subsidy amendment, which Mr.ingham, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend by reducing from \$200 to \$100 and agree to, was continued until recess. At the evening session twenty-four pension bills passed.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Elliott Sandford, of New York, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah; John W. Judd, of Tennessee, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah; Hugh W. Weir, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Justice and Charles H. Berry, of Minnesota, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Idaho; Roderick Ross, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Dakota; John B. Keastley, of Iowa, to be United States Judge for the District of Alaska.

The President has recognized Gustavo Zanotti Blanco, Consul of Italy at Denver; Camillo Bertola, Consul of Italy at New Orleans; Paolo Bajocchi, Consul of Italy at Chicago, and Polhemus Hudson, Consul of the Argentine Republic at Chicago.

SENATOR DOLPH, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, has reported favorably a bill to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States reported in the House by Mr. Belmont, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, as a substitute for all bills before the committee relating to Chinese immigration.

CHARLES, or Samuel Campbell, the half-breed, who married Miss Cora Belle Bellows, called on the President at the White House recently, accompanied by his bride. It is said that Rev. W. N. Cleveland, brother of the President, will be one of the commissioners to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for a division of their reservation in Dakota.

MR. RANDALL was reported considerably improved in health at Washington on the 12th.

GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP, Minister to Russia, and Lambert Tree, Minister to Belgium, are reported preparing to resign their respective posts.

HON. MR. RANDALL had four hemorrhages at Washington on the night of the 13th, which left him extremely weak.

REV. MR. CLEVELAND, appointed as a member of the Sioux Land Commission, is not a brother of the President, as at first reported.

THE EAST.

The New York State Republican convention has been set for Saratoga, August 28. Cornelius N. Bliss has been elected chairman of the executive committee.

FIRE at New London, Conn., the other night destroyed the New London & Northern railroad and machine shops, causing \$50,000 loss.

EDWARD A. DEACONS, a tramp, was hanged at Rochester, N. Y., recently, for the murder of Mrs. Ada Stone, who had refused him food.

JESSE C. SMITH, ex-Senator and Brigadier-General, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., recently of paralysis at the age of eighty years.

The livery stable of H. C. Springer, at Buffalo, N. Y., was entirely destroyed by fire the other morning. Two employes, James Burkhardt and Richard Brennan, were burned to death. Twenty-two horses were also burned. The loss was \$30,000, with \$10,000 insurance.

A TERRIBLE freshet was reported on the Monongahela, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 11th. One or two lives were lost. The damage to river property was thought to amount to \$1,000,000.

The State convention of Republican clubs met at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 11th. President B. R. Bedford, of Buffalo, in the chair. The report of the secretary showed 550 clubs in the State, with an aggregate membership of 75,000 to 80,000.

NICHOLAS VERRES SMITH, son-in-law of the late Horace Greeley, was a prisoner in the Yorkville (N. Y.) court recently charged by John Allen, proprietor of the Hotel Hamilton, of defrauding him out of \$315, the amount of his bill for board and lodging for his wife and family.

The manufacturers and dealers in cotton bagging have formed a combination in New York for the purpose of controlling the market and putting up the prices.

REV. O. D. KIMBALL, late pastor of the Baptist Church at Newton, Mass., has written letters confessing to the crimes charged against him last spring and asking forgiveness.

The mail train east on the Pennsylvania railroad struck and instantly killed Mrs. James Crusan and her nine-year-old daughter Annie near Latrobe, Pa., recently.

THE WEST.

FIRE destroyed eight blocks of Suisun, Cal., recently. It was impossible to estimate the loss. Over twenty-five residences were burned, among them that of Joseph McKean, member of Congress.

The corner stone of the administration building of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home two and one-half miles from Sandusky, O., was laid on the 11th with imposing ceremony.

LIVE stock and dressed beef rates from Chicago to the seaboard dropped another notch on the 11th. The Erie road reduced the rate on dressed beef to New York 1-2 cents, and the Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt roads, followed, making the same rates to New York, and in addition reducing the rate to Boston from 2 1-2 to 20 cents. Live stock rates were cut one cent to all seaboard points.

A SERIOUS fire was reported at Alpena, Mich., on the afternoon of the 11th. Half a mile of ground, three blocks wide, was destroyed, involving a loss of \$300,000.

GOVERNOR MOREHOUSE gave Maxwell, who was to have been hanged at St. Louis on the 13th for the murder of Preller, a respite of thirty days, but refused any commutation of sentence.

FRED REMINGTON, an artist on Harper's Weekly, who had been sketching mountains scenery, took morphine recently with suicidal attempt and died at Trinidad, Col. Unrequited love was thought to have caused the rash act.

JOHN ZACHAR, the Caledonia (Wis.) alleged faster, after an abstinence from food for fifty-three days, is reported to have again started his feed mill.

HENRY M. IVES has been indicted by the Hamilton County (O.) grand jury. What the offense was the court authorities refused to tell.

SIXTY Canadian laborers who had been working at Port Huron and other points in Michigan and living in Canada have been ordered to stay out of this country under the Alien Labor law.

CONGRESSMAN CROUSE, of the Twentieth Ohio district, has declined a renomination because of ill health.

EZRA STANFARD was hanged in the Ohio penitentiary recently for the murder of his former sweetheart, Alice Hancock, at Youngstown March 24, 1887.

There were rumors at Helena, Mont., on the 13th that an eastern bound passenger train went through the Rosebud river bridge, on the Northern Pacific, and that thirty persons were drowned.

CHIEF PIAH, the once notorious chief of the renegade Utes in North Park, Col., has ended his career by suicide. The old Indian shot himself on the old Navajo trail, about thirty miles south of the agency, about six weeks ago.

GENERAL HARRISON, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, talked to a deputation of 900 railroad men on the 13th.

MRS. RAWSON, who attempted to kill Attorney Whitney in a court room at Chicago some time ago, has been released on bail.

THE SOUTH.

The deepwater convention at Fort Worth, Tex., adopted resolutions that the Government appoint a board to seek the best point for a harbor on the Texas coast.

The large training stable of William Rae, at Danville, Ky., was burned the other night. Thirty-three head of fine horses were consumed. The total loss was \$83,000.

KELLY, ROPER & IRELLY, wholesale grocers, Memphis, Tenn., have assigned with \$103,000 liabilities, and assets nominally \$175,000.

The Democrats of Dallas County, Texas, have endorsed Hon. Henry M. Furman for Congress to succeed Judge Abbott, the present member.

The next meeting of the National Editorial Association has been set for San Antonio, Tex., November 1st, to be followed by a tour of Texas and Mexico.

J. T. MOOREHEAD has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth North Carolina district after 162 ballots.

W. S. DUCKWORTH, a leading book dealer of Nashville, Tenn., has been arrested and fined \$3 for selling copies of Zola's "La Terre." He promised to stop the sale.

By the fall of the gallery of the old Quaker Church at Alexandria, Va., during a negro entertainment the other night, one man was fatally and six women badly hurt.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred on the Virginia Midland railroad early on the morning of the 12th. The through southern train that left Alexandria at 11:25 the previous night went through a trestle between Orange Court House and Barbourville, a distance of fifteen feet, killing eight persons outright and wounding forty, some severely.

TERRIBLE suffering is reported in the lowlands of West Virginia as a result of the recent floods. Over 500 persons are in need of the necessities of life.

JOSEPH KELLY and his twin sister, Mrs. Margaret Kelly, while returning to their home in Tomlinson, near Little Rock, Ark., in a buggy, attempted to ford a stream when they were caught in the current and drowned. The bodies were recovered.

GENERAL.

The Austrian and Greek Consuls have complained to the Bulgarian Government that brigands had raided the railway station at Bellova and seized two Austrians and two Greeks and held them for ransom.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill giving electoral rights to all able to read and write and paying minimum taxes.

A DISPATCH from Cape Town, Africa, of the 12th says that the Zebeers coal mine at Kimberly had caught fire and five hundred miners were entombed and thought to have perished.

The St. James Gazette says: "It is semi-officially stated that the report published in the Pall Mall Gazette to the effect that Dowager Empress Victoria is virtually under arrest at Potsdam is an abominable fiction."

A TERRIBLE storm was reported off the New England coast on the night of the 12th. Many wrecks occurred, accompanied with loss of life.

The crop prospects in India are said to be improving with the cessation of the drought. All fear of a famine has passed away except in Orissa, where the drought still prevails.

The French Chamber of Deputies was in an uproar on the 12th. Boulanger called Floquet a liar and then resigned his seat, anticipating the censure about to be pronounced upon him by the President of the Chamber. It was thought that a duel would follow.

A REPORT has been received that an insurrection has occurred at Port au Prince, Hayti, and that the insurgents have burned 500 houses, including most of the public buildings.

The exports of breadstuffs from Southern Russia during the coming autumn are expected to be enormous. Reports from Odessa indicate a harvest of immense promise.

In the British House of Commons on the 12th, Mr. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, agreed to a motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the Times-Parnell charges.

Two hundred natives and twenty-five whites were killed in the recent mine disaster at Kimberly, South Africa.

The residence of the Queen of Serbia was raided by German police at Wiesbaden on the 13th and the Crown Prince forcibly taken from her. Much sympathy was expressed for her on account of this harsh proceeding.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended July 12 number for the United States, 216; Canada, 24; total, 240; compared with 214 the previous week and 179 the corresponding week last year.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has voted down by narrow majority a proposal to give the franchise to women.

MCHUGH, mayor of Sligo, Ireland, and editor of the Sligo Champion, was arrested recently on a charge of publishing land grabbing articles which advocated intimidation and incited to violence. He was released on bail.

A DUEL between Minister Floquet and General Boulanger occurred near Paris on the 13th. The General was quite seriously wounded in the neck. Floquet was only scratched.

A BRITISH regiment now in Egypt has been ordered to Zululand, as serious trouble is expected in South Africa.

The English Government will appoint an independent tribunal of judges to examine fully into the charges of the London Times.

THE LATEST.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., July 13.—The Missouri Dental Association now in session at Pertle Springs last evening elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, B. Q. Stevens, Hannibal; first vice-president, T. W. Reid, Macon; second vice-president, W. E. Tucker, Butler; recording secretary, John G. Harper, St. Louis; corresponding secretary, W. Conrad, St. Louis; treasurer, James A. Price, Weston. The present board of censors was re-elected and Pertle Springs unanimously selected as the place of the next annual meeting.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The report of the Civil-Service Commissioner will, it is said, please those who are interested in the war on women in the Government service. It is a fact that a number of Government officials are opposed to the employment of women in the Government service and that they have not hesitated to place obstacles in their way. The report of the Commissioner will show that the women who are in the Government service have attained a very high standard of excellence, and that in many instances the women make more accurate clerks than men.

DENISON, Tex., July 13.—Yesterday morning a coal oil lamp exploded in the livery stable of Harvest Bros., burning the building, feed and seven horses, several being very fine speeded horses. There was \$1,000 insurance on the building and only \$1,000 on the horses and feed. They estimate their loss at \$4,000. Several citizens lost horses, buggies, etc. The fire company responded quickly, but the hay being on the roof smothered the horses and the smoking was so dense that nothing could be gotten out.

CAMERON, Mo., July 13.—Dr. A. M. Collins, pastor of the Christian Church, was accused Wednesday of an attempt to commit an outrage on a twelve-year-old girl. The officers of the church held a meeting last night and while in session were made to believe that a mob was to lynch the doctor and they sent him to Maysville about midnight, whence he went to St. Joseph. The mob report proved to be false and it is now believed to be a case of blackmail.

CHANUTE, Kan., July 13.—As George Wickard, the twelve-year-old son of S. A. Wickard, traveling freight agent of the Southern Kansas railway, and two other boys who were cleaning an old revolver yesterday morning in some manner it was discharged and the bullet passed through his right thumb and abdomen. The wound is regarded as fatal, though it is impossible to tell whether the intestines were pierced or not.

PLEASANT HILL, Mo., July 13.—Fire here this morning destroyed seven stores, the buildings being completely destroyed but most of the stock was saved. The loss is over \$20,000.

LONDON, July 13.—The English Government will appoint an independent tribunal of judges to examine fully into the charges of the London Times.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The post-office at Olney, Rush County, has been discontinued.

The railroad commissioners have issued a circular urging upon coal dealers in the State the necessity of beginning early to lay in a supply of fuel for the people whom they supply. They also advise consumers, who are able to do so, to lay in their own supply of coal at an early date, and not wait, as has frequently been done, until the commencement of cold weather to get in their supply. The circular says: "During the past year more than 2,000 miles of railroad have been put into operation within this State and a large addition to its population has been made. This requires a very large addition to the amount of coal heretofore mined to supply the increased demand. Our information is, that the increase in facilities for mining coal has not kept pace with this increase in demand. Unless, therefore, a portion of this demand is supplied early, neither the capacity of the mines nor the rolling stock of the railroad company will be able to furnish the supply required, and a coal famine with all its attendant horrors will surely be the result."

HENRY W. MOORE, managing editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who recently eloped with the wife of John W. Norton, of that city, and took along a large sum of money belonging to Norton, was subsequently traced to Topeka and arrested.

THE friends and neighbors of Judge Martin called upon him to force upon his return home at Topeka and congratulated him upon his unanimous nomination for Governor by the State Democratic Convention.

GOVERNOR MARTIN has been chosen to fill one of the vacancies on the board of managers of the National Soldiers Homes.

MRS. JACOB RAPP, aged about fifty years, died at her home at Millwood, Leavenworth County, the other night. Owing to the loss of a great deal of property some time ago, her mind had become unsettled by fatigue, and about three weeks previously to her death she stopped at the Copeland hotel to take food up to the time of her demise. She claimed that obnoxious things were put in her victuals. She literally starved herself to death.

SUITS were recently commenced in the Supreme Court at Topeka to eject 300 settlers in Allen County from their farms. The controversy relates to about 30,000 acres of land in the county. It affects the rights of about 300 settlers who have been living on these lands for a great many years, and who, if they lose these suits, will lose their all. The trouble grows out of a land grant made by Congress in 1862 to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad.

GOVERNOR MARTIN has issued a proclamation organizing the county of Greeley, which completes the organization of all the counties of the State, making a total of 106. During the past three years a half Governor Martin has organized twenty-three counties, having an aggregate area of 18,633 square miles, a territory larger than that included within the boundaries of the three States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

The Register and Receiver of the United States land-office at Garden City have decided to recognize Syracuse as the county seat of Hamilton County.

At a meeting of the council of administration, G. A. R., department of Kansas, held at Emporia on the 6th, the department committee to arrange for transportation to the National Encampment at Columbus, were instructed to take charge of the transportation matters of the State reunion, to be held in Topeka the first week in October.

The committee consists of the following comrades: L. J. Webb, Topeka; E. C. Culp, Salina; W. W. Martin, Fort Scott; J. D. Barker, Girard; Murray Myers, Wichita; John A. Fulton, Sabetha; W. H. Caldwell, Beloit.

The United States Marshal for Kansas has arrested one Louis Strohl, a young man about twenty-three years old, on the charge of selling and offering for sale a contrivance alleged to be for counterfeiting gold coin, but which in reality only brightens a genuine coin, although giving the impression that it is spurious. In the machine resembles a small clock and is a very ingenious contrivance for playing a confidence game upon a person who might be enough of a rogue to attempt counterfeiting and possessed of sufficient greenness and capital to invest in it.

PENNSONS were granted the following Kansans on the 9th: William L. Seeter, of Hutchinson; John E. Hillstrom, of Randolph; George E. Oregan, of Oregan; George E. Peabody, of Peabody; Henry Jacoby, of Reading; John W. Eaton, of Lancaster; John H. McFadden, of Centerville; Elisha D. Rose, of Holton; Festus Joyce, of Leavenworth; Richard Hoffman, of Cain City, and Albert Magoffin, of Lyons.

Fifty members of the Topeka bar recently met and nominated Z. T. Hazen for Judge of the district court to succeed Judge Guthrie, and sixty lawyers have signed a request for Judge Guthrie to stand for a re-election.

ALVIN HENTY, a little girl, committed suicide at Eudora the other day by taking "Rough on Rats." Her father is in Idaho and her mother in an insane asylum. The girl had a violent temper and at times it is thought gave evidence of being tainted with her mother's afflictions. She had a good home, but had often threatened self-destruction because (as she alleged) none of her family seemed to care for her.

MOORE, the eloping St. Louis editor who was overhauled in Topeka, was taken before Judge Guthrie and released upon a writ of habeas corpus, but immediately re-arrested upon the evidence of being tainted taken to jail. Mrs. Norton, the woman in the case, was also arrested for a violation of the marriage laws of Kansas and released on bail. The two seemed determined to make a desperate fight for liberty. The property Mrs. Norton took away with her aggregated nearly \$50,000.

HOMER JOHNS, a sixteen-year-old boy of Graham County, who suffered from heart trouble, was carrying water on horseback for his employer the other day, when the horse returned riderless to the stable and the boy was found soon after lying dead on the prairie.

The post-office at Estuska, Sherman County has been discontinued.

ANOTHER WRECK.

Disaster on the Virginia Midland—Eight Persons Killed and Many Injured.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 12.—About two miles south of Orange, on the Virginia Midland railway, is a trestle forty-eight feet high, which was known to be weak and the railway company was engaged in filling it in. Early yesterday morning the trestle gave way, going at a speed of six miles, began crossing the trestle under regular orders. The engine passed safely over most of the trestle when the smoking, mail, baggage and express cars went down with a great crash, a distance of fifteen feet, dragging down the engine and tender and two passenger coaches. Two sleepers remained on the trestle. The engine went down pilot foremost, thus communicating no fire to the wreck. All lights were extinguished in the fall.

The dead and some of the wounded were taken to Orange while the more seriously hurt were taken to Charlottesville and placed in the cottage hospital, hotels and homes of friends. As far as can now be ascertained, five were killed. C. Cox, of Alexandria, of the engineering department of the Piedmont air line, was instantly killed; H. I. Whittington, of Greensboro, postal clerk, lived ten minutes; D. C. Brightwell, postal clerk, Prince Edward County, Virginia, lived until he reached the hospital; W. E. Parrott, of Albemarle County, J. Q. West and J. L. Walthall, of Washington, D. C., all postal clerks, badly injured, while Louis Jenkins, of Lynchburg, also a postal clerk, was slightly injured. Potterfield, the express agent, was seriously injured. Z. Jennings, of Lynchburg, a passenger, received internal injuries. Captain Taylor, of Alexandria, who was in the car next the smoker when the accident occurred, was hurt about the head and one leg was injured. The injured are estimated at twenty-five.

General Manager Randolph has received further details of the accident. In addition to the list of the killed three more persons were found dead in clearing away the debris. They were passengers. Two of them were men and one a woman, but at the latest accounts they had not been recognized.

THE MOORE-NORTON CASE. The Couple Charged With Adultery Under the State Law.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 12.—Shortly before noon today, Constable Davies served a warrant, issued from Justice Serle's court, on complaint of County Attorney Curtis, charging Mrs. John W. Norton with violation of the laws of Kansas on two counts. The warrant was made out for both Moore and Mrs. Norton, but as Moore was already in custody it was served on the woman.

The first count specifies that they willfully lived together as man and wife on July 8, at the Copeland Hotel. The second count specifies that they are guilty of "open and gross lewdness and lascivious behavior and of open and notorious acts of public indecency; grossly scandalous in the community of the county of Hamilton, Kan., on July 8 as man and wife and occupied the same room, contrary to section 12 of the statute in relation to marriage," which makes it a misdemeanor for a man and woman not married to live together as man and wife.

It fixes the penalty at not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 fine, or not less than thirty days nor more than three months imprisonment in the county jail or penitentiary.

If Moore is released the warrant will then be served upon him. Mrs. Norton was at once taken into custody in room 12, just opposite Moore's room, with an officer guarding each room.

Both Moore and Mrs. Norton were very much surprised when the warrant was read. It is believed that Mrs. Norton will plead guilty when arraigned in court, and the minimum fine will be imposed. She immediately sent for her attorney, Captain Johnson, and held quite a long consultation with him.

BLOULANGER AGAIN.

The Fiery Frenchman Makes a Bad Break at the State Law.

PARIS, July 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday General Boulanger proposed the dissolution of the Chamber. His proposition was rejected and he thereupon resigned his seat. In his speech proposing the dissolution he said that such a course was imperative and that elections ought to be held before the celebration of the centenary of the revolution of 1789.

The country demanded the institution of new safeguards to secure the Republic from the attacks of its adversaries, against which it was powerless. The Chamber of Deputies was falling into ruin and decay and the country was trembling with emotion at always having presented to it as an enemy a citizen who only desired the welfare of the Republic.

The monarchists were watching the Republic, expectant of its death agony. The country felt that its safety demanded a revision of the constitution. He did not doubt that the patriotism of the deputies was on a level with their sense of duty. He would do his duty by demanding the passage of the resolution that the Chamber, being convicted of the necessity for fresh elections, should ask President Carnot for a dissolution.

REGIDDING RIVERS.

The Floods at Pittsburgh Abated—Enormous Damage Done.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 12.—The waters that have been swamping the valley of the Monongahela and the valleys of its tributaries for the last sixty hours are now falling into their natural channels. They leave in their track scenes of desolation and ruin that have never had their counterpart in the same localities. From Pittsburgh to the mountain fastnesses of Randolph County, W. Va., towns have been ravaged, manufactories have been inundated, boats have been sunk, houses and lumber have been floated off, fields with their wheat in shock and growing crops have been devastated, families driven to the hills for shelter and in many instances the accumulations of years of toil and self-sacrifice lost in an hour. The losses entailed by the flood will not fall short of \$3,000,000. These losses fall most heavily upon the owners of coal property, railroad companies and farmers.

STUCK IN THE THROAT.

The Floquet-Boulanger Duel Ends in a Sorry Way For the Latter.

The General Receives a Severe Wound in the Throat—Floquet Only Scratched.

Police Raid the Apartments of Queen Natalie and Abduct the Prince—Much Indignation.

PARIS, July 13.—The duel between General Boulanger and M. Floquet occurred on Count Dillon's estate at Neully-sur-Seine, a short distance from the city. General Boulanger was wounded in the arm and neck. M. Floquet's colleagues in the Ministry were waiting at his house for news of the duel and were overjoyed to see the Prime Minister return safe. He was given an ovation.

A small crowd of General Boulanger's followers were in front of his house when he reached home. General Boulanger's wound in the throat put an end to the encounter. The wound is a severe one, but an account of hemorrhage the doctors are unable to decide whether it is likely to prove serious.

The duel was fiercely fought. General Boulanger tried hard to kill M. Floquet and threw himself upon him again and again. When M. Floquet received the wound in the hand and it began to bleed the seconds proposed that the fight be discontinued, but both combatants refused to stop.

It is now believed that the wound in General Boulanger's throat is a serious one. M. Floquet received scratches on his hand, chest and foot.

Dr. Monod, who is attending General Boulanger, has issued a bulletin regarding his condition. It says there is a deep wound in the right side of the General's neck and that it causes marked difficulty in his respiration.

At present the doctor is unable to give an opinion as to what turn the case may take.

The seconds have made a formal report, in which they state that General Boulanger received a serious wound in the neck.

QUEEN NATALIE HARSHLY TREATED.

BERLIN, July 13.—The German police have ordered Queen Natalie, of Serbia, to leave Germany within twenty-four hours. They have also informed her that before departing she must surrender her boy, Prince Alexander, to M. Prottes, who will take him back to Belgrade. The police will afterwards escort the Queen to the station at Wiesbaden and place her on a train bound for Vienna. If the Queen attempts to resist these orders force will be used in carrying them out. Her Majesty is prostrate. Her villa is surrounded by police.

An officer, attended by twenty policemen, entered Queen Natalie's villa at ten o'clock this morning and shortly afterwards appeared with young Prince Alexander, the Serbian Crown Prince, and a lady of honor of the Queen's suits. The two were bundled into a closed carriage and driven to the railway station, where they were handed over to M. Prottes, chief of the Servian police, who placed them on the train. In a few minutes M. Prottes and his charge were on their way to Belgrade.

When the police entered the house they found the Prince sobbing in the Queen's arms. The officer in command stated his mission to her Majesty, who said: "I refuse to part with my child." The officer replied: "If you refuse to surrender him my instructions are to take him by force." Princess Mousrou, the Queen's sister, and Madame Ghika, who were with the Queen, knelt before her and besought her to spare the Prince the pain and horror of a struggle. The Queen then reluctantly submitted to the removal of the boy, who went away sobbing. When he had gone her Majesty gave way to uncontrollable grief.

THE ABDUCTION CONDEMNED.

LONDON, July 14.—The speedy execution of King Milan's mandate regarding his son, the Crown Prince, and the harsh manner in which the latter was wrested from his mother, causes universal sympathy to be expressed for Queen Natalie in Wiesbaden, where she fled with the young Prince. All regard it as an especially hard case. No content with seeking to defame and divorce his wife, Milan has taken from her the only consolation she had in the midst of her troubles. He had broken his word in a shameful manner. Last year in order to settle upon the disposition of the young Prince, he decided that his son be educated in Germany.

Queen Natalie thereupon signed a formal document agreeing to this and prescribing the places

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

MY LITTLE PLAYMATE.

I am a grandire, journeying close
On three-score years and ten;
And when my daily tasks are done,
And laid aside my pen,
I call my little playmate in,
Now passing on to three,
For I have need as much of her
As she has need of me.

She draws me from the world of fact,
With all its selfish strife;
She breaks the prosy lines of thought
That make up common life;
She urges me to her little world,
Where airy creatures dwell,
Where all things dance in joy and light,
Beneath some magic spell.

She wakes again those dreamy songs
That never yet were sung,
Which thrill through happy little hearts,
But not through human tongue;
She carols like a morning lark
To usher in the day,
And bring back memories from a land
That lieth far away.

Her roundels and jingles make
Such music in my ear,
With all her tricky words and ways,
I can not choose but hear.
We leave all other verse aside
For that sweet classic lore
Which Mother Goose has garnered up
In her undying store.

The naughty ways of Johnny Greene,
The virtuous Johnny Stout;
The boy in blue who lay asleep
When cow and sheep were out;
The robin sitting in the barn,
With head beneath his wing,
Because the snow is on the ground
And he is cold, poor thing!

The accident to Jack and Jill,
The hurrying little Jane;
The man who scratched out both his eyes,
And scratched them in again;
The active cow that jumped the moon,
The bull that tolled the bell—
These are a few, but many more
Too numerous to tell.

And then we play at coop and seek;
The mystery is small;
We hide behind the nearest chair,
Or in the open hall;
And every time that search is made,
Within this same small room,
The happy shout of joy goes up,
Because the lost is found.

Oh, let me never grow too old
To join in merry dice
With any bright and laughing child
That climbs upon my knee;
Let me still keep the sportive mind
Until my dying day;
For what is life, in all its length,
Without the children's play?

—Rev. I. N. Turbow, D. D.

CONQUERING HIMSELF.

A True Story of the Tennessee Mountains.

[Written for this Paper.]
HE savage energy with which the saw tore into the heavy oak logs was in keeping with the fiery emotions that rent Tom Langstaff's breast. As the sharp, quick puffing of the engine broke the placid quiet of the Tennessee Mountains, it pleased his harsh humor to fancy the weather-beaten saw-mill some grim monster that was destined to destroy those interminable forests and eat out the beauty of the land.

"So I'm ter be out'n a job!" he said, commencing gloomily with himself. "Wonder where the money's ter kem from ter pay off that mawgige? I war a fool to let ole Tanner hev a mawgice on that team, but when a man's children's cry'n fur bread, what's he ter do?"

The tobacco "crap," on the proceeds of which the Langstaffs were dependent for even the necessities of life, had failed, and he had been compelled to mortgage the team with which he had "tended" it. Work was difficult to obtain. A week before he had secured, as he thought, a winter's job in the saw-mill that had the contract of cutting the timber from the Tanner's mountain land. But, alas, for his hopes! This Saturday afternoon the proprietor of the mill had informed him that he would be compelled to give the piece to a friend who would be there ready for work on Monday.

"Six dollars ter pay off the mawgige with an' buy the winter's grub fur a family. A po' man ain't got no show in this country, no way ye ken fix it!" When the last plank had been ripped off and he had received his money he turned gloomily away, scarcely trusting himself to say "good night" to his fellow-workmen.

The sun, sinking to rest in a bed of flame and clouds, cast a heavenly radiance over the surrounding hills. Rude and unlettered as he was Langstaff was not insensible to the beauties of nature, and he paused an instant to gaze upon the enchanting scene.

Then he tore himself away, with a harsh laugh. "What's the use o' wastin' time that air way? It takes somethin' more fill'n'er than sunsets ter satisfy a mountin' appetite. They're well 'nuff, mebber, when a man's got plenty o' money in his pocket, but I never heered that anybody ever made a pot bile by lookin' at 'em."

He jingled the coins in his hand and tried to whistle as he walked on down to where his humble cabin nestled near the base of the mountain. "Waal, mother, that's the winter's grub!" he exclaimed, with affected cheerfulness, as he slapped the money on the table.

Mrs. Langstaff looked up in evident alarm. "Why, what's the matter, Tom? They ain't discharged ye, hev they?" "That's jest what they hev!" he gritted savagely. "An' it's ole man Tan-

ners' work, I do bleeve. I'm a-thinkin' he was 'fraid ez how he moutn't git that team ef he didn't shot off the money. He knows ez it's a powerful good team an' he air bound ter hev it."

"But you on'y owe him twenty dollars, Tom! He shorley couldn't take the team fur that!"

"He could an' he will ef I don't gin him the money. It's due a Monday, an' thar ain't enny man roun' hyar ez would help me ter that much."

He caught up one of the children and began romping wildly with it while his wife prepared the meal. She disliked to see him in that mood. He was more intractable then than at any other time.

Supper was eaten in silence, and after another romp with the children he retired. He passed a sleepless night, and the spirit of unrest drove him out into the mountains before it was fairly light. "Ef I could on'y help him some way!" sighed Mrs. Langstaff, as she watched him out of sight, for she had also 'risen early. "Ef I could on'y help him! But it 'pears ez of a woman ain't no good way o' makin' enny thing. I mout airn a little by weavin' cyarpets, ef thar war enny way o' sellin' 'em; but they jest ain't."

Tom Langstaff struck into an unused by-path leading up the mountain and followed it for over a mile, scarcely noticing where he was going. The sun came up, but he plunged on, only halting when he came suddenly upon a little clearing containing a deserted log-house. Weeds and brushwood grew rank about it and he was stepping aside when a roughly-dressed man came out of the hut and advanced toward him, chinking some money in his pocket.

It was Jap Deeson, a worthless character, who was suspected of half the villainy that disgraced the mountain side. "Pears ter me ye're out rathyer airly," said Deeson, with an attempt at friendliness. "Ye warn't lookin' fur nothin', now, I s'pose?"

He chinked the coins louder than ever as he asked the question.



"PEARS TER ME YE'RE OUT RATHYER AIRLY."

"No!" replied Langstaff, turning into a by-path, for he was in no mood for talking.

"Hol' on! Hol' on!" cried Deeson, threateningly. "Ye war follerin' me now, I know it. They jest ain't no use o' denyin' enny thing ez plain ez that. Come, now! what did ye think o' findin'?"

"Nothin'!" replied Langstaff, angrily. "Though of a fell'er'd nose round ye long 'nuff, Jap Deeson, he'd run onto some dirt or 'nuther, I'll be bound!"

Jep's brother, Silas, now came out of the cabin and advanced to where they were standing.

Thus reinforced Jap continued: "I reckon ye air a spy of the rev'nue, Tom Langstaff. Thar's no use in tryin' ter make we uns bleeve ye didn't kem up hyar on purpose. Ye know thar's whisky hid in that air house ez well ez I do. Now how much'll ye take ter keep yer mouth shut?"

"I ain't no spy an' I don't want nothin' fur keepin' my mouth shut!" Langstaff retorted hotly. "Ef ye'd a-kep' yer own tongue in yer teeth I'd a never knowed thar war enny whisky 'round hyar!"

"Tell that ter them ez'll b'lieve ye!" cried Jap. "Hyar's ten dollars. I heern ye lost yer job ter the mill and it'll kem handy."

He held out two gold half-eagles.

It was a terrible temptation and a hot flush swept over Langstaff's face.

"No! I dassent teeh it!" he faltered, whitening to the lips.

"Twenty, then?" said Jap, hauling out two additional half-eagles. "What do ye say ter twenty?"

Realizing his danger, Langstaff turned and, with a cry that was half a moan, fled down the mountain.

That evening, as he sat on a bench in front of his cabin, gloomily whittling at a stick, Jap Deeson came up the little bridge path leading from the valley.

"Thort ez how I'd like ter hev a talk with ye!" he said, seating himself at the doorway, beyond which Mrs. Langstaff could be occasionally seen as she moved about the room.

He dropped his voice to a hoarse whisper.

"I've been a-talkin' with Silas an' he 'lows ez it's our duty ter help an ole frien' when he's out'n work an' needin' it."

Langstaff turned on him like an animal at bay.

"I don't want ye ter gin me enny money, Jap Deeson. I won't teeh it. I ain't holpin' the rev'nue, and I don't 'low ter."

"I onderstan' that maw'gice's bouten twenty dollars," Jap continued, not heeding the interruption. "I ol' my ole black steer ter-day. It's the one ye I brung up from a calf. The butcher down yander is ter take it ter-morrer. He reckoned it war worth thirty dollars, which I thort lib'ral 'nuff. Fifty dollars is a right

smart pile, an' I 'low it'll pay off that mawgice an' pull ye through the winter. It's gwine ter be a hard 'un, 'specially ter a man ez out'n work."

Langstaff whittled furiously at the stick, his brain in a fiery tumult. Why should he not take the money? Was it not a man's duty to ward the wolf from his door at all hazards? He need do nothing. Only keep still; and that he had resolved to do anyway, whether he received any thing for it or not.

Like most Tennessee mountaineers he had no very high opinion of the revenue laws and officials. His sympathy was naturally with the men who were constantly hunted like partridges in the mountains, then the mortgage that fell due on the morrow, the empty meal barrel that stood behind the door, the grimy rafters, destitute of the smoky sides of bacon that usually adorned them, his poverty-stricken family and the terrors of a pitiless winter almost at hand, all added their crushing weight to the temptation that tugged at his very heart-strings.

Jep Deeson saw that he was making head-way and continued, in the same hoarse whisper. "We-uns knowed ye wouldn't say nothin' uv what you seed ter-day, but we thort we'd gin ye the money fur the sake o' friendliness. Silas sez ter me, when we-uns war speakin' 'bout'n it, sez he, 'Tom Langstaff's a 'onest man, an' I ain't 'fear'd but what he'll keep his mouth shut.'"

A quiver of pain swept across Langstaff's face and he threw out his hands as if defending himself from deadly peril.

"I hope Silas's right bout'n me bein' 'onest," he replied, his breath coming in gasps. "I'm 'fear'd I wouldn't be, though, ef I took the money."

"Fifty dollars is a right smart pile!" urged Jap, jingling the coins in his pocket. "Think hard bout'n it an' I'll see ye agin ter-morrer."

He slipped from the bench and hurried out of sight down the bridge-path before Langstaff could frame a reply.

"What did that air onery Jap Deeson want o' ye?" Mrs. Langstaff asked, at the supper table. "He's allus a-creepin' 'round'n like a shadder an' never in enny good, I'll be bound."

"He war speakin' o' the job I lost an' axin' ef thar warn't enny way he could help me?" was the equivocal reply.

"I hope ye ain't gwine ter jine in enny o' his meanness!" she said, looking at him sharply. "We 'uns air 'onest, thank goodness, ef we ain't got enny-thing ter eat; an' I'd rather starve ter death 'onest than ter steal, even ef I cu'd live fast ez a 'possum by doin' uv it!"

Her husband deftly changed the subject and a little later went out for a walk.

The next morning he was up before day. He had been feverish through the night and the crisp, bracing air seemed to take the fire out of his veins.

Far up the mountain side he saw lights moving.

"It's at the cabin!" he muttered. "Jep an' Silas Deeson ain't got ez much sense ez a six-months-old colt—a flashin' light over the mountains in that air way. They'll hev the rev'nue down on 'em to a dead sartainty."

An hour later a neighbor, on his way home, rode up the bridge-path, at a furious pace. He was greatly excited, but drew rein at the gate long enough to announce:

"Ole Zeke Tanner's been gobbled by the rev'nue. They captured a lot uv whisky in his cabin up yander a little while ago."



"OLE REKE TANNER'S BEEN GOBBLED BY THE REV'NUE."

The man dashed on and Langstaff crept back to the house, covering as if struck a heavy blow.

He knew that the whisky captured was the same that had been placed in the cabin by the Deesons; and that Tanner was innocent.

The crisp, mountain air could not cool the fever that now burned in his veins. Cold and hot flashes swept over him and the sweat started from every pore. Weak and trembling he sank upon the bench and endeavored to satisfy his conscience that silence was not criminal.

The events of the past two days swam before his eyes and some fiend seemed continually shrieking in his ears:

"Zeke Tanner is not your friend. Think of the mortgage! Fifty dollars for sayin' nothing. Let him go. Think of the mortgage! It's none of your business anyway. Think of the mortgage! Think of the mortgage!"

Again and again his wife called to him to come into breakfast.

Then she came out and laid her hand on his shoulder.

"Tom! Tom! What's the matter with ye? You're ez deaf ez a post! My God, ye ain't sick, ar ye?"

The blood-shot eyes and drawn features he turned toward her drew a shriek from her lips.

and there made him swallow cup after cup of coffee that was as strong and bitter as quinine.

The coffee acted as a stimulant and he ate something, then announced his intention of going to the village, but positively refused to reveal the nature of his errand.

On leaving the house he walked straightforward, with the determined tread of a man who knows what he wishes to do and intends to accomplish it in the shortest possible time.

The sun was more than an hour high when he reached the village. The narrow, rocky streets were filled with groups of excited men. He saw Jap and Silas Deeson in the distance, but avoided them and went directly to the little tavern where the revenue officials were stopping.

Being shown into their room he proceeded with calm deliberation to unboomer himself of the information that had come to him unsought.

"I s'pose Jap Deeson'll shoot me, some time er 'nuther fur this," he said, in conclusion, "but I ain't takin' that inter account. Zeke Tanner's been enny thing but a frien' ter me; but I cyant 'low him ter go ter jail, no how, when he ain't done nothin' ter put him thar."

"Did you ever see or hear of that poster?" questioned one of the officers.

Langstaff stared at the yellow paper that had been pointed out, and shook his head.

"I cyant read."

"Well, it's an offer of a reward of five hundred dollars for information leading to the arrest and conviction of moonshiners. It seems to me that you are in a fair way to obtain that reward."

The Deesons were immediately arrested. Their secret still was discovered and a few weeks later they were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

The first act of Tanner, when set at liberty, was to place a release of the mortgage in the hands of the man who had gained for him his freedom and relieved him from the suspicion of crime.

Langstaff at first refused the Government reward, but was at last persuaded to accept it; and the little valley farm which now smiles under his careful culture is a perpetual reminder of the desperate struggle he passed through in Conquering Himself.

JOHN H. WHITSON.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Hints and Suggestions on Matters of Interest to the Fair Sex.

Nearly all the dressy bodices for young ladies in their teens, are either laced or buttoned at the back. The front of the corsage is generally much trimmed.

Novel shirt waists from Paris, forcible morning wear, are made of striped surah or China silk with slender vines of roses and leaves forming a stripe on the exquisitely tinted silk surface. These waists are finished with a deep Charles IX. collar and cuffs of moss-green velvet.

For stylish house dresses at the summer resorts are French corselets, very high on the shoulders, and deeply rounded at the neck, these completed by a Russian guimpe of lace or pleated crepe lisse fastened in front with three tiny diamond buttons. These corselets are deeply pointed front and back, and are finished with trimmings of moire ribbon.

There are now imported entire skirts, skirt-fronts, panels, revers, borders, Figaro jackets and sleeves, made wholly of passementerie, to be laid over skirts of silk of a paler shade. Nothing can equal the grace of the design, the beauty and fineness of the work, and the richness of the effects. Beads are still intermingled in many of the patterns, and there is among other importations, a superb panel and other ornamental pieces of wall flowers executed in bronze, mahogany, gold and terracotta silk cords and beads, which is unsurpassed in beauty and art by any treasured relics of the sixteenth century.

Charming gowns for summer weddings are made of Valenciennes or of the new fancy lace which, in delicate web-like patterns, is woven to closely resemble point lace. Some of the dresses have the lace over the whole gown, covering the satin slip entirely, and even extending beyond it at the neck, where the lining is cut low, and serving also as transparent sleeves. Other dainty bridal toilettes have flounces, sleeves, and bodice of lace, while for the guimpe, drapery and veil silk net or tulle is used. Point d'Esprit net, dropped over white surah is a favorite London toilet for youthful bridesmaids, soft Turkish sashes of the same silk being carried loosely around the waist and tied at the back.

Cream-white serge or camel's-hair fabrics, barred with mahogany, cherry, olive, Roman red, or marine blue, make gay and becoming afternoon dresses for out-of-town wear. Some of the gowns are made wholly of the barred goods, others have stylishly draped skirts of it, with plain cream-colored jerseys trimmed with braiding in a vine pattern, or in Greek squares done in soutache the color of the line in the skirt material.

A chic and pretty summer costume shows a skirt of pale almond-colored wool, checked with moss-green and cardinal, under a princesse polonaise of dark-green Isle of Wight serge. The front of the polonaise lights to the left side with a reverse that is braided. There is a long graceful drapey on the right side, while the left is short, showing the checked skirt, and has a large square pocket which makes this side appear like a bodice. The middle forms are continuous in princesse fashion, and the backs are long and bus slightly draped.—N. Y. Post.

DISEASES OF SHEEP.

How to Treat Costiveness, the Most Common Symptom of All Ailments.

The stomach of the sheep is a very large organ—a fact which veterinarians frequently forget. The veterinarian usually takes the horse as his standpoint from which to judge the sheep's ailments and he might just about as well judge from a tree as his standpoint. Consult the average veterinarian, or the average veterinarian work, and you will very soon get the impression that the best thing to be done with a sick sheep is to kill it. There is not much that is better as a general remedy for sheep than purgatives, and yet it is about the last remedy recommended by the veterinarian in general. Costiveness is a very common complaint, or rather, a symptom of disease in sheep. We should very much like to know if our correspondent's sheep are inclined to costiveness. If they are, it is possible that a dose of Epsom salts or raw linseed oil, the most suitable and effective purgative for sheep—four ounces of the former or half a pint of the latter—would remedy the trouble. This course of treatment relieves the bowels, reduces fever, lowers inflammation and restores tone to the stomach and liver. It may be mentioned in this connection that stimulants ought always to be given sheep in connection with the administration of purgatives. Ginger is usually the most convenient for this purpose and may be given in half ounce doses. Or they may be administered together, as, for instance, Epsom salts, three ounces, ginger, one dram, mixed in water.

But there is a cause of disease, as we have frequently said. What is the cause in any case? is the question, for practical treatment can be of little avail, while the cause remains to give impetus to the disease. Sometimes it is next to impossible to tell what the causes are, and sometimes they can be determined by a careful investigation. Once we had an inquiry from a very careful horseman concerning a disease which was appearing in his stables. We knew that he was a careful horseman, and consequently knew that his horses received what an intelligent, careful man would esteem the best of care. Yet we could account for the disease only upon the supposition that the stables were damp; and this turned out to be true. The dampness was not great and had escaped the notice of our correspondent. A stranger who was not accustomed to enter these stables every day would probably have detected it the moment he entered them. We become so accustomed to our surroundings that we do not fully comprehend often defects that may be there.

There is certainly no such prolific cause of disease among sheep as damp, impure air, impure water, want of water, under-feeding, over-feeding, or irregularity of feeding. We may be permitted, too, to call attention to the injury frequently done to animals of this class by depriving them of salt. Sheep that are not furnished with salt will show the effect of the neglect.

We are reminded, too, that it will not be out of place here to suggest to our flockmasters that the proper time to prepare ourselves to ward off disease, and to cure disease, is when sheep are in perfect health. Did you ever think how little attention we pay either to ourselves or our animals while in perfect health? It is when we or they become sick that we begin to cast about for the means of insuring health. But a condition of health presupposes that the living is proper, and that if we continue the kind of living in which we or our animals are in health there will be no sickness. As the flockmaster is compelled, to a very large degree, to be his own veterinarian, and, as already said, to act in many particulars in opposition to veterinary advice, his only safety is in becoming well informed in regard to the nature, structure and diseases of sheep.—Western Rural.

FENCES FOR FARMS.

Why They Should Be Banished By Legislative Regulations.

If there is any one part of the farm that calls for economy of labor and expense, it is useless and unnecessary fencing. The Ohio farmer has learned the useless expense of fencing, and has, by law, banished all needless expense of fencing, except for his own needs. I write more for the farmers of other States who have not learned the cost of fences sufficiently to banish them. The fair face of many a fine farm is disfigured by unsightly and costly fences. The day is not far distant when there will be only fences enough for the necessary stock of the farm. It is an injustice to ask any one to fence against the public or against the stock of others.

The cost is not the only reason for banishing fences. The fence is a harbor for foul weeds, which spread seeds among crops, making labor for the farmer. The land occupied by fences is another great argument why they should be banished; the land is of more value than the fence. In the older settled parts of the country it is a question whether it pays to fence land that can not be cultivated for what profit can be had by pasture. I am of the opinion that such would pay better if left to grow up in timber that will be so much needed in the near future. I think that one acre in ten ought to be left to grow wood for lumber and fuel. Do away with fences, and save all timber possible, especially of the valuable kinds. Our forestry associations are creating a good sentiment against the wholesale destruction of timber. In many places much valuable timber is yearly burned.—Frank Lee, in Farm and Fireside.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The four leading female colleges in the United States are: Wellesley, with 620 students; Vassar, with 283; Smith, with 367; and Bryn-Mawr, with 79.

A host of minds, of profoundest thought, find nothing in the disclosures of science to shake their faith in the eternal verities of reason and religion.—George Ripley.

The study of birds has become a serious recreation in one of the large schools of Boston. The pupils go forth with opera glasses and learn to distinguish different species and to notice their ways.

In my investigation of natural science I have always found that whenever I can meet with anything in the Bible on my subject, it always affords me a firm platform on which to stand.—Lieutenant Murry.

A religion of the bare intelligence makes every thing disputable; of the feelings, every thing vague; of the conscience, every thing rigid. Intelligence in religion gives form to feeling, feeling gives warmth to conscience, and conscience gives a firm basis to both.

The University of Cambridge has conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon Prince Albert Victor, Lords Salisbury, Rosebery and Randolph Churchill, Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. John Bright and Mr. Balfour, secretary for Ireland.

P. T. Barnum has given to the Bridgeport Scientific Society and the Fairfield Historical Society a piece of property costing \$250,000, which, when completed, will furnish the societies mentioned ample accommodations for carrying out their educational purposes in the way of libraries, lecture-rooms, museums, etc.

There is much vanity in the world, and it ought to be recognized and reformed, but it is a morbid spirit that says all is vanity. Nobody who is in thorough good health will take up with such a notion and seek to propagate it. Under the influence of Christian education and principle, the world is full of that which is real, serious and profound.—United Presbyterian.

Avoid idleness and fill up the spaces of thy time with serene and useful employment; for just easily creeps in that emptiness where the soul is unemployed, and the body is at ease, for no easy, healthful idle person is ever chaste if he could be tempted; but of all employment, bodily labor is the most useful, and of the greatest benefit for driving away the devil.—Jeremy Taylor.

It stands to reason that a Sunday-school teacher can not justly go before his class without due preparation. Preparation is only preparation. And the teacher who would make his work in school depend entirely upon his work before school, will find that the value of his work before school depends upon his work in school—and after school. The true test of his work is what he does do, not what he was prepared to do.—S. S. Times.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—He who is in love with himself has no rival.

—Rumors are among the best things in the world to let alone.

—Some people find much fault with others frequently indulge in self-praise.

—A principle that can not bear being laughed at, frowned on, and cold-shouldered, is not worthy of the name.

—It is a pretty difficult job for a woman to make a good mother and write a good book at the same time.—Birmingham, Ala., Age.

—Pride of birth may keep a man warm, but it takes something more than a coat of arms to keep off the pneumonia.—Harper's Bazar.

—The Chinese proverb, "Do not stop to tie your shoe in a cucumber field, lest you be thought stealing," is the same as the Biblical precept, "Avoid the appearance of evil."

—Some men idle life away waiting for the spirit to move them, while others waste time quite as recklessly looking for a chance to move the spirits.—Merchant Traveler.

—Criticism, we know, must be brief—not like poetry, because its charms is too intense to be sustained, but, on the contrary, because its interest is too weak to be prolonged.

—I have seldom seen much ostentation and much learning met together. The sun, rising and declining, makes long shadows; and at mid-day, when he is highest, none at all.—Hall.

—No one knows the weight of another's burden, says an exchange. To which might be added: No one cares to obtain the knowledge by giving the bearer a "lift" on the road.—Boston Budget.

—Men's lives should be like the days, more beautiful in the evening or like the seasons, aglow with promise, and the autumn rich with golden sheaves, where good deeds and words have ripened on the field.

—A weak mind sinks under prosperity as well as under adversity. A strong and deep mind has two highest tides—when the moon is at all the full, and when there is no moon. Love has no middle term; it either saves or destroys.—Victor Hugo.

—Mind training by hand practice" is justly celebrated by Ruskin in the following remark: "Let the youth learn to take a straight shaving off a plank or draw a fine curve without faltering, or lay a brick level in its mortar; he has learned a multitude of other matters which no lips of man could ever teach him."—N. Y. Tribune.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

NEVER MIND.

What's the use of always fretting
At the trials we shall find
Ever strewn along our pathway?
Travel on and never mind.

Travel onward, working, hoping,
Cast no lingering look behind;
At the trials, once encountered,
Look ahead and never mind.

What's past is past forever,
Let all fretting be resigned;
Let never help the matter—
Do your best and never mind.

And if those who befriended you,
When the ties of nature bind,
Should refuse to do their duty,
Look to Heaven and never mind.

Friendly words are often spoken,
When the feelings are unkind;
Take them for their real value,
Pass them by and never mind.

Fates may threaten, clouds may lower,
Enemies may be combined;
If your trust in God is steadfast,
He will help you, never mind.

—Martin Stinson.

THE INSIDE MAN.

The Story Told by a Secret Service Detective.

When, in April, 1864, a new and almost perfect counterfeit \$5 bill on the First National Bank of Whitewater, Wis., was set afloat in large quantities, there was consternation at headquarters in Washington. The bills appeared on the same day in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Portland, Augusta, Buffalo and Chicago, proving that a large and well-organized gang had begun work. Many good counterfeiters have been issued, but this was perhaps the best of all. They were unhesitatingly taken by cashiers in stores and banks, and the amount put in circulation in a week was over \$100,000.

They were still being accepted as all right when a market woman in Boston became suspicious of one she had taken and had it forwarded to the Treasury Department, where its baseness was at once detected.

At that date every counterfeit in the country was known by name, and we could make a pretty correct guess at each man's line of work. After comparing notes for several days we came to the conclusion that this issue was the work of a man named George Ashman, alias "Ashes." He had left the country a year and a half before, and had doubtless had the bill engraved in London or Paris. No one knew where to locate or look for him, and only one man in the Bureau could describe him. When the case was assigned to me he called me in and said:

"The last time I saw 'Ashes' he had a round, full face, beardless, and two front teeth in the upper jaw had been knocked out by accident. He is five feet six, very chunky, short neck, very small feet, and sports lots of jewelry when in luck. He is down on the records as 'dangerous.' He will shoot you if he has the chance. He is somewhere between Maine and California, and I'll give you a month in which to find him."

It was the old saying: "A needle in a haystack," illustrated. He was one of 40,000,000 people in this country. He had a hundred thousand towns and cities for shelter. No one could advise me which way to go. Indeed, it mattered not which way I turned my face. Nothing but luck could assist me in discovering the arch counterfeiter. When I left Washington I had a ticket for Logansport, Ind. Why I selected that point, instead of one in Maine, Vermont, Michigan or Nebraska, I can not say. It seemed to me that I ought to go to Logansport to get my start, and so I went. Not a bill had been put afloat there. After a day or two I went on to Lafayette. It was the same there, but accident gave me a clue. There were half a dozen strangers at the hotel, and as I sat in the office in the evening I heard one of them making inquiries of the clerk in regard to a stage line operating between the city and a village twelve or fifteen miles away. He was told that the stage left next day at three o'clock, and he paid his bill until after dinner and secured a seat. That man could be no possibility be Ashman. He had a full beard, his teeth were all in place, and nothing in his personal appearance answered the description. I had turned to my paper when the landlord said:

"Whitewater? Why, I used to live there! Have they got a national bank there? Just issued, eh?" I pricked up my ears like a fox, and as I turned my face to the desk I saw the landlord closely scrutinizing a new greenback.

"It's all right," said the stranger.

"Oh, of course it's all right. Wish I had a million of 'em."

Half an hour later I wanted that bill to send off in a letter, and I wanted it so badly that I exchanged a five-dollar gold piece for it. As soon as I could compare it I knew that it was one of the counterfeiters. There was a private bank in the town which made a practice of exchanging money, and two regular banking institutions. Before ten o'clock that night I found that every one of them had been struck. The stranger had exchanged about one thousand dollars in all, and his counterfeiters had passed without a word. I could have arrested him that night, but after thinking the matter over I made up my mind that he was going to a rendezvous, and that by giving him rope I might make a bigger haul. He did not come down to breakfast next morning, and he had no sooner eaten his dinner than he dis-

appeared to remain in hiding until just as the stage was ready to start. When it rolled away he was the inside and I the outside man. He looked me over pretty closely, saw nothing suspicious, and gave me no further attention.

We had gone about two miles when the driver, who had been sizing me up to his satisfaction and maintaining a severe silence, leaned over and whispered:

"What do you think of him?"

"Who?"

"Man inside."

"He's a stranger, but all right, I guess."

"Is he? Carries two revolvers and a knife with him. Two of his friends came out with me yesterday, and they were hard characters. 'I'll bet he's a robber.'"

"I shouldn't think it."

"He's got two false teeth in front, I saw him take 'em out. Them don't look like regular whisksers to me, either. He's a bad 'un or I'm no judge."

It came to me in a moment that the man inside was Ashman, and the next moment I was planning how to arrest him. He was armed, and a desperate man, but he would be far more dangerous with his pals back of him. We had gone six miles, and had just crossed a small bridge, when the high wheels fell into a washout and the coach canted over and rolled into a deep ditch. There was time for me to jump, and the driver also saved himself. The man inside had no chance, and the fall threw him against the side of the coach with such violence that he was senseless when I clambered up and found him. My first move was to slip on the handcuffs; the next to remove his weapons. In three or four minutes he regained consciousness, and when he came to realize his situation he did some awful cursing. He was in for it, however, and that night he slept in a stout jail. In his satchel was about \$20,000 of the "queer," and we had such a strong case that he plead guilty when the trial came on and took his sentence of fifteen years without a wink. He lived to serve ten of it, and then died of fever.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A MODEL FACTORY.

The Almost Perfect Management of a Large English Institution.

Lord Meath, in a recent magazine article, describes a model factory that exists in England—he does not tell where. It is provided with club rooms, reading rooms, gymnasium and all sorts of appliances for the comfort and health of the employees. It is surrounded with flower beds, lawns, fish ponds and fountains. In one of the flats a well-attended undenominational religious service is held by a chaplain attached to the factory. The owner, who pays for all these "extras," lives close to his business and is on terms of familiar acquaintance with his people. Every employe who serves faithfully a certain number of years receives a pension when overtaken by age, infirmity or accident. In unusually good years the extra profits are fairly divided between capital and labor. The concern is in fact one whose owner has managed to establish a state of things in which capitalist and workman are in good Christian relations to each other, mutually helpful, trusting one another, all alike fully interested in the common concern. There is nothing very novel in or about this "model factory." In Great Britain and the United States there are a number of notable institutions conducted on a similar basis, though they are but a small number in proportion to those conducted on what are called "business principles," i. e., upon the system in which employer and employe are each bent on getting the most from and giving the least to one another. We call attention to this particularly "model factory" because the financial report from it bears out the lesson taught by almost all others carried on in the same way. The lesson is that that way pays best. Lord Meath says: "The manager informed me that the proprietor, who is a thorough man of business, and who looked most closely into his affairs, was persuaded that the money expended on the introduction of these unusual amenities into factory life had been most profitably invested, and that it returned him a large interest, not only in the good feeling which existed between him and his work-people, but in hard cash."
Toronto Globe.

Individual Stationery.

Individual stationery is a notion that spreads like witch grass in the ground. Each woman must have something that is characteristic of herself, something original, something by which her private letter paper may anywhere be known. A favorite fancy is a black and white sketch in broad outline, done with light strokes, and not too large or conspicuous, just an odd bit of something to catch the reader's eye stowed away in one corner. A woman who can handle a pencil has the advantage here. She will have a thorny rose, or a heap of sea shells, or a couple of tennis rackets hurling cupids toward each other, or a yacht in a stiff breeze, or a blue stocking bending over a writing desk, or any one of fifty oddities else heading her letter paper. Girls in want of pin money are earning large sums doing these things for richer friends. They are never pretty, nor even tolerable, unless they are done with a half dozen free strokes, and then they are some times very pretty indeed.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

"Woolenite" is a new word used to designate the man who wears garments entirely of wool.

FACTS ABOUT LUMBER.

An Expert's Opinion of Northern White and Southern Yellow Pine.

There are many peculiar points in the pine lumber trade with which people outside the business are entirely unacquainted. There is considerable conflict on the markets between the white pine of the North and the yellow pine of the South. There are several important facts always considered by the dealers in yellow pine. This pine, owing to the large amount of pitch and resin contained in it, when sawed into lumber, weighs 3½ pounds to the foot. The white pine lumber in the rough weighs only 2½ pounds. At a shipping rate of 10¢ per 100 pounds, this makes a difference of \$1 per 1,000 feet in freight. But while it takes one day for a good carpenter to "work up" 1,000 feet of white pine, it will take the same man one day and a half to work the same amount of yellow pine, owing to the resinous substance in the latter making the boards tough. As a good carpenter will command \$3 per day as wages, therefore, it costs \$1.50 more to "work up" 1,000 feet of yellow pine than it does 1,000 feet of white pine. So, there is, on this reckoning, a difference of \$1 in freight and \$1.50 in labor, a total of \$2.50 in favor of the white pine. When buying lumber in markets where the two specimens of pine are brought into competition, the lumber dealer who knows his business always adds the above amount to the cost of yellow pine. But the pitch in the yellow pine causes the lumber, after it is well seasoned, to be tough and more durable than the white pine lumber. The pitch is also a valuable feature of the lumber in other ways, notable as an exterminator of bed bugs, cockroaches, worms and other obnoxious visitors of sleeping-rooms. It is a fact now becoming well known that a room furnished in yellow pine lumber is remarkably free from bugs and other insects. But notwithstanding the fact that yellow pine lumber is far superior to white pine, yet the latter commands the higher price in the market. This fact may appear to be singular, but it is only the natural result of the organization in the trade. The yellow pine comes from the South, and the Southern dealers and manufacturers of lumber have no proper organization to control their trade, and, therefore, they have no uniform system of grading; they don't work in harmony with one another, and by lack of business intercourse they fail to become as well informed in the trade as they would otherwise. Each dealer has his own method of grading lumber in the South; hence, there are no uniform prices, and they work against one another. The Northern lumber dealers, who handle white pine, have an organization known as the Lumbermen's Association, which formulates a scale of prices and establishes a uniform system of grading, and, therefore, they are enabled to obtain higher prices for their lumber than those received by the unorganized Southern dealers for a far superior grade.—*W. A. Steele, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

KILLING ALLIGATORS.

How Cubans Go About Slaughtering the Man-Eating Saurians.

"Come," said Don Manuel; "we will show you how harmless alligators are when you know them, and what a simple thing it is for Cubans to kill them!"

Moving stealthily along the edge of the lagoon, we suddenly heard here, there, beyond, and again as if all about us, heavy splashes in the water, and the quick parting and subsequent trembling of countless swaths of reeds showed where unwieldy objects had made startled passages. We were among a school of alligators. How many? "Well, may be several thousand within a square mile!" answered the don, complacently. Jose had a tremendous guabracuca clumped stick, as large, almost as heavy, and quite as strong as a crow-bar, in his hand. At a word from Don Manuel he glided forward and flung himself in a reclining posture on a firm bit of ground perhaps fifty feet from the edge of the lagoon, while the don and myself hid in the edge of the jungle. An almost unendurable silence of perhaps half an hour ensued. Then gentle splashing among the reeds were heard. These were shortly followed by many soft, half-whistled grunts. Directly the heads of two alligators parted the reeds where Jose lay motionless. For a time these were but motionless as an oriental study in bronze. Then the bodies followed, slowly and cautiously at first, but soon with incredible rapidity they moved upon Jose. I believe I was never so apprehensive and excited in my life. "Silence!" hissed Don Manuel. Instantly one flopped about, scampered to the land-edge, and whisked himself into the bayou. But the other, with snapping eyes and quivering jaws, was bent on having Cuban meat for breakfast. In another instant he was at Jose's side. The latter bounded into the air like a rubber ball. Flinging his canvas hat into the alligator's jaws, which snapped and crunched it hideously, the guabracuca stick whistled through a wide air circle and descended with a crash into the reptile's skull. Before its first quiver and sprawl Jose's machete was through its shoulders a foot into the solid soil beneath, and this bull alligator, seventeen feet in length, was dead. Three alligators were dispatched in this remarkable way.—*Edgar Wakeman's Cuban Letter.*

NOT IN THE MARKET.

Two Inquisitive Scribbler's Discover the Queerest Man in Dakota.

The Eastern papers had been circulating the report that nearly every farm in Dakota was plastered with a mortgage and that all of them were for sale. Chip and I were determined to break this report if we had to visit every quarter section in the Territory in order to find the exception. We had traveled fifty-seven days in this pursuit, and our iron determination was fast turning into lead, when we rode up to a large building with a small farm that evidently belonged to it. A man sat on the fence whittling a stick.

"We are collecting a few items," said Chip, as he drew out his note-book. "I suppose this farm raises the usual 60 bushels of wheat to the acre? corn, 125? taters, 600 and —"

"Hold on!" cried the man, staring at him with a strange look in his eye. "Yer'll have ter revise them figgers a bit. Set the wheat at 10 bushels per acre; corn at 25; and taters at 50."

"Wh—what?" stammered Chip, as his note-book and pencil dropped to the ground. "Say it again, friend, kind o' slow. Mebbe my pard can catch on to the racket."

The man repeated his statements. As soon as Chip could rally he went on:

"Yer'll excuse the question, but, confendenshally, the amount of mortgage on this ere farm is —"

"Nary a cent," came promptly from the man.

Again Chip was about to collapse, but he roused himself for the final question:

"And the price?"

"Not for sale."

I raised Chip from the ground and propped him against a post. Just then a man came running from the house with a pair of handcuffs, and took the man from the fence. We had struck the lunatic asylum and had been talking with an escaped lunatic.

"This poor fellow once owned a small farm which he would neither mortgage nor sell," explained the overseer. "People flocked to see him from all parts of the territory, and 'twasn't long before we had to bring him here. He imagines that he owns this place, and still clings to his old ideas."

"But, pard, we've struck a place that ain't for sale, anyhow," cried Chip, recovering the use of a tongue that seldom failed him.

"Well, I don't know 'bout that," said the man. "We've had this asylum here for several years, and now our neighboring town wants it for awhile. They offer a lot and new buildings free. It is probable that this place will be in the market in a few days, if it is not already."

Chip was getting nervous. He explained our mission to the overseer, whose keen eyes, meanwhile, wandered constantly from one of us to the other. Suddenly a change of his features showed that his doubts had settled into conviction.

At the same instance strange suspicions flashed into our minds. We leaped to our horses and set off at full speed.

We gave up the search. Our labor had been in vain. But we were thankful to know that we had escaped the insane asylum. And when we came to reflect on the matter, it gave us no small pleasure to be able to indorse one item concerning the West, when found in an Eastern paper.—*C. L. Hill, in Tid-Bits.*

Teaching by Example.

Yes, brother, you should teach your child obedience; teach him that your word and word is law, and instill into his mind that profound reverence for law which every citizen should feel. And if you will just keep on lying a little to the assessor about the value of your property in order to evade certain tax laws, and violate the law about riding on the platform every time you ride on a street car, and defy the ordinance respecting the ash-barrels and snow on your side-walk every time you have the opportunity, and keep on breaking every municipal and State law that it isn't convenient for you to obey, the boy's reverence for the law will grow deeper every year, until it will be so deep that he can't reach down to it when he wants to use it. The way to teach a boy obedience is to be just as disobedient as you can be. Just sit down now and think; try to count up how many State laws and municipal ordinances you violated yesterday. Then call your children around you and tell them if they ever disobey you in the slightest particular you'll break every back in the camp.—*Burdette, in Chicago Journal.*

Left Him in Doubt.

When the shower came up yesterday a certain pedestrian whose jaw showed great determination took refuge in a doorway on Monroe avenue. He allowed numbers of pedestrians with umbrellas to pass him, but pretty soon the right sort of a man came along and he stepped boldly out, extended his arm, and said:

"Ah! you thief, but I've run you down at last! Give me my property!"

"Bes—ah—yes!" stammered the other, as he surrendered it.

The man with the prominent jaw walked up the avenue as if nothing had happened, while the other skipped for the vacated doorway.

"Was it his?" queried one who had witnessed the performance.

"That's what worries me," replied the other. "I'm trying to think where I stole it from."—*Detroit Free Press.*

MAKING A CISTERN.

Points That Have to Be Taken Into Consideration in Constructing It.

It is difficult to give directions for making cisterns that are applicable to all parts of the country and for all purposes for which they are wanted. In many parts of Kentucky and Tennessee, where there is limestone immediately below the soil and where it is difficult to reach "living" water by digging wells, the custom of making a cistern by blasting a hole in the limestone is general. After the hole in the stone has been made it is covered with thin stone, a space being left for raising the water. The rain that falls on the roof of a building is conducted into the cistern by pipes in the usual manner. A cistern constructed in this manner will last for ages and will require no repairs. If the rain falls on a clean roof and passes through spouts that contain no impurities, it will be quite pure when it reaches the cistern and will remain in that state. If the roof is covered with shingles in a state of decay or there is much dirt on the roof or in the spouts that convey the rain to the cistern, the water will, of course, be impure and in time will become quite offensive.

In some parts of the country where the sub-soil is a very hard and tenacious clay, a cistern is made by excavating a hole in it and coating the sides and bottom with a mortar made of good hydraulic cement and shock silicious sand. Such a cistern will be cheap and lasting. Its top can be "drawn in" so that it will resemble that of a jug, or it may be covered with thick plank that fit tightly to the cement lining. When the sub-soil is composed of loam or alternate strata of clay and sand or various materials, the excavations may be made in hard clay and a lining formed of hard brick, like those used in constructing sewers in cities. As all brick are somewhat porous and as the mortar in which they are laid is liable to become soft and wash out it is advisable to put a coating of hydraulic cement mortar on the walls and bottom. If great care is taken in the selection of the brick, in laying them up and in the preparation and application of the cement lining such a cistern may last for ages. An imperfection in the work or materials, however, may result in a leaky cistern.

Cisterns constructed in either of these three ways will "hold water" and will keep it tolerably pure and sweet. They can not, however, be relied upon to furnish a supply of soft water, such as is desired for washing purposes. The rain water that goes into them is soft, but after it remains in the cistern made in limestone or lined with material that contains lime it will become hard. Immediately after the cistern is filled the water will be soft, that is, the soap that is used with it will not become flocculent. After a few days, however, it will begin to become hard, and in the course of a month it will be as unsuitable for washing purposes as water taken from a well or spring. Its hardness will be due to the lime it holds in solution. It displaces the potash or soda in the soap and makes it insoluble. Water that contains carbonic acid will dissolve carbonate of lime in the form of limestone or old mortar. The first rain that falls takes up considerable carbonic acid from the air and obtains more from the decay of vegetables it comes in contact with. This enables it to dissolve the carbonate of lime, which results in making the water hard.

For keeping water soft a cistern should be made of wood. In most places a wooden cistern is as cheap as any and it will give the best satisfaction if it is designed for storing rain-water to be used for washing purposes. Cisterns made of cypress wood have been in use in New Orleans for a century and are still in a good state of preservation. Cisterns made of pine or white wood are in general use in this State and they give good satisfaction. The staves are about two inches thick and the hoops are of heavy iron, ordinarily covered with paint or coal-tar. Thus protected they are not liable to rust. The large oak casks used for importing wines and liquors make very good cisterns for holding water, and can often be obtained at low prices. If one has not sufficient capacity for holding all the water needed several can be used. To insure clean water in a cistern that which first falls should be rejected. It contains dust collected in the air and the washings of the roof and spouts. The pipe that passes into the cistern should be furnished with a "cut-off," which can be opened and closed at pleasure. Any tinsmith can make one if he does not keep them in stock.—*Chicago Times.*

Higher Than Gilderoy's Kite.

To be "hung higher than Gilderoy's kite" means to be punished more severely than the very worst of criminals. "The greater the crime the higher the gallows" was at one time a practical legal axiom. Haman, it will be remembered, was hanged on a very high gallows. The gallows of Montrose was thirty feet high. The ballad says:

"Of Gilderoy sac'raid they were
They bound him mickel strong,
Tull Edenburrow they led him thair,
And on a gallows hong;
They hung him high above the rest,
He was so trim a boy."

They "hong him high above the rest," because his crimes were deemed to be more heinous. So high he hung, he looked like "a kite in the air."—*Notes and queries.*

—Some arithmetician computes that if a man receives \$3 a day and saves every cent of it, 1,000 years would elapse before he could be master of a million.

RAILWAYS IN CUBA.

A Mounted Courier Precedes the Train to Herald Its Approach.

Railway traveling in Cuba has some curious aspects. For instance, when trains arrive and depart for cities or villages it is rather a queer thing to see, between the depots and limits of all municipalities, a man on horseback preceding the engine. No train may arrive or depart more rapidly than the speed of this courier, who announces his own and the train's coming by tremendous bellowings and hallooings. Sometimes he is provided with a sort of trumpet, which he sounds lugubriously. The railways are nearly all of narrow gauge, and freight and passenger cars are little and low. Not long ago Cuban engineers were nearly all American and received fabulous wages. This was also true of the engineers on the sugar plantations. But Cubans are bright and imitative, and they are alone now in charge. The machinery attests that. It is dingy, rusty, half-ruined.

The Cuban engineer handles his engine in a hesitant, hysterical sort of a way. He is no mechanic. If a breakdown occurs he curls up every body within reach and, in complete desperation, "talks it all over," runs away altogether or commits suicide from sheer fright.

The railway stations are all walled about as high as a fortress, and freight is handled in the yards and transferred much as a lower Mississippi river steamboat is "wooded" by negro roustabouts who "shanty" with dismal songs, or by the unwieldy bull-carts, with their picturesque carterones, so common to the streets of Havana.

There are some odd regulations about Cuban railway travel. Ticket offices are closed five minutes before departure of trains; and if one thus fails of securing a ticket, one-third additional to regular fare is exacted for the first division over which your route may lay. You are allowed to carry free only a hat box or a medium size valise; but if your train does not make schedule time you can stop anywhere along the route and get your entire fare refunded. "Persons of color" are allowed in first class cars, though gamecocks in 4 class cars; and if you attempted to ride upon the platform or to occupy more than one seat, you would immediately be turned over to the guardia civil, whose members ride on trains between stations to flit with fair serenitas, and to constantly enforce the fact that Spain owns Cuba.

As in most European countries, there are three grades of passenger coaches, and all are modeled on the American plan. The third grade cars have only solid wood seats; the second are very plain, but the seats are of "cane," the first are very pleasant and convenient and in most cases prettily enough decorated, the woken cane seats taking the place of our plush cushions on account of the difference in climate. The conductor is uniformed as with us, and is the busiest man on earth for the amount of business he transacts. He is at everybody every five minutes for re-examination of tickets, and a pompous guardia civil, a soldier of one of the three classes of military in the island, is forever at his heels, glaring impudently into faces, demanding with maddening frequency your passport, if you happen to be a foreigner, and especially so if an American, whom the Spaniard loathes, and searching your person, or even a lady's reticule, if the whim seizes him.—*Cor. Philadelphia Times.*

LAMM'S EXPLOSIVE.

A New Substance Which is Far More Powerful Than Dynamite.

"Bellite," the new explosive which has been invented by M. Lamm, of Stockholm, seems destined to knock dynamite, and perhaps melinite, out of the field. A select party of scientific men and journalists went down to the Argenteuil quarries for the purpose of witnessing some experiments with the new explosive, which were made for the first time in France, under the superintendence of M. Lamm himself. The party included General Fredericks, of the Russian Embassy, and was chaperoned by M. Herltz. A tremendous lump of rock was drilled, and the "bellite" being put in the hole was caused to explode by contact with fulminating mercury. The explosion was not loud, nor did the debris fly dangerously into the air, as is the case with blasting by dynamite. On the contrary, the rock gave way in huge flakes. Experiments were then made to show the safety of the explosive as compared with the matter used by the "Invincibles." "Bellite" was placed on an iron rail and was struck with a sledge-hammer, when it merely became heated, but did not explode. A small cartouche of the material was placed on a strong iron rail and ignited. It reduced the rail into fragments, some of which flew into perilous proximity to persons who were placidly looking on from what they considered a safe distance. A shell was next filled with "bellite," and blew a wooden-raftered hut to pieces. The new explosive is evidently efficient for blasting purposes, and its inventor hopes to be able to demonstrate its availability for military use likewise. "Bellite" is composed of about four parts of nitrate of ammonium and one part of a mixture of binito and trinitrobenzene with saltpetre. It smells like pitch, and is made up into capsules which look like thick wax candles, and are covered with glazed paper. The stuff itself resembles sulphur in appearance.—*London Telegraph.*

—Down in Texas they do things on a large scale. In certain portions of the State so much per acre is given for the extermination of prairie dogs.

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

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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

At Large—J. L. Grider and Joon C. Sheridan.
First District—B. A. Sevier, of Doniphan county.
Second District—C. E. Beaton, of Allen county.
Third District—E. A. Scammon, of Cherokee county.
Fourth District—John E. Watrous, of Coffey county.
Fifth District—W. C. Buchanan, of Franklin county.
Sixth District—W. D. Covington, of Phillips county.
Seventh District—B. F. Milton, of Ford county.

State Democratic Ticket.

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

A CALL.

A delegate convention of the Fourth congressional district of Kansas is hereby called to meet in the city of Emporia at 10 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, the 24th day of July, A. D. 1888, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress.
The basis of representation shall be one delegate and one alternate for every 200 votes cast and any fraction thereof over 100 votes cast for Hon. John Martin, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth district in 1886. The several counties in the district are entitled to the following representation:
COUNTIES. DELEGATES. ALTERNATES.
Butler 10 10
Coffey 7 7
Morris 7 7
Osage 5 5
Waubesaunee 5 5
Chase 4 4
Marion 4 4
Lyons 3 3
Shawnee 3 3
Woods 4 4
Greenwood 6 6
The several county committees shall select delegates at their county conventions in such a manner as they may adopt.
By order of the congressional committee of the Fourth district, at Topeka, Kansas, May 10, 1888.
JACOB DECOU, Chairman.
M. S. MATTHEWS, Sec'y.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Democrats of the 4th Senatorial District of Kansas is hereby called to meet in the city of Council Grove at 11 o'clock a. m., on the 10th day of September, 1888, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator from this district.
The basis of representation shall be one delegate and one alternate for every 100 votes cast for S. G. Isett, Democratic candidate for Lieut-Governor, in 1886, and the several counties in the district are entitled to the following representation:
COUNTIES. DELEGATES. ALTERNATES.
Chase 8 8
Marion 13 13
Morris 8 8
The several counties shall select delegates in their county conventions in such a manner as they may adopt.
By order of the Senatorial Committee of the 4th District, D. S. BERTMAN, Chairman.
W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

ATTENTION, DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Central Committee of Chase county, Kansas, will meet at the COURANT office, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Monday, July 23, 1888, for the purpose of fixing a time for the holding of the convention to nominate a county ticket for the coming November election, and as the convention is to be a delegate one every member of the committee is earnestly requested to be present at the committee meeting.
W. P. MARTIN, Chairman.
W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

IT IS A CONDITION WHICH CONFRONTS US—NOT A THEORY.—Grover Cleveland.

Hon. John Martin will open the campaign in about a month, commencing in the northwestern part of the State. He is entitled to the vote of every laboring man in Kansas.

The Democrats have nominated for governor the strongest man in the party. Two years ago when John Martin ran for congress in this district, he led the head of the ticket over 1,000 votes.

When the Republican party met in national convention, it was for the first time it was confronted with a so-called free trade tariff that had been in effect ten years. So disastrous had this been upon the business of the country and the ruin of the nation's industries was so complete, that it never mentioned tariff in its platform, and as soon as it got control of the lower house of Congress, it passed a bill still further reducing the duties.

We would like to have the Republican papers of this State, which universally dodged making a clean report of the St. Louis convention, to copy the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the united Democracy assembled in that convention:

Resolved, That this convention takes occasion to express its unfeigned sorrow at the serious and dangerous illness of General Philip H. Sheridan [applause] and to him whose noble deeds will ever be enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, we extend our sincere sympathy. We earnestly trust that the great soldier and distinguished patriot will meet with a speedy recovery and that the Divine Providence may spare him to this nation for many years to come.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to General Sheridan as expressive of the heartfelt sentiments of the Democracy of the United States.
The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote, with three hearty cheers for the gallant soldier, now engaged in his most desperate campaign.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF JUDGE JOHNMARTIN, NEXT GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

Hon. John Martin, of Topeka, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Kansas, was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, November 12, 1833, and he is, therefore, in the prime of life. He comes from a long and illustrious line of lawyers, politicians and statesmen. The Records of the Revolution are full of his name and the history of their gallantry and patriotism.

Judge Martin is a born politician in the strict and honorable acceptance of that term. From his early boyhood he availed himself of every opportunity to read every sort of political literature. It was his constant aim to be a successful politician. His education was obtained in the common schools near his own home, and during the intervals he worked upon his father's farm. His course of law reading was selected by Judge Caruthers, professor of law in the Lebanon university. During his law studies he was thrown among active and prominent Democratic politicians in his native State. He removed to Kansas, locating at Tecumseh, in April, 1855, where he resided until, February, 1861, when he removed to Topeka, which city had just then been made the capital of the territory. He was elected assistant clerk of the territorial legislature in July, 1855, and was the only person against whom no votes were cast. In October 1855, he was commissioned by Governor Shannon county clerk and register of deeds for Shawnee county. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1856. He was afterward appointed by the Board of County Commissioners county clerk and ex-officio register of deeds for Shawnee county, which office he held until January, 1858. In March, 1860, he was appointed reporter of the supreme court of the territory. In November, 1873, he was elected to the House of Representatives, from Topeka, by a large majority, and was elected in 1874 without opposition. During his first term he served as chairman of the judiciary committee, and served as recorder on that committee in this session of 1875. These two elections were by the votes in a strong Republican district. During the January session of 1874, he introduced the bill making an appropriation for founding a State insane asylum at Topeka. The bill passed, but failed in the Senate. At the next session he introduced the same bill and it became a law. That insane asylum, at Topeka, in imposing grandeur, will continue a monument to the enterprise and management of Judge Martin, for it is founded alike upon a basis honorable to him and to the State.

In September, 1876, he was unanimously nominated for Governor of Kansas by the Democratic State convention. He canvassed the State in behalf of the national ticket, and although defeated himself, the Democratic party more nearly approximated a triumph than it ever had before. In 1883 he was appointed Judge of the Third Judicial district in place of Judge John T. Martin, resigned, by Governor Glick, and at the election in the following November, he received about seventy per cent. of the votes cast for the office of Judge, thus showing his great personal and political strength.

Judge Martin's political watchword, ever since he attained his majority, has been "The strict construction of the constitution." His political sentiments are well known, for in 1870 among his declarations were the following:
"The preservation of the rights of the States as members of the Federal Union. The speedy restoration of all the States to perfect equality and self-government. The immediate removal of all political disabilities incurred by citizens in the late war. The recognition of all amendments to the constitution as of the same binding force as the original text. The substitution of treasury notes for the

national bank currency, a matter of economy. The brave man's blood worth more than the rich man's money—one currency for the rich and the poor, the bondholder and the soldier. The burdens of taxation should be fairly and equally adjusted."
Strictly honest in every act, loyal to his friends and party, unswerving in the discharge of what he regards as his duty, regardless of the consequences. A thorough gentleman in every sense of the word, Judge Martin commands the respect of all who know him, irrespective of party affiliations.

OPINIONS ABOUT HARRISON.
The defection of men like ex-Mayor Seth M. Low and Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, from the Republican party, on account of the protective tariff platform, is ominous of defeat for Harrison and Morton. No party can afford to lose such men. They say now that Benjamin Harrison drew his salary as attorney for two railroads while he was United States Senator.
General Rosecrans says it may be safely put down that California will not give a majority for General Harrison. He declares that people outside of the State can form no idea of the feelings of the people within the State on the Chinese question, for no other locality has suffered so much from the Chinese. Harrison, says General Rosecrans, may be personally popular enough, but Californians can not and will not look over his votes and utterances upon a question which so closely affects their interests. California is no longer a debatable State, but properly belongs to the Democratic coalition.
Harrison opposes cheaper coats for fear they would be worn by cheaper men, yet, during the railroad strikes in Indiana, during Blue Jeans Williams' administration, he is reported to have said that a dollar a day was enough for the men.
While Joe Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, is sore and not disposed to do much for the ticket, the Providence Journal has bolted, and refused to do anything for a party that would use the taxing power of the government to declare an embargo against foreign traffic.
The general supposition is that Harrison is now sorry that the asylums were not built, so that the Greenbackers he called idiots, could be placed in them until after the next November election.
The Daily News, at Goshen, Ind., has turned its back on Ben, and the Barrel, and declares for Cleveland and Thurman. A special from Goshen, says: "A remark that Harrison made here during the campaign of '87 is being quoted here, and does not make the aristocrat any more popular. Many citizens will swear that he said a dollar a day was enough for any laboring man. Can they vote for such a man?"
The Post, the only German Republican paper in southwestern Indiana declines to support Harrison, and in an editorial says: "The news fell upon Evansville like a wet blanket. Harrison was the very last man that the Republicans of Indiana wanted, and the probabilities are that he will be beaten in his own State by ten thousand votes. This is the candid view of a solid Republican paper who has no use for him."

The Indianapolis Journal refers to the workmen who are opposing Harrison, as "anarchists, house-breakers and assassins." We hardly think that sort of thing will have a tendency to make them look more kindly upon his candidature.
One of the cartoons of the campaign shows Ben. Harrison armed with sword and pistol, leading the soldiers to an attack on the railroad men who struck to maintain their rights.
Among the gentle speeches for which Harrison has become noted are those he made in 1878 about the Greenbackers; for whose benefit he said, he wanted lunatic asylums erected. There are some 30,000 of that sort of lunatics in Indiana, and however crazy they may be on financial subjects according to General Harrison, they have not lost their memories nor the ability to express resentment by their votes. "A hasty plate of soup seems to have long been a favorite article of diet with the present Republican candidate."
The meeting of representatives of the Knights of Labor and trades unions at Indianapolis on Saturday night, discloses the almost universal hostility to Harrison among the workmen of Indiana. The reports made by delegates from all parts of the State, show that more than eight-tenths of the laboring men of the State will surely oppose the Republican Presidential nominee. A plan of organized co-operative action by all laboring associations in Indiana, will be completed during this week, with the purpose of making the industrial vote solid against Harrison.—New York Star.
I did vote with the great body of the Republicans in the Senate against the Chinese restriction bill.—Harrison's letter to Rev. J. B. Brant.
Among all the men named, there is not one leader, no one whose personal

H. F. GILLETT,
SUCCESSOR TO
CAMPBELL & GILLETT,
DEALER IN
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.

English wages, he does not insert them. Hence, his speech is a deception not an information.
In John J. Ingalls' letter to P. I. Bonebrake, he struck the keynote when he said that the nomination of Harrison, Allison, Sherman, etc., would not make 1,000 votes difference in the results.
But that they should have a man like Gresham for Presidential nominee, and a man like Phelps for V-P nominee, who could draw from the manufacturers and Wall street. This is certainly an admission of a boodle campaign.
Voters, choose whether you will support this thieving tariff by voting the Republican ticket, or reduce it from 47 to 40 per cent. by supporting the Democratic nominees, R.

HARRISON AND THE LABORER.

(Indianapolis Leader.)
The man in the moon is not regarded with favor among the laboring people. He is too much stuck up.
Aristocratic Benny Harrison, with the strut of a stuffed toad, will be the worst beaten candidate that ever went before the people.
This Benny Harrison is the same fellow who wanted the striking railroads shut down in 1877. Of course the railroads will be solid for him.
The Republican party deserves to be eternally damned for insulting the people by asking them to vote for such a man as Ben. Harrison.
In 76 Harrison called the Greenbackers "flat idiots," and said they ought to be sent to the idiotic asylum. He will wish they were there before he gets through with this campaign. The Greenbackers have just been waiting for an opportunity to return the compliment.
In 1876 Ben. Harrison said, in a speech at Attica, this State, that laboring men could easily live on ten cents a day. He said they could buy two loaves of bread for a dime and water would cost them nothing. The author of this is the Republican candidate for President.

A. O. H. RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, It appears from statements published in the Kansas Catholic, that there are persons in the State of Kansas, pretending to call themselves Ancient Order of Hibernians, who have no right to operate under the name of Hibernians.
Resolved, That the State officers of the A. O. H. of the State of Kansas, notify the Kansas Catholic to publicly contradict the publication referred to, as such persons are not authorized to represent the A. O. H. of the State of Kansas.
Passed by Division No. 2, of the State of Kansas, A. O. H., July 8, 1888. TIMOTHY F. SCANNELL, S. D. Topeka, Kansas.

FOR RENT.

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

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A good house. Has nine rooms, and a good, central location. Inquire of Mrs. B. GILLETTE.

TARIFF REFORM.

EDITOR COURANT: In order that the people may be informed on any issue, it is necessary to have the truth on the question under consideration.

It seems to be the policy of the Republican party to deceive the people on the tariff issue, while it is the policy of the Democratic party to inform them on the benefits to be derived from a reduction. In proof of these statements I refer to the Mills bill as a Democratic measure for the information and relief of the people, and such speeches as that of Hon. Thomas Ryan on the tariff question and the letter of J. J. Ingalls to P. I. Bonebrake to deceive the people.
The Mills bill reduces the annual collection about \$70,000,000 and leaves from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 annually, over and above the expenses of the government. The policy of the Democratic party is to leave the \$70,000,000 among the people, and give them the necessities of life at a more reasonable rate.
The policy of the Republican party is to enrich the few and pauperize the many.
Referring to the speech of Tom Ryan on the tariff, in giving a comparative table of wages in this country and England, he gives those where the difference is the greatest in favor of America; but where they are equal in this country, or less than the

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
JOSEPH C. WATERS.
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Topeka, Kansas,
(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-11

THOS. H. CRISHAM
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Office upstairs in National Bank building
COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS - fe2-11

C. N. STERRY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EMPORIA, KANSAS,
Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-12 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Wm. H. HOLSINGER,
-DEALER IN-

HARDWARE, STOVES AND
TINWARE,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND
MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND
FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
105-11

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

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

J. W. MCWILLIAMS'
Chase County Land Agency

RAILROAD AND SYNDICATE
LANDS.

WILL BUY OR SELL WILD
LANDS OR IMPROVED

FARMS,
-AND LOANS MONEY.-

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
ap27-11
JOHN B. SHIPMAN
has

MONEY TO LOAN
In any amount, from \$50.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands. Call and see him at J. W. McWilliams' Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. If you want money ap28-11

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

COMPLEXION OR FEBRUARY VIOLA CREAM
THIS preparation, without injury, removes freckles, liver-moles, pimples, Black-Heads, Sunburn and Tan. A few applications will render the most stubborn 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 drug stores or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by G. C. BETTNER & CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.
Sold by C. E. HALEY. ap27-11

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUM CO., Augusta, Maine. dec3-11

HUMPHREYS'
DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK
Cloth & Gold Binding
144 Pages, with Steel Engravings.
BILDERS PRIZE.
Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.
In use 30 years.—Special Prescriptions of an eminent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure.
CURES.
1. Fever, Congestion, Inflammation, etc. 25
2. Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc. 25
3. Whooping Cough, or Teething of Infants 25
4. Catarrh of Children or Adults 25
5. Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic, etc. 25
6. Cholera, Morsus, Vomiting, etc. 25
7. Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis, etc. 25
8. Neuralgia, Migraine, Faciitis, etc. 25
9. Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo, etc. 25
10. Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach, etc. 25
11. Suppressed or Painful Periods 25
12. Whites, too Profuse Periods 25
13. Dropsy, Dropsical Swellings, etc. 25
14. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains, etc. 25
15. Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria, etc. 25
16. Piles, Blind or Bleeding, etc. 25
17. Catarrh, or sore, or weak, Eyes 25
HOMEOPATHIC
18. Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza 50
19. Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs 50
20. Asthma, Oppressed Breathing 50
21. Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing 50
22. Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling 50
23. General Debility, Physical Weakness 50
24. Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions 50
25. Chronic Rheumatism, Sciatica 50
26. Kidney Disease 50
27. Nervous Debility, Sexual Weakness 1.00
28. Gonorrhoea, or Venereal Discharges 1.00
29. Sore Throat, Cancer 50
30. Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing 50
31. Painful Periods, with Spasms 50
32. Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation 1.00
33. Epilepsy, Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance 1.00
34. Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat 50
35. Chronic Constipation, & Eructations 50
SPECIFICS.
Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.
Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil Cures Piles.
THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. W. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Office, 100 Spruce St., where advertising notices may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.25; for six months, \$2.50; for a year, \$4.00.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with 5 columns: Length (1 week, 2 weeks, 4 weeks, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year), Rate (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in.), and Color (col. 1, col. 2).

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."

TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A. T. & S. F. R. R. EAST. AL. M. X. L. O. C. P. A. S. S. N. E. K. C. K. R. X. Cedar Gr., Clements, Kimdale, Evans, Strong, Hilltop, Kenyon, etc.

C. K. & W. R. R. EAST. Pass. Frt. Mixed. Lost Springs, Burdick, Diamond Springs, Hilltop, Evans, Strong City, etc.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business notices, under this head, 20 cents a line; first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Hot winds, last Thursday. Republican primaries, to-night.

Mrs. H. P. Brockett is quite sick. Mrs. Lem Clay, of Strong City, is quite sick.

Mrs. Geo. W. Simmons has returned to Wichita. Mr. G. B. Carson was down to Emporia, Monday.

Mr. F. B. Shannon was down to Emporia, last week. Mr. Jas. C. Farrington was down to Emporia, Saturday.

Mr. Robert Cuthbert has gone to Michigan, on a visit. Miss Hannah Heck has gone on a visit to Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. T. H. Grisham was down to Topeka, last week, on business. Mr. G. K. Hagans, of Strong City, was at St. Louis, last week.

Mr. C. I. Mauls, of Strong City, has returned from a visit to Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hardesty have gone on a visit to Waukesha, Wis.

There was a very enjoyable party at Mrs. Elizabeth Porter's, last night. Mr. C. Wilson shipped two car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. Lyman Wood and family left, Monday, for their old home in Ohio. Mr. Jas. G. Burton, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last Thursday.

Miss Jeanette Burton, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hay, of Strong City, have gone to Illinois, on a visit.

Mr. Jacob Hornberger went to Topeka, Monday, and returned home, on Tuesday. Mr. Theo. Fritze, of Strong City, was out to Hutchinson, last week, on business.

Miss Carrie Lloyd arrived here, last week, from Cleveland, Ohio, on a visit to her mother's. Mr. Frank D. Weller, formerly editor of the Strong City Republican, is now located at Wichita.

Miss Maggie Broese left, Tuesday night, for Ohio, to visit a month with relatives and friends. Mrs. L. A. Lowther left, Tuesday night, for a visit to friends and relatives in West Virginia.

Mr. H. D. Edmiston, who is now at work at Douglas, was here, Monday, visiting at his father's. A daughter of Mr. John Perrier, of Emporia, is visiting Miss Rosa Ferlet, who recently visited her.

Mrs. Hugh Jackson and daughter, of Plymouth, were in town, last week, visiting friends and relatives. Mrs. Joshua Laney and daughter, of Minneapolis, Minn., are visiting at Mr. B. Lantry's, Strong City.

Mr. Ed. Sauble, formerly of Cedar creek, this county, is now in Florida, building a town called "Sauble."

Miss Lutie Jones, of Kansas City, is visiting her cousins, Misses Nettie and Colie Adare, of Strong City.

Mr. J. G. Atkinson has two young wolves which he intends sending to his old home, at Mt. Vernon, Illinois.

The grain-house of Mr. T. L. Upton, on Buck creek, was struck by lightning, Sunday night, and slightly damaged.

Geo. Zeigler was pardoned, July 4, from the penitentiary, where he had been sent from this county, for cattle stealing.

Mr. C. M. Fry returned home, Friday, from his visit to Chetopa. His wife and son, Neal, will visit there a while longer.

Mr. Jas. Inglis, of Buck creek, came home, Tuesday, from Topeka, in answer to a telegram announcing the serious illness of his wife.

On and after next Monday, Mr. A. W. Blunt will run his hack from Bazaar to Matfield Green, the mail being carried to Bazaar by rail.

Mrs. H. Bonewell and her daughter, Lola, and her brother, Mr. David Harris, of Cleveland, Ohio, left yesterday, for the latter's home.

Mr. C. Fred Shipman, of Elmdale, arrived home, from Texas, last week, and left for Trinidad, Col., after remaining a few days at home.

Mr. F. L. Drinkwater, of Syracuse, whose family is now at Cedar Point, was in town, last week. He intends moving back to Chase county.

The Republican county convention to nominate a county ticket will meet at the Court-house in this city, at 11 o'clock a. m., Saturday, July 21.

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.

Mr. T. B. Johnston has returned home from the southwest part of the State. He was in nineteen counties while away, and, from what he saw and heard, he says Kansas will go Democratic, this fall.

The street railway have begun the erection of a permanent stable, located a quarter of a mile north of the river, on the triangular piece of land south and east of Mr. J. H. Scribner's farm and west of the road.

This vicinity was visited by a heavy rain, Saturday night, and on Monday morning the county was visited by a general rain-fall of about two and one-half inches. The creeks were all quite high. On Buck the wind blew the corn down.

Rev. S. Ward, Presbyterian, will preach at the Clements school-house, at 8 o'clock, to-morrow (Friday) evening, and on Saturday, at 2 and 8 p. m., and on Sunday he will administer the Lord's supper, at 11 a. m. All Christian people of good standing in their respective Churches are cordially invited to partake with them.

Dr. J. L. Otterman returned, Friday, from his visit to his family at Dunlap; on his way home, and when about a mile therefrom, and going down a gentle slope, the yoke strap broke, letting the tongue of the vehicle drop, thus causing the team to run away and get tangled in a barb wire fence and cutting the Doctor across the back of the fingers of his right hand. The buggy was slightly damaged, and the horses were unhurt.

The Republicans had a ratification meeting, Saturday afternoon and night. The Drum Corps was out and headed a procession in vehicles in the afternoon; and at night they headed the Flambeau Club which was composed of about fifteen boys and about the same number of men. The speaking was done in Music Hall, Adj.-Gen. A. B. Campbell occupying the stand in the afternoon, and Hon. Geo. R. Peck tickling the ears of the Republicans in the evening. The attendance at both speakings was good, and many ladies were in the audience.

Dr. W. H. Carter offers to bet his trotting horse, "Faro," against \$2,500, his pacing horse, "Argyle," against \$2,500, his pacing mare, "Express," against \$500, and \$1,000 in cash against the same amount, that the next President of the United States will be a Republican and his name is Harrison. "Faro" is a 2-25 horse, "Argyle" 2:14, "Express" 2:22, and Pronto 2:17. Is there a Democrat willing to back his faith with his money?—Strong City Republican.

Mr. H. S. F. Davis took up the cash bet, Monday, and on Tuesday the money was deposited in the Strong City Bank.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

FRANK DOSTER, JUDGE.

Since our last report the following cases have been disposed of, as follows: State vs. Ans. Majors, violating prohibitory law; pled guilty and given 30 days in the county jail and fined \$100 and costs.

The injunction suit of D. C. Evans vs. C. K. & W. R. Co., and others, to enjoin the issue of \$80,000 in bonds was decided in favor of the plaintiff. The court found that the petition calling the election lacked five of having the necessary two-fifths of the resident tax-payers. The case now goes to the Supreme Court.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

FRANK DOSTER, JUDGE.

Since our last report the following cases have been disposed of, as follows: State vs. Ans. Majors, violating prohibitory law; pled guilty and given 30 days in the county jail and fined \$100 and costs.

The injunction suit of D. C. Evans vs. C. K. & W. R. Co., and others, to enjoin the issue of \$80,000 in bonds was decided in favor of the plaintiff. The court found that the petition calling the election lacked five of having the necessary two-fifths of the resident tax-payers. The case now goes to the Supreme Court.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

FRANK DOSTER, JUDGE.

Since our last report the following cases have been disposed of, as follows: State vs. Ans. Majors, violating prohibitory law; pled guilty and given 30 days in the county jail and fined \$100 and costs.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

FRANK DOSTER, JUDGE.

Since our last report the following cases have been disposed of, as follows: State vs. Ans. Majors, violating prohibitory law; pled guilty and given 30 days in the county jail and fined \$100 and costs.

CLEVELAND AND THURMAN CLUB.

The Democrats of Cottonwood Falls and Strong City organized a Club, under the name of the Twin City Cleveland and Thurman Club, with a membership one hundred and fifty-three, on Monday night, July 16th, instant. Dr. J. W. Stone was elected Chairman of the meeting, and M. R. Dinan, Secretary.

The following officers were then elected:

President—Henry S. F. Davis.

Vice-Presidents—James G. Burton, of Strong City, and W. P. Martin, of Cottonwood Falls.

Secretary—M. R. Dinan, of Strong City.

Corresponding Secretary—Lee M. Swope, of Cottonwood Falls.

Treasurer—Albert Berry, of Strong City.

Capt.—A. Columbus Cox, of Strong City.

Sergeants—Dan. Foxworthy, of Cottonwood Falls, and Henry Tracy, of Strong City.

Marshals—Chas. Johnson, of Strong City, and L. W. Hillert, of Cottonwood Falls.

Executive Committee—E. W. Ellis, W. E. Timmons, of Cottonwood Falls, A. F. Fritze, James Carmen, of Strong City, with the President, Henry S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek.

The regular meeting of the Club will be held every Monday night, alternately in each town, the first formal meeting to be held in I. O. G. T. Hall, Cottonwood Falls, next Monday night.

There are three colored men members of the Club, and all we ask of our Republican friends is that, in free Kansas, they do not try to intimidate these Democratic voters.

A LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT

will be given at the Presbyterian church, in Elmdale, Wednesday evening, July 25th, by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Admission free, with collection at the close. The following is the programme:

Song—"Work for the Night is Coming."

Prayer—By Rev. Chase.

Song—"We'll turn our Glasses Upside Down."

Recitation—"The Light and Truth"—Bessie Prickett.

Select Reading—"Too Late"—Hattie Watson.

Solo—"Little Bessie"—Maud Thomas.

Paper—Origin and Growth of the W. C. T. U.—Mrs. E. Stotts.

Singing—"Ring the Temperance Bells."

Recitation—"Two Pictures"—Dora Hayden.

Select Reading—"A Thrilling Tale"—Carrie Wood.

Solo—Emma Schneider.

Paper—Juvenile Work—Mrs. J. S. Shipman.

Song—"Five Cents a Glass."

Select Reading—"Specimens of the Work Done Inside"—Sarah Prickett.

Paper—Temperance Literature—Mrs. Gracie Wood.

Song—"Sleeping on Guard."

Paper—Social Purity—Mrs. P. C. Jeffery.

Recitation—"Old Nan at the Poorhouse"—Mrs. Lizzie Baker.

Song—"Our God is Marching on."

COMMITTEE.

John Madden, secretary.

W. P. Martin, treasurer.

J. S. Shipman, clerk.

J. B. Ferguson, secretary.

M. D. Lyles, secretary.

J. H. McCarty, secretary.

J. A. Crocker, secretary.

A. J. Schlenker, secretary.

N. W. Reynolds, secretary.

J. F. Bostock, secretary.

G. E. Galt, secretary.

G. C. Carter, secretary.

E. P. Allen, Jr., secretary.

H. M. Ryan, secretary.

J. H. Linn, secretary.

Andrew Drummond, secretary.

L. E. Burgess, secretary.

Safford Mercantile Co., secretary.

Ann Mitchell, secretary.

M. D. Lyles, secretary.

S. C. Palmer, secretary.

M. W. Gilmore, secretary.

C. S. Jones, secretary.

E. D. Replige, secretary.

L. B. Brown, secretary.

P. C. Jeffery, secretary.

F. Johnston, secretary.

Milton Kelly, secretary.

E. A. Kinne, secretary.

Jesse Kellogg, secretary.

Leo Holt, secretary.

T. M. Zane, secretary.

T. J. Heg, secretary.

W. W. Wilson, secretary.

J. G. Patton, secretary.

J. W. Tuttle, secretary.

John McCarthy, secretary.

Maurice, secretary.

R. T. Low, secretary.

Bert Dean, secretary.

J. A. Gauvey, secretary.

P. Jones, secretary.

G. E. Patton, secretary.

B. Hackett, secretary.

Jno. Carnes, secretary.

Geo. D. Barnard, secretary.

E. W. Ellis, secretary.

E. A. Kinne, secretary.

B. H. Davis, secretary.

R. W. Ellis, secretary.

E. A. Kinne, secretary.

E. W. Ellis, secretary.

E. A. Kinne, secretary.

E. W. Ellis, secretary.



SHOPSIDE OF BROADWAY.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

Wanted, at this office, some wood, on subscription.

Cash paid for chickens and eggs, at Wm. Hillert's shoe factory.

Borrow money, on lands, of J. W. McWilliams, no uncertainty—pay all or part of loan at any time.

As 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. Hinkley is still keeping the Hinkley House, where you can get board at \$4 per week.

Giess & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

Don't 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 horse in the county.

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantiert alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialität.

Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.

The following bills were allowed by the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas, at their regular session, held July 13, 1888.

NAME WHAT FOR AMOUNT

N. P. Kuhl, rent for pauper, \$18.50

E. D. Replige, mds for pauper, 2.25

P. C. Jeffery, mds for pauper, 1.00

J. L. Cochran, mds for pauper, 1.25

Joseph Herring, boarding same, 30.25

E. E. Maloney, rent for pauper, 10.00

R. H. Schmidt, mds for pauper, 11.00

J. M. Tuttle, mds for pauper, 7.05

J. L. Cochran, mds for pauper, 19.65

Geo. M. Donald, coal, 15.75

P. M. Jones, med attendance on pauper, 24.00

John Madden, county attorney salary and fees, 372.50

W. P. Martin, treas salary, 255.50

J. S. Shipman, clerk fees, 3.00

W. P. Martin, same, 3.00

C. U. Whitson, salary debate judge, 107.00

John Madden, county attorney salary and fees, 225.00

A. R. Lee, assessor of cottonwood township, 99.00

R. E. Lee, overseer poor, 6.00

E. B. Maloney, assessing Falls tp., 348.00

R. C. Barker, of Bazaar tp., 12.00

J. B. Ferguson, of Cedar tp., 135.00

M. D. Lyles, of Toledo tp., 135.00

J. H. McCarty, viewor Lawrence road, 2.00

A. J. Crocker, viewor Carter road, 2.00

A. J. Schlenker, viewor same, 2.00

N. W. Reynolds, viewor Joachim road, 2.00

J. F. Bostock, same, 2.00

G. E. Galt, viewor Waidley and Hitchcock road, 2.00

G. C. Carter, same, 2.00

E. P. Allen, Jr., viewor Lawless road, 2.00

H. M. Ryan, same, 2.00

J. H. Linn, same, 1.50

Andrew Drummond, same, 1.50

L. E. Burgess, boarding pauper, 22.50

Safford Mercantile Co., mds for pauper, 43.49

Ann Mitchell, boarding pauper, 39.80

M. D. Lyles, overseer poor, 13.50

S. C. Palmer, board and care of pauper, 102.00

M. W. Gilmore, assessing Diamond township, 285.00

C. S. Jones, wood for pauper, 8.00

E. D. Replige, mds for pauper, 2.45

L. B. Brown, mds for pauper, 1.25

P. C. Jeffery, same, 5.65

F. Johnston, medical attendance on pauper, 9.00

Milton Kelly, wood for pauper, 4.50

E. A. Kinne, work on ch yard, 7.75

Jesse Kellogg, meat for pauper, 1.50

Leo Holt, watering trees in ch yard, 2.10

T. M. Zane, medical attendance on pauper, 59.50

T. J. Heg, mds for pauper, 2.75

W. W. Wilson, examining teachers, 9.00

J. G. Patton, same, 9.75

J. W. Tuttle, same, 4.55

John McCarthy, viewor on Ganvy road, 2.00

Maurice, same, 2.00

R. T. Low, same, 2.00

COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

To be continued—Cleveland Administration. —Pack. In the West, at least, Merion and monopoly will have an ugly sound.—St. Paul Globe.

"Perpetual war taxes and spend the surplus" is the Republican policy.—N. Y. World.

The red bandana is a symbol of peace on earth and good will among men.—Danville Press.

It took the Republicans a week to make the ticket. A week ticket.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

As matters look now the firm of Cleveland & Thurman will do business at the old stand until 1892. Trade mark, a red bandana.—N. Y. Herald.

Ben Harrison will find it a very difficult matter to hide his pro-Chinese record from the indignant gaze of the labor element of America.—Detroit Free Press.

In the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign the Harrison bar had hard cider in it. The bar is once more the Harrison emblem, but this time it holds beetle.—St. Louis Republic.

Ben Harrison will not be elected, but it is quite possible that he may go down to history with the distinction of having been the last candidate of the Republican party.—Chicago Herald.

It has been truthfully said that the only way for the Republicans to elect their ticket this year would be for them to endorse Cleveland and Thurman.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Republican organs in this State have declared that Michigan is a doubtful State without Alger at the head of the ticket. The nomination of Harrison and Morton will make it doubly so.—Saginaw Courier.

The stamp at the meetings in the Republic an platform indicates very clearly that the party leaders have set down the independent vote for Cleveland this year. And they are right.—Kansas City Star (Ind.).

The Republican attempt to offset the Thurman bandana with a miniature American flag will not be popular with old soldiers. The veterans could never bring themselves to put the flag they fought for to the ignominious use of a handkerchief.—N. Y. Herald.

Mr. Carnegie is introducing Mr. Blaine as "the gentleman who could be President of the United States whenever he might wish." Mr. Carnegie ought to know too much about "triumphant Democracy" to say any thing so foolish as that.—Chicago Herald.

Mr. Thurman has for half a century been the great commoner of America. No man can place his finger upon a stain in his private or public record. The man who attempts to traduce him will receive the scorn and contempt of sixty million American citizens.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Damaging as Mr. Harrison's public record is, it is of little import when compared with the platform of his party, which proposes to make whisky free in order to maintain the war tariff that is impoverishing the masses and building up great fortunes for the favored few.—Milwaukee Journal.

If the ticket of Harrison and Morton consistently represents a huge combination of professional spoilsmen and spoliatory class interests, the ticket of Cleveland and Thurman distinguishes itself and prophetically stands for the righteous demand of the popular conscience and the honest intelligence of the country for the overthrow of the whole system of predatory politics—an overthrow which must come unless the republic itself is to be overturned.—Galveston News.

Thanks to the courage and good sense of President Cleveland, the coming campaign is to be fought chiefly upon a question of political economy, and not upon the personal defamations of candidates, as some campaigns in the past have been. The contest will be in a large measure one of principles, and not of men. For this the American people are to be congratulated, and because of this the more heartily, zealously and intelligently every citizen enters into the contest the better for him and the country.—Philadelphia Times.

In 1876 Benjamin Harrison, the present Republican nominee for the Presidency, was the Republican nominee for Governor of Indiana against "Blue Jeans" Williams. The vote stood as follows:

Williams over Harrison..... 5,984
R. B. Hayes was one of the Ohio delegates to the National convention, yet no one heard of him and nobody noticed him. An ex-President of the United States participating for six days in a National convention and getting no more attention than a yellow dog at a bench show!

One man—a delegate from Texas—did speak to Hayes early in the week, but we understand that as soon as he discovered his mistake he apologized.—Chicago News.

WHO PAYS THE DUTY?

A Republican Argument Whose Silliness Was Exposed Years Ago.

It used to be the fashion among the beneficiaries of the high tariff to assert that the foreign manufacturer who sends goods to this country pays the duty on them for the privilege of getting into our markets; and, although the preposterous idea has long been repudiated by those advocates of protection who hold themselves to responsibility in argument, it is still avowed by a few brain-clouded Congressmen who are the faithful representatives of Eastern interests.

Mr. Jackson (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, in his speech against the tariff reduction bill in the House, asserted that "last year foreigners paid millions of tariff duties for the privilege of getting to our markets, and then imported and sold us many million dollars' worth of iron, nails, glass, cotton and woolen goods, and even wool and farm products." And Mr. Peters (Rep.), of Kansas, in his speech, said: "I assert that the tariff is not a tax, unless the purchaser of the protected article pays more for it in consequence of the duty imposed than he would if the duty was not imposed."

That this assertion is not true; that the idea that it is the foreign manufacturer who bears the duty imposed on the goods which he sends to this country is ridiculously untrue is manifest from one single consideration; if it were true, then every Government on the earth could force the people of other countries to pay all its revenues. The United States would not need an internal revenue system, nor any other scheme of collecting money from its own people; it would require nothing more than a well adjusted high protective tariff that would extort all its revenues from foreign peoples—and every other country could pay the expenses of its Government in the same way.

It is a little strange that the statesmen and political economists of the world have never made this remarkable discovery before.

Every body knows that the duty on imported goods is levied for the express purpose of increasing their price and the price of the similar articles made in this country—and this is its effect. A 50-per-cent. duty on blankets not only makes an imported English blanket worth \$1 cost the American consumer \$1.50, but it raises the price of a similar American blanket to \$1.60, no matter how much less it may

cost to manufacture it; and every Illinois farmer who buys such a blanket actually pays, first, a fair price for it, and, next, a tribute of 50 cents to the Eastern manufacturer who made it.

The tribute estimated on all protected home manufacturers amounts to \$600,000,000 a year—and it is this vast sum annually poured into the manufacturing States that explains their enormous wealth.—St. Louis Republican.

THE CHICAGO FAILURE.

Why the Party of Boodle, Booze and Buncombe Nominated Harrison.

The nomination of Harrison was made in despair by the weary, worn-out delegates who had been struggling for a week against the plotting and juggling of the Blaine conspirators. It was not the outcome of a deliberate choice; it was the only alternative of the anti-Blaine element. While a majority of the convention would have nominated Blaine had it dared, there was a compact and determined minority in opposition, and the more prudent of the Blaine leaders feared that if their favorite were nominated by a simple majority of the convention he could not receive the united support of the party. The Blaine men would not go to Sherman or Gresham, and Allison and Alger were not regarded as at all available. Sherman's unyielding persistence in his candidacy prevented a concentration upon McKinley and the convention was reduced to the alternative of taking Harrison or sweltering for days in the torrid work of finding a "dark horse." Harrison was, therefore, a sort of Hobson's choice or rather a choice of evils.

What strength has the Republican nominee? the reader will ask. No personal strength whatever. As cold-blooded as John Sherman, he is much more aristocratic in his bearing. Without executive training, without ability or stature, without personal following, he can not fail to prove a weak candidate. His six years' service in the United States Senate taught him to be a man of mediocre talents and of slight equipment for the public service. His name is not connected with any important measure of legislation. He originated nothing nor in any way impressed his personality upon Federal legislation. He has been regarded by the leading men of his own party as a political failure. He was beaten for Governor of Indiana in 1876 in a canvass in which the whole power of the Grant Administration was thrown in his favor. He was defeated for United States Senator in Indiana last year after a disgraceful participation in a partisan ejection of honesty and fairly-elected Democratic members of the Legislature. How can such a man lead his party to victory?

It is charged and the proofs will no doubt be forthcoming that he was a sworn and active member of the Know-Nothing organization. His opposition to the legislation prohibiting the immigration of Chinese was presented as an argument against his nomination by the delegates from the Pacific slope at Chicago. These two blemishes in his political record will repel thousands of voters who might otherwise be induced to support him. He is a defensive candidate from the very beginning. No aggressive campaign in his behalf is possible. His supporters will be kept busy explaining and apologizing for his political aberrations during the entire canvass. One needs not to be able to read the stars to foretell the re-election of Grover Cleveland in November next.—Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.

A Republican Estimate.

The Chicago Tribune, the leading Republican paper of the West, says of Harrison, the Republican nominee for President, that he is "unpopular at home and disliked abroad; not supported by any German newspaper, or recognized by any German leader in the United States; not numbering among his close friends one man who ever served with him in the Senate of the United States; hated in California because he voted fourteen times against the restriction of Chinese immigration; opposed in his own State because he is cold and distant in his manner, and identified with every public act which has ever been adopted which could wound the sensibilities of voters not numbered among his own particular clique in the Republican party; having a strong support among politicians, but little among the rank and file of the party." That appears to size up the Republican candidate about as accurately as any Democrat could hope to do it.—St. Louis Republic.

An Honest Man's Words.

There is not a candid man in America who will not be pleased with the tone of the President's reply to the committee of notification, nor is there a fair man who will deny his honesty and sincerity when he said:

I shall not dwell upon the acts and the policy of the administration now drawing to its close. Its record is open to every citizen of the land. And yet I will not be denied the privilege of asserting at this time that in the exercise of the functions of the high trust confided to me I have yielded obedience only to the constitution and the solemn obligation of my oath of office. I have done those things which, in the light of the understanding God has given me, seemed most conducive to the welfare of my country, men and the promotion of good government. I would not if I could, for myself and for you, avoid a single consequence of a fair interpretation of my course.

These words were not flippantly spoken. They came from a sober, painstaking and conscientious man, who deserves well of the people whom he has served. In spite of some mistakes, the first Cleveland Administration will pass into history as one of the cleanest in the history of the Republic.—Chicago Herald.

NURSES IN HISTORY.

Interesting Facts for Women Collected by Princess Christian.

Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake, in her exhaustive work on medical women, takes us to the earliest classical times. In the Iliad there is mention of Agamede, a woman skilled in the science of medicine; and, again, similar reference also occurs in the Odyssey. In France, in the fourteenth century, we have the negative evidence of there being women practicing medicine and surgery, for in a document of 1311 "surgeons and female surgeons are forbidden to practice if they had failed to pass a satisfactory examination before the proper authorities." In England we are told that women practiced in the time of King John (1352) with full legal authority. There is no question that there have, in all times, been a greater number of women calling themselves midwives, and earning a scanty livelihood as such in this country; but the dignity and importance which belonged to them in the middle ages "as a profession scientifically studied and carried out under proper control," has become a thing of the past. In the fifteenth century midwives were duly licensed. The first of whom we find any account is Margaret Cobbe, who had a yearly salary from the crown. She attended Elizabeth, wife of Edward IV., at the birth of Edward V., and special provision was made for her rights and privileges by an act of Parliament. In the sixteenth century the Bench of Bishops gave particular attention to the question of midwives, and curates were enjoined to teach and instruct them "of the very words and forms of baptism."

It was in consequence of the ceremony of baptism being sometimes performed, in cases of urgency, by midwives, that they were examined in their duties not only by a doctor, but by a Bishop. There was much complaint made of the Bishops giving their license without taking care to find out if they possessed needful knowledge or instruction.

"In 1667 the Archbishop of Canterbury granted a license to Eleanor Pead, midwife, and required her to take a long oath to fulfill her duties faithfully; and among other things, she bound herself to use the proper words at baptism, and, moreover to use pure and clean water." It is clear that in early times women took a much higher stand and position in nursing and medicine than has been given to them till within the last few years again. It may be that they lost their position because the feeling of the times changed, and, in consequence, they were denied the opportunities of needful study and instruction. Now the tide has turned in their favor, and the chance is offered them of recovering that which was formerly their undisputed right.—Princess Christian, in Woman's Work.

LOVE OF NATURE.

A Noble Trait Which Has Been Developed Within the Present Century.

No one who reads our English literature of a hundred years ago or more can fail to see that the writers of that age cared nothing for the grandeur of mountain scenery. They speak of mountains as horrid, gloomy, forbidding. If any scenery appealed to them it was the most artificial terrace and tamest lawn.

There was little sympathetic study of nature then under any form. Angling for trout and the fox-hunt were the only pursuits that could suggest the eager search for rocks and plants and bugs, that is now carried on in the fields and woods. This newly-awakened taste for out-of-door study, and this curious observation of nature is reflected in the literature of the time, and is often commented upon by writers.

In his recent life of Gouverneur Morris, Mr. Roosevelt takes occasion to say: "It must be remembered that the admiration of mountain scenery is, to the shame of our forefathers be it said, almost a growth of the present century."

As a companion piece to this statement of an American writer, may be taken what Mr. Davies, an Englishman, says of his experience in Holland.

"We were disappointed at the scarcity of birds of any kind either upon the Zuyder Zee or in the country generally; and hence it may be mentioned that we did not meet with a single person of natural history tastes. Of the many we questioned on the subject, none indulged, nor had any friends who indulged, in such childish pursuits."—Youth's Companion.

The Special Purpose Cow.

In the selection of a cow for butter it is being learned that a cow that will give thirty pounds of milk a day, that yields one and a half to two pounds of butter, is better than one yielding only half as much butter from twice as much milk; and the claim that the big cow will be worth more for beef in the end disappears in the light of a second thought, when any dairy man can see that he loses more every year that he feeds a poor butter cow, if butter-making is his business, than the cow will be worth for beef above the cost of fattening. With beef at present prices the butter-maker would do better to keep good butter cows, even if he puts them in compost when their usefulness is past. But there is no need of this extreme measure. There is no cow that will fatten quicker when dried off than one that gives rich milk.—Mirror and Farmer.

A HEARTY WELCOME.

An Anecdote of General Scott and Puffin Bill Harrington.

"I will remember the grand reception given to General Winfield Scott in the spring of 1848, after his return from Mexico, bringing Texas as a prize," said one of Gotham's oldest inhabitants to a reporter. "The old hero was brought to Castle Garden in a steamboat from Elizabethport. Thousands of people were waiting to give him a rousing, patriotic welcome, and as he landed the Governor's Island Band played 'Hail to the Chief.'"

"The General must have been a splendid-looking man at that time," said the reporter.

"Well, I should say he was," said the O. I. "He was majestic in appearance, but he could laugh as heartily as any one I ever knew, and he did so on that occasion. Jim Woodruff, who was a popular local vocalist, sang a song, one verse of which I remember was: 'Your battle's fought, your victories won; You need not ask for more; You are a second Washington; You're welcome to our shore.'"

"Just as he finished the song, and while the place was ringing with applause, a powerfully-built man came plunging through the crowd on the platform as if he were possessed of the strength of a John L. Sullivan. He nearly upset Colonel James Watson Webb, carried on ex-Mayor Harper, and came near pocketing Phillip Hone. Rev. Dr. Wainwright and ex-Mayor Brady, by landing them in the orchestra. Alderman Morris Franklin, who had been assigned to present General Scott with an address of welcome, seized the interloper by the coat-collar and tried to hold him back.

"See here," said the man, 'let go of my collar. I've come here to shake hands with that old sojer over there and I'm going to do it,' saying which he gave a jerk and pulled his collar out of the alderman's grip.

"He then stepped up to General Scott and said: 'General, as an American citizen, I come here on my own hook to thank you for knocking them Mexicans out. You're entitled to the belt.'"

"Thank you," said the old hero, who not only smiled, but laughed heartily as he warmly shook the old man's hand.

"After Alderman Franklin had delivered his speech of welcome, to which the General briefly responded, he asked the General if he knew who it was that had forced his way upon the stage and through the crowd to shake hands with him.

"No, I do not," answered the General.

"It was Bill Harrington, the pugilist," said the alderman.

"A fighter, eh?" said the General. "I suppose he came to see me in keeping with the maxim that birds of a feather will flock together. I liked his cordiality very much, although he did squeeze my hand tremendously."

"Then the General laughed again, and soon after rode up Broadway mounted on a splendid charger, under escort of all the regiments of the National Guard.

"Bill Harrington, who was one of the best-known characters of his time, disappeared over twenty years ago and has never been heard of since."—N. Y. Telegram.

IMPROVED LIVE-STOCK.

Some Timely Suggestions on the Importance of Raising Good Cattle.

I do not wish to be understood that the general farmer must be a breeder of thoroughbred stock, but in my opinion he must improve the stock he already has, for it is an undisputed fact that the scrub will always bring its breeder and feeder out in debt. With our low prices of produce, we must make the land produce all that is possible, and so dispose of the produce that it will bring the most money, and I know of no better way to accomplish this than to combine the raising of improved stock with our farming. As proof of this, let us look back to our mother country, old England, with her high rents and taxes, and we find that they were obliged to improve their stock, and with this they have brought their soil up to the highest state of cultivation. In Holland, too, we find them improving their stock in certain lines for untold years. We are told that the people of Holland are slow to adopt new methods, but yet we find them with improved stock as a necessity to profitable agriculture. On the little island of Jersey, with her immense population and small area of land from whence to draw her support, they were obliged to improve their stock so that it should subsist on the least possible food and yet produce a large amount of butter, hence we have the little Jersey, an animal of very small stature, but yet a great butter-producer. Our best farmers find it profitable to procure a full complement of the latest improved implements and to invest in suitable buildings to shelter them when not in use, and why will it not pay to apply the same rule to our stock? If a scrub cow that will make six pounds of butter per week pays for her keep, and, by the use of a thoroughbred sire from some of the dairy breeds, her offspring can be made to produce eight or ten pounds of butter per week, the cross has given us a large margin of profit where before we had no profit. The keeper of a dairy herd should thoroughly test his cows and know whether they are paying him or not, and immediately beef the unprofitable ones. January 31 good mixed butcher's stock, fat cows, heifers and light steers, were quoted at \$3.40 to 3.75 per hundred weight, that being the best class marketed from the common stock of our country, and on the same day we found extra good steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 pounds, quoted at \$4.50 to 5.00 per hundred weight. Here we have a difference of about \$1 per hundred in favor of the improved stock, and this is not half the story, for the general average weight of the first class is only 800 or 900 pounds. At the heaviest weight and best price they would bring \$33.75 apiece, while the grade, at 1,300 pounds and \$5 per hundred, would bring \$65, or almost double the price of the scrub—a good return for the use of a thoroughbred sire. While the price of cattle per pound may and will fluctuate, yet the difference per pound between good and poor cattle will remain unchanged; the same may be said of all other kinds of stock. Generous feeding and care will be found very advantageous in dealing with all animals. I find it much more profitable to keep only as much stock as can be fed and cared for well, having this motto always in view: "An honest profit for all food consumed."

To accomplish this, only finely-bred males should be used. The breeds of stock kept should be those most suitable for the locality and the purpose required. These are considerations which have not received the attention they deserve from our farmers.—Farmers' Advocate.

Barberry Hedges.

We have seen some beautiful hedges made of the barberry, the purple-leaved being as good as the common variety, and finer in appearance. With one or two barb-wires stretched in the center as the hedge was growing up, they were strong enough for farm barriers. The World quotes the words of a Western owner of a twelve-year hedge that "it has never, young or old, been affected by winters that killed osage to the roots; has never suffered a nip from any animal, large or small, on leaf, bark or root; has never spread or run a single foot from its legitimate center line, either from seeds or suckers; has never needed touching with a knife or shears; has never shown a trace of fungus, and has proved a valuable acquisition." To which we may add that it has the best natural hedginess of any shrub we know, bears plenty of seed, which, if properly treated, will grow as freely as apple seed, and is very easily transplanted. We have always washed the pulp from the seed before planting, or as soon as gathered; but J. J. H. Gregory is quoted as saying that "they do best if planted in the fall, and are more certain to grow if planted in the berry."—Country Gentleman.

A shoemaker, of Atlanta, Ga., has just finished the largest pair of shoes ever made for actual use. It took a piece of leather 1,040 square inches to make the uppers, and 1,960 to make the soles. That is, 3,000 square inches altogether. If that leather were cut into strips an eighth of an inch wide, and made into one long string, the string would be 24,000 inches long. The shoes weigh eight and one-quarter pounds. The soles are fourteen inches long, five and one-half wide and eight and three-fourths inches deep. That doesn't count the heel, which was added another inch to the depth.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The ravages of a new green bug are causing a steady and increasing decline in coffee production in Ceylon.

Experiments made last year by Russians in the cultivation of cotton in the districts of the Lower Don are said to have been so successful that Russia is likely to be a competitor in the cotton-producing market in a few years.

A triumph in electric lighting was achieved recently in Vienna, when, during a performance at the opera, more than six thousand seven-candle power lamps were burning for more than four hours without a flicker from first to last.

Glass floors are coming into very general use in Paris. Although they cost more at first, they are found cheaper in the end. The room below can often dispense with artificial light, and there is far less fire risk. Glass, too, will outwear wood many times.

The Berlin Homoeopathic Society recently learned that it was the custom of many druggists to put up on homoeopathic prescriptions merely some simple compound and label it as whatever was wanted. To test this eighty different burlesque prescriptions were written out in Latin and sent to as many different druggists. Seventy-seven out of the eighty swallowed the bait, and put up what purported to be the dose required by the bogus prescriptions. The other three sent the prescriptions back, with the remark that they did not understand them.

In Denmark it is becoming customary for friends to send to the relatives of a person who has died what is called a "Good Works Card," in place of the usual floral tributes. These cards are of white pasteboard, printed in silver, and are issued by various charitable organizations. On each card is the name of the society which issues it; in the center is an ivy wreath on which the name of the deceased may be written; and at the foot is the name of the sender. The cards are sold in bookstores for a moderate sum.

Silly mothers in the fashionable circles of Paris have aroused the indignation of the medical profession by applying the horrors of face painting to little children. In the public gardens babies of three years old may be seen whose eyebrows have been blacked or dyed. Other anxious parents, distressed at the vulgarly ruddy and rustic hue of their children's cheeks, carefully powder them before sending them out. Little coquettes of ten years are not permitted to go abroad until the regulation black stroke has been painted beneath their eyes. The doctors warn the mothers that when the children thus barbarously treated reach the age of sixteen they will have a colorless and ruined complexion, to say nothing of the injury to health.

SOCIAL BOOK-KEEPING.

How Mrs. Justice Miller Keeps an Account of Her Society Obligations.

"How do you keep accounts of society obligations?" was asked of Mrs. Justice Miller.

"Well, the first thing is to enter the names of all ladies calling and leaving their cards, their addresses, when given, the day they called, the day they receive, and something about them, when they are strangers to you. This is the foundation of your scheme. Then you follow it up by crediting your return visit and making any notes respecting the parties to guide your future action.

"During the season every morning the first thing is to get out the list and go over it. First it is necessary to note the class of receptions in rule for that day. Then to classify the persons of that class who have left their cards, then the date of their call and their address. A duplicate of names and addresses must be made out for the coachman. Thus fortified, a lady in society starts out—Mondays for the houses of the ladies of the Supreme Court; Tuesdays to take up the Representatives' ladies and K street; Wednesdays for Cabinet ladies; Thursdays for Senators' ladies, and Fridays taking in the 'West End' and army and navy ladies. For each of these days of the week a list must be made out and a separate one for each week. It can be seen what a difficult task it is to perform the simple physical labor of so much writing, not to speak of the difficulty of avoiding mistakes, which might place a lady in a very embarrassing position.

"Saturday is regarded as a public and not a social day. Formerly the receiving wives of the diplomats were at home on that day. It has long been the drawing-room day of the wife of the President, and latterly also of Connecticut avenue. When Mrs. Secretary Manning was here she made great exertions to have Saturday made a society day at the Executive Mansion, some other time being set apart for the general public who through there to pass before the lady of the White House, but she could not bring it about. It would give great pleasure to ladies in society who often have visiting friends here and desire to make a social call on the lady of the Mansion and would take that opportunity to do so, but who are not willing to be jammed and jostled by such a great throng as gather there now. I think that some method will be devised before long so that there will be a society and a public day for the lady of the White House.

"The fact is Washington has become a great social metropolis. There are many customs which answered well enough twenty-five years ago which must be amended and adapted sooner or later to meet the necessities of new conditions."—Washington Letter.

TERRIBLE FLOODS.

Sudden and Alarming Rise of the Monongahela River—Barges Swept Away and Other Property Destroyed.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 11.—The freshet in the Monongahela river is almost unprecedented and great damage has been done to the river craft and property all along the river to the head waters.

The greatest damage to river craft occurred between 1:30 o'clock this morning and daybreak. Shortly before two o'clock a large number of barges belonging to the Jenkins & Co. came down the river from the second pool and struck the Smithfield street bridge.

Later the steamer George Wood broke her moorings above the Tenth street bridge and came drifting down the river, but was finally caught and towed to safe harbor.

The ropes that held the half-sunken Cincinnati wharf boat, which the owners had been struggling for twelve hours to save, parted about this time and the lumber-some craft was quickly swept away.

Polish town, located along the bank of the Monongahela river between the foot of Twenty-second and South Twenty-fourth streets, was in a sorry plight to-day.

There are nearly seventy-five shanty boats at that point occupied by over 150 families, aggregating a population of more than 500 people.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

FATAL FLAMES.

Creation of Men and Mules in a Wichita Stable.

WICHITA, Kan., July 12.—Yesterday morning at 3:40 o'clock the North Main street stables of the Wichita Street Railway Company were discovered to be on fire and were soon in ashes.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

SENSATIONAL ARRESTS.

Prominent Officers of the Engineers and Firemen's Brotherhood Arrested—The Charges Against Them.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Chairman Hoge, of the grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, occupying the same position in the Firemen's Brotherhood, were arrested at their rooms in the National Hotel this morning.

The two chiefs are charged with conspiracy. The much talked of circular in which Hoge is alleged to have requested Brotherhood men to hire themselves secretly to the "Q" road and then disable the engines, is said to be the basis of the charge against them.

General Manager Stone swore out the warrants last night and they were given to the officers to be served early this morning. Attorney Collier, of the "Q" road, said this morning that the prisoners would be arraigned before a justice and a continuance taken, as the company was not ready to push its case.

Hoge and Murphy were taken before Justice R. H. White, but asked for a change of venue. Upon the prisoners being brought to Justice Lyon the railroad attorney demanded a continuance.

Two other names were on the list with Hoge and Murphy for arrest—John J. Kelly and John S. McGillivray. A midnight consultation of the officers of the company led to the arrests.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

JULY ESTIMATES.

Government Crop Report for the Month of July.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Department of Agriculture makes the July general average of condition as follows: Cotton, 96; winter wheat, 83; spring wheat, 95.9; corn, 83; oats, 96.2; barley, 91; winter rye, 95.1; spring rye, 96.8; tobacco, manufacturer's leaf, 89.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Department of Agriculture makes the July general average of condition as follows: Cotton, 96; winter wheat, 83; spring wheat, 95.9; corn, 83; oats, 96.2; barley, 91; winter rye, 95.1; spring rye, 96.8; tobacco, manufacturer's leaf, 89.

THE FUGITIVES CAUGHT.

Editor Moore and Mrs. Norton Arrested at Topeka, Kan.—They Must Face the Music.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 10.—Henry W. Moore and Mrs. Emma Stockman Norton, the runaway couple from St. Louis, were arrested at the Copeland Hotel, this city, yesterday afternoon on charges of grand larceny preferred by the woman's husband.

Moore and Mrs. Norton were taken before Justice R. H. White, but asked for a change of venue. Upon the prisoners being brought to Justice Lyon the railroad attorney demanded a continuance.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

CAN THIS BE POSSIBLE?

Rascally Agents Said to be Getting Rich at the Expense of Ignorant Foreigners—An Alleged Wrong That Needs Righting.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 11.—Three months ago two Poles, man and wife, landed at Castle Garden. They were there accosted by a man who offered them emigration money.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

HIS LAST HOPE GONE.

Governor Morehouse of Missouri Declines to Commute the Sentence of Brooks alias Maxwell and Preller's Murderer, Max Hang, But He is Given Until August 10 to Make His Final Peace.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 12.—By nine o'clock this morning the Governor's office was crowded with citizens anxious to hear his final decision in the Maxwell commutation case.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current.

STOCK ITEMS.

A stunted full pig is exceedingly poor property. He never gets over it, even if he does live through the winter.

The Arab test of a good horse is to observe the animal when he is drinking out of a brook. If, in bringing down his head, he remains square without bending his limbs, he possesses sterling qualities.

English farmers claim that turnips impart a very agreeable and superior flavor to mutton, quite superseding the "wooly taste" of which so many complain.

The best and simplest device for a kicking cow that I have found is a piece of one-third-inch rope about six feet long with a loop at one end passed around the cow's body just in front of the udder and just back of the hips.

It is said that a Hubbard squash properly steamed and mixed with a trifle of corn, rye or barley meal will make the best hog feed in the world.

After a young sow brings her first litter we like to give her a rest before breeding again, and we feel that it is profitable to do so.

The question is often asked: Does feed-in pay? The following would seem to be an answer in the affirmative.

It is confidently asserted that the potato crop in Kansas this year will be simply immense.

The wheat crop in Ray County, Mo., is an unusually heavy one, and the weather for gathering it has been all that could be desired.

The Kearney (Neb.) creamery employs twenty-six men and sixteen teams gathering milk, and pays out \$4,000 a month to farmers.

Corn in Kansas is jumping heavenward at the rate of several good inches per day, and farmers for the most part wear a heavenly smile.

With the rains already had thus far small grain is assured, even if we get no more, and corn will be more than half a crop, but if the rain continues to fall until August the corn harvest will be immense.

John Carnahan & Sons, the great berry raisers, realized \$811 from two acres of strawberries this spring.

Nothing thus far has in the least checked the growth of the largest acreage of corn ever planted in the State.

The horses raised on the farm are what their respective breeders make of them, for their character and usefulness in the after life depend almost entirely upon the manner in which they are treated when young.

At the great show of Shire horses held annually in London, all the exhibits are rigidly examined by skilled veterinarians, and all animals in any way unsound are disqualified from taking prizes.

NOTES.