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 vetoes and Senator Vest defended the President's acts. 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 by Mr. 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 Iouse 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 producers. This item created a lengthy debate, and when sed of the House adjo

In the Senate on the 10th Mr. Sherman offered a resolution directing the Finance Com-mittee 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 imposted articles. Senator Vest introduced a bill to amend the act to punish postal crimes. It refers to "bad debt collecting agencies." The Fisheries treaty was then taken up in open session and Senator Hear spoke against it. Adjourned...Immediately after the reading of the journal the House went into Committee of the Whoie on the Tariff bill, and debate continued ber of bills passed granting right of way through Indian reservations to railro

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 asked on the subsidy clause. The Sea Coast Defense bill was taken up but the Senate adjourned without action....In the House a conference was ordered on the Land Forfeithre bill. A report of disagreement on the Agricultural Appropriation bill was submitted, the House, however, accepted the Senate amend-ment 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 passed 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 political debate. The Fisheries treaty received some consideration in open session The bill referring to the Court of Claims certain claims for labor performed since 1868 by Government employes in excess of eight hours per day was under consideration when the Senate adjourned....In the House, after routine busi-ness, consideration of the Tariff bill was re-sumed, the wool schedule being under discus-sion. An evening session was held for the con-sideration of certain pension bills sideration of certain pension bil s.

AFTER transacting unimportant business 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, at 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 bulbs, plants, etc., is placed at one cent for twe ounces. Debate on the subsidy amendment, which Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend by reducing from \$800,000 to \$450,000 and agree to, was continued until recess. At the evening session twenty-four pension bills

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Elliott Sandford, of New York, to be Chief Justice of of his former sweetheart, Alice Hancox, at the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah; John W. Judd, of Tennessee, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the 13th that an eastern bound passenger the Territory of Utah; Hugh W. Weir, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Justice and bridge, on the Northern Pacific, and that Charles H. Berry, of Minnesota, to be As- thirty persons were drowned. sociate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Idaho; Roderick Ross, to ley, 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 Bajnotti, Consul of Italy at Chicago, and Polhemas Hudson, Consul of the Argentine Republic at Chicago.

SENATOR DOLPH, from the Committee or Foreign Relations, has reported favorably the 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 substitute for all bills before the committee relating to Chinese immigration. CHASKA, or Samuel Campbell, the half-

breed, who married Miss Cora Belle Fellows, called on the President at the White House recently, accompanied by his bride. brother of the President, will be one of the commission to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for a division of their reservation

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

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

### 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

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

dier-General, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., recently of paralysis at the age of eighty

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 onongahela, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 11th. One or two lives were lost. 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 R. R. Hefford, 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 unnatural 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.

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 McKenna, 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 im-

posing 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 11-2 cents, and the Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt roads, followed, making the same rates to New York, and in addition reducing the rate to Boston from 22 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 mountain scenery, took morphine recently with sui-cidal 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 abstention 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 ecause of ill health.

EBENEZER STANYARD was hanged in the Ohio penintentiary recently for the murder Youngstown March 24, 1887. THERE were rumors at Helena, Mont., on

CHIEF PIAH, the once notorious chief of the renegade Utes in North Park, Col., has

be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court ended his career by suicide. The old In-of the Territory of Dakota; John B. Keat-dian shot himself on the old Navajo trail, about thirty miles south of the agency, about six weeks ago. GENERAL HARRISON, the Republican can-

didate 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

### 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 KELLY, ROPER & REILLY, wholesale

grocers, Memphis, Tenn., have assigned with \$103,000 liabilities, and assets nominally \$175,000.

THE Democrats of Dallas County, Texas, have indorsed Hon. Henry M. Furman for Congress to succeed Judge Abbott, the

THE next meeting of the National Editorial Association has been set for San

Antonio, Tex., November 21, to be followed by a tour of Texas and Mexico. J. T. MOOREHEAD has been nominated Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth North Carolina district after 162 bal-

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. 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 Barboursville, 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 necessaries of life.

JOSEPH WELLS and his twin sister, Mrs. Margaret Kelly, while returning to their home in Tomlinson, near Little Rock, Ark., 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 electorial rights to all able to read and write and paying mini-

A DISPATCH from Cape Town, Africa, of the 12th says that the Zeebers 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 semiofficially 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 Orrissa, where the drought

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

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 Servia 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 a narrow majority a pro-

osal 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 intimi-

dation 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

en 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.

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 Commission 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 mor accurate clerks than men.

DENISON, Tex., July 13.—Yesterday norning a coal oil lamp exploded in the livery stable of Harnest Bros., burning the building, feed and seventeen 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 ompany responded quickly, but the hay being on fire soon smothered the horses and the smoke 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

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

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 winter 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 supplied early, neither the capacity of the mines nor the rolling stock of the rail-road company will be able to furnish the supply required, and a coal famine with all its attendant horrors will surely be the re-

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 in force upon his return home at Topeka and congratulated him upon his unanimous nomination for Governor by the State Democratic Conven-

GOVERNOR MARTIN has been chosen to fill one of the vacancies on the board of managers of the National Soldiers Homes. EMIL CRUSELL, a young Swede, was re-cently drowned in the Republican river at

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 vexation, and about three weeks previ-ous to her death she stopped eating and refused to take food up to the time of her demise. She claimed that obnoxious things were put in her victuals. She lit-

erally 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 that 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 procla-

mation organizing the county of Greeley. This completes the organization of all the counties of the State, making a total of 106. During the past three years and a half Governor Martin has organized twentythree 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 count 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 trans portation 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. 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 shape the machine resembles a small clock and is a very ingenious contrivance for

counterfeiting and possessed of sufficient greenness and capital to invest in it. Pensions were granted the following Kansans on the 9th: William L. Seeter, of Hutchinson; John E. Hillstrom, of Randolph; Seth Bennett, of Otega; Irvin Grover, of Peabody; Henry Jacoby, of Reading; John W. Eaton, of Lancaster; John H. McFadden, of Centerville; Elisha D. Rose, of Holton; Festus Joyce, of Leav-enworth; Richard Hoffman, of Cain City,

who might be enough of a roque to attempt

and Albert Magoffin, of Lyons. FIFTY members of the Topeka bar re cently 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

ALVIN HENT, a little girl, committed suiide 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 selfdestruction 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 Governor's warrant and 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 ggregated nearly \$50,000

HOMER JOBES, 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 Eustice, Sherman County has been discontinued.

### ANOTHER WRECK.

Disaster on the Virginia Midland-Eight Persons Killed and Many Lujured.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 12,—About two

railes 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 merning the through Southern train, going at a speed of six miles, began crossing the trestle under regular orders. The engine had 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 her 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 Lynch-burg, 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

### THE MOORE-NORTON CASE. The Couple Charged With Adultery Un-

der the State Law. TOPEKA, Kan., July 12.—Shortly before noon to-day Constable Davies served a warrant, issued from Justice Searle'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 wilfully 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 behavoir and of open and notorious acts of public indecency; grossly scandalous in this, that they registered at the Copeland Hotel 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. nor more than \$1,000 fine, or not less than thirty days nor more than three months imprisonment in the county jail or peni-

If Moore is released the warrant will then be served upon him. Mrs. Norton was at once taken into custody in room 42, just opposite Moore's room, with an officer

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

### BOULANGER AGAIN.

The Fiery Frenchman Makes a Bad Break and Resigns.
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 trem-bling 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 convinced of the necessity for fresh elections, should ask President Carnot for a dissolution.

### RECEDING RIVERS.

The Floods at Pittsburgh Abated-Enormous Damage Done. PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 12.-The waters that have been sweeping the valley of the

Monongahela and the valleys of its tribu-

taries 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 Pittsargh to the mountain fastnesses of Ran-County, W. Va., towns have been ravaged, manufactories have been inundated, boats have sunk, houses and lumber been floated off, fields with their been wheat in shock and growing crops have hills for shelter and in many instances the accumulations of years of toil and self sacrifice lost in an hour. The losses encompanies 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 Princy-Much Indignation.

PARIS, July 13.—The duel between Gen-eral Borlanger and M. Floquet occurred on Count Dillon's estate at Necilly-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 everjoyed 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 on account of Aemorrhage 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 The seconds have made a formal report, in which they state that General Boulan-

ger received a serious wound in the neck. QUEEN NATALIE HARSHLY TREATED. BERLIN, July 13.—The German police have ordered Queen Natalie, of Servia, to leave Germany within twenty-four hours. They have also informed her that before departing she must surrender her boy, Prince Alexander, to M. Proties, 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 pros-trate. Her villa is surrounded by police.

An officer, attended by twenty police-men, entered Queen Natalie's villa at ten o'clock this morning and shortly after reappeared with with young Prince Alexander, the Servian Crown Prince, and a lady of honor of the Queen's suits. The tw were bundled into a closed carriage and driven to the railway were handed over to M. Proties, chief of the Servian police, who placed them on the train. In a few minutes M. Proties 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 re-fuse to part with my child." The officer replied: "If you refuse to surrender him my instructions are to take him by force." Princess Mourouse, 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 Weisbaden, where she fled with the young Prince. All regard it as an especially hard case. No content with seeking to de-fame and divorce his wife, Milan has taken from her the only consolation she had in the midst of her troubles. He had also 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 of residence for herself and Prince Alexander until the autumn of 1888. A short time ago in a formal document he agreed that the Queen should have the care of the Prince until the latter attained his majority. Lately he had sought to change all this, to obtain an absolute divorce from Natalie, and yesterday he committed a final breach of faith in forcibly removing the Prince from his mother. Queen Natalie has been accused of raising political factions in opposition to the King and of seeking his abdication, but she asserts that she never consented to a regency and was not opposed to the King's abdication, and denies that she mixed in politics at all. Great surprise is manifested at the stringent means employed by the German Government and at what is considered the harsh treatment of the Queen.

### Photographers Beaten.

CHICAGO, July 13 .- Thomas and Walter Markley went out yesterday accompanied by a Burlington employe to take a photograph of the wrecked train which was derailed by a mob Wednesday night at Western avenue and Indiana street. They were not molested while wheat in shock and growing crops have been devastated, families driven to the bally for shelter and in many instances the had left the yards a mob of rough looking men surrounded them and demanded the negatives. This demand being refused, tailed by the flood will not fall short of the young men were set upon and brutally \$3,000,000. These losses fall most heavily beaten. The photographers were badly upon the owners of coal property, railroad cut and bruised with clubs and stones but stroyed the photographic apparatus.

## Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. COTTONWOOD FALLS . KANSAS

### MY LITTLE PLAYMATE.

I am a grandsire, 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 prosylines of thought That make up common life; She ures 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 roundelays 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 small 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 round,
The happy shout of joy goes up.

the lost is Oh, let me never grow too old
To join in merry glee
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. Tarbox, 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 flery emotions that rent Tom Langstaff's breast. As the sharp, quick puffing of the engine broke the Tennessee Mountains, it pleased his 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 jobl" he said, commencing gloomily with himself. "Wonder where the money's ter kem frum ter pay off that mawgige? I war a fool to let ole Tanner hev a mawgige on that team, but when a man's childern's cryin' 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 sam-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 place 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 fillin'er than sunsets ter satisfy a mounting appetite. They're well 'nuff, mebbe, when a man's got plenty o' money in his pocket, but I never heered that ennybody ever made a pot bile by lookin'

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, thar'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?"

money. He knows ez it's a powerful ially ter a man ez out'n work." good team an' he air boun' ter hev it." "But you on'y owe him twenty dollars, Tom! He shorely 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 holp me ter that much."

He caught up one of the children and began romping wildly with it while his 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 mountains before it was fairly light. "Ef I could on'y holp him some him! But it 'pears ez ef a woman ain't | very heart-strings. 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 loghouse. Weeds and brushwood grew rank about it and he was stepping aside when a roughly-dressed man came out peril. of the hut and advanced toward him,

lainy that disgraced the mountain side. "Pears ter me ye're out rayther airly!" said Deeson, with an attempt at friendliness. "Ye warn't lookin' fur nothin', now, I s'pose?"

chinking some money in his pocket.

It was Jep Deeson, a worthless charac-

ter, who was suspected of half the vil-

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



'PEARS TER ME YE'RE OUT RAYTHER 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. humor to Come, now! what did ye think o' find- 'em to a dead sartainty."

"Nothin'!" replied Langstaff, angrily. "Though ef a feller'd nose 'round ye long 'nuff, Jep Deeson, he'd run onto some dirt or 'nuther, I'll be boun'!"

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

Thus reinforced Jep 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 shet?"

"I ain't no spy an' I don't want nothin' fur keepin' my mouth shet!" 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 Jep. "Hyar's ten dollars. 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 tech it!" he faltered.

whitening to the lips.
"Twenty, then?" said Jep, 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 Tanner was innocent. front of his cabin, gloomily whittling at a stick, Jep Deeson came up the lit-

"Thort ez how I'd like ter hev a talk flashes swept over him and with ye!" he said, seating himself at at the doorway, beyond which Mrs. and endeavored to satisfy his conscience Langstaff could be occasionally seen as that silence was not criminal. she moved about the room.

He dropped his voice to a hoarse "I've been a-talkin' with Sile an' he

'lows ez it's our duty ter help an ole frien' when he's out'n work an' needin'

mal at bay. "I don't want ye ter 'gin me enny

money, Jep Deeson. I won't tech it. I of the mortgage!!!" aid't holpin' the rev'new, and I don't low ter.

"I onderstan' that maw'gige is bouten twenty dollars," Jep continued, not on his shoulder. heeding the interruption. "I sol' my ole black steer ter-day. It's the one ez ye? You're ez deaf ez a post! My God, I brung up frum a calf. The butcher ye ain't sick, air ye?" down yander is ter take it ter-morrer. He reckoned it war tures he turned toward her drew a shriek "That's jest what they hev!" he gritted savagely. "An' it's ole man Tan- lib'rul 'nuff. Fifty dollars is a right She half dragged him into the house

he was afeared az how he mouth't git mawgage an' pull ye through the win-that thar team ef he didn't shet off the ter. It's gwine ter be a hard 'un, 'spec-ter as quinine. ter. It's gwine ter be a hard 'un, 'spec-

Langstaff whittled furiously at the not a man's duty to ward the wolf from of his errand. his door at all hazards? He need do nothing. Only keep still; and that he straightforward, with the determined had resolved to do anyway, whether he tread of a man who knows what he received any thing for it or not.

Like most Tennessee mountaineers he had no very high opinion of the revenue wife prepared the meal. She disliked laws and officials. His sympathy was to see him in that mood. He was more naturally with the men who were con- row, rocky streets were filled with stantly hunted like partridges in the due on the morrow, the empty meal barrel that stood behind the door, the grimy rafters, destitute of the smoky the spirit of unrest drove him out into sides of bacon that usually adorned them, his poverty-stricken family and way!" sighed Mrs. Langstaff, as she the terrors of a pitiless winter almost watched him out of sight, for she had at hand, all added their crushing weight come to him unsought. also 'risen early. "Ef I could on'y holp to the temptation that tugged at his

> 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. Sile sez ter me, when we-uns war speakin' bout'n it, sez he, 'Tom Langstaff's a 'onest man, an' I ain't afeared but what he'll keep his mouth shet."

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

"I hope Sile's right bout'n me bein' 'onest," he replied, his breath coming in gasps. "I'm afeard I wouldn't be, though, ef I took the money." "Fifty dollars is a right smart pile!"

urged Jep, jingling the coins in his pocket. "Think hard bout'n it an' I'll see ve agin ter-morrer." He slipped from the bench and hur-

ried out of sight down the bridle-path before Langstaff could frame a reply. "What did that air onery Jep Deeson

want o' ye?" Mrs. Langstaff asked, at the supper table. "He's allus a-creepin' 'roun' like a shadder an' never in enny good, I'll be boun'." "He war speakin' o' the job I lost an'

axin' ef thar warn't enny way he could helf me!" was the equivocal reply.

"I hope ye ain't gwine ter jine in enny o' his meanness!" she said, looking in Conquering Himself. at him sharply. "We 'uns air 'onest, thank goodness, ef we ain't got ennything ter eat; an' I'd rather starve ter death 'onest than ter steal, even of I Hints and Suggestions on Matters of Inter c'u'd live fat ez a 'possum by doin' uv

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' Sile Deeson ain't got ez much sense ez a six-months'-old colt-a-flashin' lights over the mountins in that air way. They'll hev the rev'new down on

An hour later a neighbor, on his way home, rode up the bridle-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'new. They captured a lot uv whisky in his cabin up yander a little while ago."



'OLE REKE TANNER'S BEEN GOBBLED BY THE REV'NEW.'

The man dashed on and Langstaff crept back to the house, cowering 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

The crisp, mountain air could not cool the fever that now burned tle bridle path leading from the valley. I in his veins. Cold and hot the sweat started from every pore. Weak Langstaff's side and glancing furtively and trembling he sank upon the bench

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

"Zeke Tanner is not your friend. Think of the mortgage! Fifty dollars for saying nothing. Let him go. Think Langstaff turned on him like an ani- of the mortgage! It's none of your business anyway. Think of the mort-gage! Think of the mortgage!! Think

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

Then she came out and laid her hand "Tom! Tom! What's the matter with

The blood-shot eyes and drawn fea-

ners' work, I do bleeve. I'm a-thinkin' smart pile, an' I 'low it'll pay off that and there made him swallow cup after

The coffee acted as a stimulant and he ate something. then announced his stick, his brain in a fiery tumult. Why intention of going to the village, but lans frequently forget. The veterinarshould be not take the money? Was it positively refused to reveal the nature ian usually takes the horse as his stand-

On leaving the house he walked 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 nargroups of excited men. He saw Jep and mountains, then the mortgage that fell | 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 unbosom himself of the information that had

"I s'pose Jep 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' to me; but I eyant '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

JOHN H. WHITSON.

### NEW YORK FASHIONS. est 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, for elegant 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 mossgreen 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 treas-

ured 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 toilets 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 front of the polonaise laps to the left There is a long graceful drapery 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 fashslightly 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 veterinarpoint 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 veteriarnian 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 pugatives, 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. 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 fomer or half a pint of the latterwould 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

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. ever chaste if he could be tempted; but 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 ac- Taylor. customed 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 do .- S. S. Times. 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 no rival. 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 us 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 Legis lative Reculations.

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 former. 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 dark-green Isle of Wight serge. The think that one acre in ten ought to be left to grow wood for lumber and fuel. side with a reverse that is braided. 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 ion, and the backs are long and but yearly burned .- Frank Lee, in Farm

### 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 Maury.

-A religion of the bare intelligence nakes 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 concience 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, Roseberry 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 reproved, 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 pro-

found.—United Presbyterian. -Avoid idleness and fill up the spaces of thy time with serene and useful employment; for lust easily creeps in at those emptinesses where the soul is unemployed, and the body is at ease, for no easy, healthful idle person was of all employment, bodily labor is the most useful, and of the greatest benefit for driving away the devil .- Jeremin

-It stands to reason that a Sundayschool teacher can not justly go before his class without due preparation. Prepparation 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

### WIT AND WISDOM.

-He who is in love with himself has

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

-Some by wit get wealth, but none by wealth can purchase wit. Some people find much fault because

others frequently indulge in self-praise. -"A principle that can not bear be ing 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.-Bir-

mingham, 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 stopto tie your shoe in a chcumber 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 evenings 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 - KANSAR

### 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 is past is past forever. Let all fretting be resigned; It will never help the matter— Do your best and never mind.

And if those who befriend 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,

He will help you, never mind.

### 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 affoat 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 counterfeits 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 counterfeiter 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 hay stack," 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 by 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 counterfeits. 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 stuck. The stranger had exchanged about one thousand dollars in all, and his counterfeits 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 designate the man who wears garments markable way .- Edgar Wakeman's no sooner eaten his dinner than he dis- entirely of wool.

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

"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 whiskers to me, either. He's a bad 'un or I'm no

judge.' It came to me in a moment that the 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 nigh 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 wearons. In three or four minutes he regained consciousness, and when he came to realize his situation he did however, and that night he slept in a stout jail. In his sachel was about \$20,000 of the "queer," and we had such a strong case that he plead guilty He lived to serve ten of it, and then

### A MODEL FACTORY.

died of fever .- Detroit Free Press.

### The Almost Perfect Management of

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 employes. 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 grade.-W. A. Steele, in St. Louis 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 simple thing it is for Cubans to kill there are a number of notable institu- them!" tions conducted on a similar basis. though they are but a small number in tion of these unusual amenities into 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.

### FACTS ABOUT LUMBER.

### In Expert's Opinion of Northern White There are many peculiar points in the

oine 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 rosin contained in it, when sawed into lumber, weighs 31 pounds to the foot. The white pine lumber in the rough weighs only 21 pounds. At a A man sat on the fence whittling a shipping rate of 10c per 100 pounds, stick. 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 rosinous substance in the man inside was Ashman, and the next 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, the ground. "Say it again, friend, kind a difference of \$1 in freight and \$1.50 in labor, a total of \$2.50 in favor of the to the racket." white pine. When buying lumber in markets where the two specimens of pine are brought into competition, the on: lumber dealer who knows his business always adds the above amount to the cost of yellow pine. But the pitch in on this ere farm isthe 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 some awful cursing. He was in for it, 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 when the trial came on and took his to white pine, yet the latter comsentence of fifteen years without a wink. mands 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 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

Moving stealthily along the edge of

the lagoon, we suddenly heard here, proportion to those conducted on what there, beyond, and again as if all about are called "business principles," i. e., us, heavy splashes in the water, and upon the system in which employer and the quick parting and subsequent employed are each bent on getting the trembling of countless swaths of reeds most from and giving the least to one showed where unwiedly objects had another. We call attention to this par- made startled passages. We were ticularly "model factory" because the among a school of alligators. How financial report from it bears out the many? "Well, may be several thoulesson taught by almost all others car- sand within a square mile!" ried on in the same way. The lesson answered the don, complacentis that that way pays best. Lord Meath ly. Jose had a tremendous guasays: "The manager informed me that brahaca clumped stick, as large, almost the proprietor, who is a thorough man as heavy, and quite as strong as a crowof business, and who looked most close- bar, in his hand. At a word from Don ly into his affairs, was persuaded that Manuel he glided forward and flung the money expended on the introduc- himself in a reclining posture on a firm bit of ground perhaps fifty feet factory life had been most profitably from the edge of the lagoon, while the invested, and that it returned him a don and myself hid in the edge of the large interest, not only in the good jungle. An almost unendurable silence feeling which existed between him and of perhaps half an hour ensued. Then his work-people, but in hard cash."- gentle splashings among the reeds were heard. These were shortly followed by many soft, half-whistled gruntings. Directly the heads of two alligators parted the reeds where Jose lay motionless. For a time these were also motionless as an oriental study in bronze. Then the bodies followed, slowly and cautiously at first, soon with incredible rapidthey 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 jaw's, which snapped and crunched it hideously, the guabrahaca 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 -"Woolenite" is a new word used to alligators were dispatched in this re-

Cuban Letter.

### NOT IN THE MARKET.

### Two Inquisitive Scribbler's Discover the

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.

"We are collecting a few items," said Chip, as he drew out his notebook. "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. latter making the boards tough. As "Yer'll have ter revise them figgers a a good carpenter will command \$3 per 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 o' slow. Mebbe my pard can catch on-

The man repeated his statements. As soon as Chip could rally he went ',Ye'll excuse the question, but, con-

ferdenshally, the amount of mortgage "Nary a cent," came promptly from

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 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 fer 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 ex-

plained our mission to the overseer. whose keet 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. leaped to our horses and set off at full

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-

Teaching by Example. Yes, brother, you should teach your child obedience; teach him that your will and word is law, and instil 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 gro 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 umright 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 Con-

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. 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 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 mostar 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 songs, or by the unwieldy bull-carts, 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 as in hard clay and a lining 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 preparation and application of the ceages. 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 to constantly owns Cuba. is desired for washing purposes. The rain water that goes into them is soft, but after it remains in the cistern made contains lime it will become hard: Imculent. After a few days, however, course of a month it will be as unsuitafrom a well or spring. Its hardness | will be due to the lime it holds in solurain that falls takes up considerable 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 rainwater 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 State and they give good satisfaction. The staves are about two inches thick Thus protected they are not liable to porting wines and liquors make very good cisterns for holding water, and can often be obtained at low prices. If ing all the water needed several can be tern that which first falls should be reair and the washings of the roof and spouts. The pipe that passes into the cistern should be furnished with a "cutpleasure. Any tinsmith can make one if he does not keep them in stock. - Chicago Times.

### Higher Than Gilderoy's Kite.

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 galbrellas to pass him, but pretty soon the lows. The gallows of Montrose was thirty feet high. The ballad says:

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

They "hong him high abone the rest," because his crimes were deemed to be more heinous. So high he hung, he looked like "a kite in the air."-Notes stuff itself resembles sulphur in appearand queries.

-Some arithmetician computes that if a man receives \$3 a day and saves ev- large scale. In certain portions of the ery cent of it, 1,000 years would elapse State so much per acre is given for the before he could be master of a million. extermination of prairie dogs.

### RAILWAYS IN CUBA.

### A Mounted Courier Precedes the Train to Herald Its Approach. Railway traveling in Cuba has some curious aspects. For instance, 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 guage, and freight and passenger cars are little and low. Not long ago Cuban engineers were nearly all Americans and received fabulous wages. This was also true of the en-

It is dingy, rusty, half-ruined. The Cuban engineer handles his engine in a hesitant, hysterical sort of a that convey the rain to the cistern, the way. He is no mechanic. If a breakdown occurs he calls upon every body within reach and, in complete desperation, "talks it all over," runs away altogether or commits suicide from sheer fright.

gineers on the sugar planta-

tions. But Cubans are bright and

imitative, and they are alone now in

charge. The machinery attests that.

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 with their picturesque carretoneros, so common to the streets of Havana.

There are some odd regulations about Cuban railway travel. Ticket offices are closed five minutes before departure formed of hard brick, like those used in 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 great care is taken in the selection of can stop anywhere along the route and the brick, in laying them up and in the get your entire fare refunded. Y "persons of color" are allowed in first ment lining such a cistern may last for class cars, though gamecocks in be kets are; 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 flirt with fair senoritas, and to constantly enforce the fact that Spain

As in most European countries, there are three grades of passenger coaches, and all are modeled on the American in limestone or lined with material that plan. The third grade cars have only solid wood seats; the second are very mediately after the cistern is filled the plain, but the seats are of "cane;" the water will be soft, that is, the soap that first are very pleasant and convenient is used with it will not become floc- and in most cases prettily enough decorated, the woven cane seats taking the it will begin to become hard, and in the place of our plush cushions on account of the difference in climate. The conble for washing purposes as water taken ductor is uniformed as with us, and is the busiest man on earth for the amount of business he transacts. He is at tion. It displaces the potash or soda everybody every five minutes for re-exin the soap and makes it insoluble. amination of tickets, and a pompous Water that contains carbonic acid will guardia civil, a soldier of one of the lissolve carbonate of lime in the form | three classes of military in the island, of limestone or old mortar. The first is forever at his heels, glaring impudently into faces, demanding with madcarbonic acid from the air and obtains dening frequency your passport, if you more from the decay of vegetables it happen to be a foreigner, and especially comes in contact with. This ena- so if an American, whom the Spaniard bles it to dissolve the carbonate of loathes, and searching your person, or lime, which results in making the water 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 beeen invented by M. Lamm, of Stockholm, seems destined to knock dynamite, and perhaps melinite, out of the field. A select party of scientific preservation. Cisterns made of pine or men and journalists went down to the white wood are in general use in this Argenteuil quarries for the purpose of witnessing some experiments with the new explosive, which were made for the and the hoops are of heavy iron, ordi- first time in France, under the superinnarily covered with paint or coal-tar. tendence of M. Lamm himself. The party included General Fredericks, of rust. The large oak casks used for im- the Russian Embassy, and was chaperoned by M. Herlitz. A tremendous lump of rock was drilled, and the "bellite" being put in the hole was caused to one has not sufficient capacity for hold- explode by contact with fulminating mercury. The explosion was not loud, used. To insure clean water in a cis- nor did the debris fly dangerously into the air, as is the case with blasting by jected. It contains dust collected in the 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 off," which can be opened and closed at 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 To be "hung higher than Gilderoy's 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 trinitrobenzine 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 ance. - London Telegraph.

-Down in Texas they do things on a

### Official Paper of Chase County.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET. S. GROVER CLEVELAND. Of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. ALLEN G. THURMAN Ot Ohio.

Presidential Electors.

At Large- J. L. Grider and Joon C. Sher First District-B. A Sevier, of Doniphan Second District-C. E. Benton, of Allen Third District-E. A. Scammon, of Cher Fourth District—John E Watrous, of Coffey sounty. Fifth District—W. C. Buchanan, of Franklin county.

Sixth District—W. D. Covington, of Phillips county.

Seventh District—B. F. Milton, of Ford

State Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR. JOHN MARTIN, Of Shawnee County. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, F. W. FRASIUS. Of Cloud County. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, ALLEN G. THURMAN. Of Labette County.

W. H. WILHOITE, Gt Miama County. FOR TREASURER. W. H. WHITE, Of Morris County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL. I. F. DIFFENBACHER,

Ot Barton County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUB-LIC INSTRUCTION. A. N. COLE, Of Phillips County. FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE. W. P. CAMPBELL, Of Sedgwick Connty.

A CALL.

reenwood. 6 6 6
The soveral county committees shall select elegates at their county conventions in soch a manner as they may adopt. By order of the congressional committee the Fourth district, at Topeka, Kansas, lay 10, 1888. JACOB DECOY. Chairman.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Democrats of the 34th 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 and any fraction thereof over 50 votes east for S. G. Isett, Democratic candidate for Lieut-Governor, in 1886, and the several counties in the district are entitled to the following representation;

DELEGATES. ALTERNATES. CGUNTACO
Chase, 8
Marion, 13
Morris, 8
The several counties shall select delegates is their county conventions in such a manner as they may adopt.

By order of the Senatorial Committee of the 24th District.

W. E. Timmons, Chairman.

Secretary.

ATTENTION, DEMOCRATIC COUNTY

The Democratic 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. present at the committee meeting. W. P. MARTIN,

W. E. TIMMONE, Chairman. Secretary.

IT IS A CONDITION WHICH CON-FRONTS 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 political strength.

nation's industries was so com- removal of all political disabilities inin its statform, and as soon as it got The recognition of all amendments to gress, it passed a till still further reing force as the original text. The control of the lower house of Con- the constitution as of the same bind-

versally dodged making a clean report Democracy assembled in that conven- fairly and equally adjusted."

Resolved, That this convention takes occasion to express its unfeigntend '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 rising vote, with three hearty cheers for the gallant soldier, now engaged in his most desperate campaign.

THE DENOCRATIC NOMINEE. SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF JUDGE JOHN MARTIN, NEXT COVERN-

OR OF KANSAS. Hon. John Martin, of Topeka, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Kansas, was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, November 12, 1833, and men. The Records of the Revolution ary war contain their names and the history of their gallantry and patri-

Judge Martin is a born politician hood he availed himself of every op- Demecratic column. portunity to read every sort of politihis father's farm. His course of law enough for the men. reading was selected by Judge Car-Kansas, locating at Tecumseh, in April,, 1855, where he resided until, foreign traffic. February, 1861, when he removed to been made the capital of the territory He was elected assistant clerk of the and was the only persons against next November election.

whom no votes were cast. In October 1855, he was commissioned by Governor Shannon county clerk and reg-He was admitted to the bar in Decem- Goshen, says: "A remark that Harber, 1856. He was afterward ap- rison made here during the campaign was appointed reporter of the su- for such a man?" preme court of the territory. In November, 1873, he was elected to the lican paper in southwestern Indiana House of Representatives, from To- declines to support Harrison, and in peka, by a large majority, and was an editorial says: "The news fell elected in 1874 without opposition. upon Evansville like a wet blanket. During his first term he served as Harrison was the very last man that chairman of the judiciary committee, the Republicans of Indiana wanted, and served as recorder on that com- and the probabilities are that he will mittee in the session of 1875. These be beaten in his own State by ten two elections were by the votes in a thousand votes. This is the candid strong Republican district. During view of a solid Republican paper who the January session of 1874, he introduced the bill making an appropriation for founding a State insane asylum at Topeka. The bill passed, but Harrison, as anarchists, house-breeakfailed in the Senate. At the next ers and assassins." We hardly think session he introduced the same bill that sort of thing will have a tendenand it became a law. That insane cy to make them look more kindly asylum, at Topeka, in imposing upon its candidate. grandeur, will continue a munument

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 approxima-In 1883 he was appointed Judge of the Third Judicial district in place of 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

Judge Martin's political watch-

plete, that it never mentioned tariff curred by citizens in the late war.

We would like to have the Repub- | national bank currency, a matter of lican papers of this State, which uni- economy. The brave man's blood worth more than the rich man's of the St. Louis convention, to copy money-one currency for the rich and the following resolutions which were poor, the bondholder and the soldier. unanimously adopted by the united The burdens of taxation should be

Strictly honest in every act, loyal to his friends and party, unswerving in the discharge of what he regards ed sorrow at the serious and danger-ous illiness of General Philip H. Sheridan [applause] and to him whose noble deeds will ever be enshrined in every sense of the word, Judge Marthe hearts of his countrymen, we exknow him, irrespective of party affili-

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 b 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 he is, therefore, in the prime of life. State on the Chinese question, for no He comes from a long and illustrious other locality has suffered so much line of lawyers, politicians and states- 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 in the strict and honorable acceptation | California is no longer a debatable of that term. From his early boy- State, but properly bellongs to the

Harrison opposes cheaper coats for cal literature. It was his constant fear they would be worn by cheaper aim to be a successful politician. His men, yet, during the railroad strikes education was obtained in the com- in Indiana. during Blue Jeans Wilmon schools near his own home, and liams' administration, he is reported during the intervals he worked upon to have said that a dollar a day was

While Joe Medill, of the Chicago ruthers, professor of law in the Leb- Tribune, is sore and not disposed to anon university. During his law do much for the ticket, the Provistudies he was thrown among active dence Journal has bolted, and refused and prominent Democratic politicians to do anything for a party that would in his native State. He removed to use the taxing power of the government to declare an embargo against

The general supposition is that Topeka, which city had just then Harrison is now sorry that the asylums were not built, so that the Greenbackers he called idiots, could territorial legislature in July, 1855, be placed in them until after the

The Daily News , at Goshen, Ind., has turned its back on Ben. and the Barrel, and declares for Cleveland ister of deeds for Shawnee county. and Thurman. A special from January, 1858. In March, 1860, he for any laboring man. Can they vote

The Post, the only German Repubhas no use for him."

The Indianapolis Journal refers to the workingmen who are opposing

One of the cartoons of the camto the enterprise and management of paign shows Ben. Harrison armed Judge Martin, for it is founded alike with sword and pistol, leading the upon a basis honorable to him and to 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 policy of the Democratic party to inted a triumph than it ever had before, of lunatics in Indiana, and however form them on the benefits to be decrazy they may be on financial subjects according to General Harrison. Judge John T. Martin, resigned, by they have not lost their memories nor bill as a Democratic measure for the the ability to express resentment by information and relief of the people, their votes. "A hasty plate of soup and such speeches as that of Hon seems to have long been a favorite Thomas Ryan on the tariff question article of diet with the present Re- and the letter of J. J. Ingalls to P. I. publican candidate."

The meeting of representatives of the Knights of Labor and trades party. Two years ago when John Martin run for congress in this disdrict, 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 disastrious had this been upon the business of the country and, the ruin of the states as members of the country and, the ruin of the states as members. The perfect equality and self-government. The immediate the Knights of Labor and trades unions at Indianapolis on Saturday hight, discloses the almost universal hostility to Harrison among the work hostility to Harrison among to ho

York Star. I did vote with the great body of the Republicans in the Senate against the Chinese restriction bill.—Harri-son's letter to Rev. J. B. Brant.

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

or historical relations to the people would make a difference of 1,000 votes in the canvass. Sherman, Allison, Harrison, etc., have records that would be awkward on the tariff, the currency, the Chinese question, etc.— Senator Ingalls' letter about candidates to the Chicago convention.

TARIFF.

If high tariff is good for us as a nation, why would it not be good for us as a State, or, further still, why would it not be good between counties? We cannot compete with New England in the manufacture of cotton goods, because we can not compete with the pauper labor of New England. If the Kansas Legislature could give us 60 per cent. protection against Massachuetts pauper labor, we could manufacture all the calico, shirting and domestics used in the State of Kansas It would, of course, probably make calico ten cents a yard, but according to Republican doctrine, the more we are taxed the better we are off. If you can not see that you would be better off to have calico taxed so it would be ten cents a yard instead of five, just call on any of your Republican neighbors and they will surely explain it, as they are undertaking the job this year.

Give the merchants of Chase county 25 per cent. protection against other counties, so that the people of Chase will have to trade at home, how long would it be before there would be a Chase County Mercantile Trust? Or, in the case of the State, there would be cotton mills spring up to twice supply Kansas and run for six months, the stronger buy the weaker, form a trust and raise the price to the very utmost that the State will allow, and they would get their labor just as pointed by the Board of County of '87 is being quoted here, and does cheap as they could; and that is just Commissioners county clerk and ex. not make the aristocrat any more the way with the national protection, Commissioners county clerk and exofficio register of deeds for Shawnee
popular. Many citinens will swear
for what is true of the county is true
of the State, and what is true of the State is true of the nation.

The expense of going away from home to buy good goods protects the Chase county merchant, and the freight from New England here will protect any legitimate Kansas manufacturer, and a revenue sufficient for the expenses of the government will protect any manufacturer in the United States to more than the differencebetween labor in this country and any other on the face of the globe. A higher protection than that is only in the interest of trust combinations and pools, from which every farmer in the State of Kansas is suffering to-day. Italy has protection of this kind under her national protection. which is one of the highest in the world, yet, Blaine staid in Italy all winter and never said anything about the glories of Italian protection. \*

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 consider-

It seems to be the policy of the Republican party to deceive the people on the tariff issue, while it is the rived from a reduction. In proof of these statements I refer to the Mills Bonebrake to deceive the people.

The Mills bill reduces the annual collection about\$70,000,000 and leaves

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 ing force as the original text. The Among all the men named, there is favor of America; but where they are substitution of treasury notes for the not one leader, no one whose personal equal in this country, or less than the favor of America; but where they are

English wages, he does not insert them. Hence, his speech is a de-

ception 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 nomine and a men like Pholos for V. P.

ince, 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.

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 Harsison is the same

feller who wanted the striking railroaders shot down in 1877. Of course the railroaders 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 Green-backers "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. didate for President.

A. O. H. RESOLUTIONS.

WHEEEAS, 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. Therefore be it 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,

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1 year .... | 10.00| 18.00| 24 00| Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent 'nsertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of 'Local Short Stops.' No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth for the privilege of advertiseming their goods.



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### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

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 Em-

poria, 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 Heek has gone on a

visit at Chicago, Illinois. Mr. T. H. Grisham was down to To-

Mr. G. K. Hagans, of Strong City was at St. Louis, last week.

peka, last wesk, on business.

Mr. C. I. Maule, of Strong City, has returnedfrom 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.

was down to Emporia, last Thursday. Miss Jeanette Burton, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, Saturday.

at her mother's.

of the Strong City Republican, is now located at Wichita.

Miss Maggie Breese left, Tuesday night, for Ohio, to visit a month with City Bank. relatives and friends.

Mrs. L. A. Lowther left, Tuesday night, for a visit to friends and rela-

tives in West Virginia. work at Douglass, was here, Monday, follows:

visiting at his father's. A daughter of Mr. John Perrier, of Emporia, is visiting Miss Rosa Ferlet, \$100 and costs. who recently visited her.

Mrs. Hugh Jackson and danghter, of Plymouth, werein town, last week, visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. B. Lantry's, Strong City.

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 dam-

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

Mr. C. M. Frye 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 an\_ swer to a telegram announcing the serious illness of his wife.

On and after next Monday, Mr. A W. Blunt will run his hack from Bazaer 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 re maining 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 Demo-

cratic, 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 yicinity was visited by a heavy rain, Saturday night, and on Ionday morning the county was visited by a general rain-fall of about two and onehalf 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 in-

vited 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 neeting, 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 Mr. Jas. G. Burton, of Strong City, 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 Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Hay, of Strong ladies were in the audience.

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, against \$500, and \$1,000 in cash against \$500 was out to Hutchinson, last week, on the same amount, that the next Presibusiness.

Miss Carrie Lloyd arrived here, last
week, from Cleveland, Ohio, on a visit

Week, from Cleveland, Ohio, on a visit

Week and Pronto 2:17. Is there a Democrat willing to back his

Mr. Frank D. Weller, formerly editor | faith with his money?—Strong City Mr. H. S. F. Davis took up the cash bet, Monday, and on Tuesday the money was deposited in the Strong

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

FRANK DOSTER, JUDGE.

Since our last report the follow-Mr. H. D. Edmiston, who is now at cases have been disposed of, as

State vs. Ans. Majors, violating prohibitory law; pled guilty and given 30 days in the county jail and fined

The injunction suit of D. C. Evans vs. C., K, & W, R. 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 Mrs. Joshua Lantry and daughter, the necessary two-fifths of the resiof Minneapolis, Minn., are visiting at dent tax-payers. The case now goes July 19.5t to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Ed. Sauble, formerly of Cedar | 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, o on Monday night. July 16th, instant. Dr. J. W. Stone was elected Chairman of the meeting, and M. R. Dinan, Sec-

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

Corresponding Secretary -Lee M. Swope, of Cottonwood Falls.
Treasurer-Albert Berry, of Strong

Capt .- A. Columbus Cox, of Strong Sergeants—Dan. Foxworthy. of Cottonwood Falls, and Henry Tracy, of

Strong City.
Marshals—Chas. Johnson, of Strong City, and L. W. Hillert, of Cotton-wood 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 meetings of the Club will be held every Monday night, alternately in each town, the first formal meeting to be held in I. O. G. . Hall, Cottonwood Falls, next

Ionday night. There are three colored men mem-bers 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 ENTERTAINNENT will be given at the Presbyterian church, in Elmdale, Wednesday even-ing, 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 Com-Prayer—By Rev. Chase. Song—"We'll turn our Glasses Up-

Recitation-"The Light and Truth' Bessie Prickett. Select Reading—"Too Late"—Hat-

tie Watson. Solo-"Little Bessie"-Maud Thom-

Paper—Origin and Growth of the W. C. T. U—Mrs. E. Stotts. Singing—"Ring the Temperance

Recitation-"Two Pictures"-Dora Hayden. Select Reading-"A Thrilling Tale'

-Carrie Wood. Solo-Emma Schneider. Paper-Juyenile 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. Recitation-"Old Nan at the Poorhouse"-Mrs Lizzie Baker.

Song-Our God is Marching on, COMMIMTEE. PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call, the Prohibition County Convention, for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention to be held at Hutchinson, July 18th and 19th, to nominate a State ticket, was held at the Court-house, last Saturday afternoon, and was called to order by E. Stotts, Chairman of the County Central Committee, and, on motion, J. V. Evans was elected Chairman of the convention, and Elmer B. Johnston, Secretary.
On motion, E. Stotts and Elmer B.

Johnston were elected delegates to the State convention, with Wm. Maxwell and S. L. Chase as alternates. On motion, the Secretary was directed to appoint a County Central Com-

mittee, of one man from each town-ship, with E. Stotts as Chairman. On motion, the Chairman of the County Central Committee was instructed to call a county convention at best, for the purpose of putting a M D Lyles, overseeing poor .... S C Palmer, board and care of pauper ....

UNION LABOR COUNTY CON-VENTION.

delegate convention of the Union Labor party, of Chase county, is hereby called to meet at the Court House, in Cottonwood Falls, on Friday July 20th, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket, and also to elect delegates and alternates to the State, and congressional conventions. The basis of representation will be one delegate and one alternate, for every five members of Union Labor clubs. The chairmen of the clubs are also entitled to seats in the convention. Hon. Moses Hull of Iowa, will be present and address the convention. By order of Central Commitee.

C. J. SCHNEIDER, Chairman, A. O. SHAFF. Sec.

DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARDS. PLEASE NOTICE.

The undersigned committee appointed by the W. C. T. U., of Chase county, on Scientific Temperance Instruction in our public schools, respectfully petition the District School Records throughout the county to Boards throughout the county to engage teachers who are total abstainers from alcohol, tobacco and profanity. Realizing that the influence of the teacher is second to the parent, we feel we have a right to require a high standard of morals in our teachers, that they may be competent persons to mould the character of children under their care. Respectfully,
MISS C. C. ICE. Cedar Point, MISS C. C. ICE.
MRS. E. V. SCHRIVER.
MRS. L. E. KIRKEK.

July 7, 1888.

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

and settle their accounts.

J. W. STONE, M. D.

T. M. ZANE, M. D.



### BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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

Cash paid for chickens and eggs, at Wm. Hillert's shoe factory. jy19-tf
Borrow money, on lands, of J. W. McWilliams, no uncertanity—pay all or part of loan at any time. Rates as low as any agency, sure of our money coming when he says, you can have it on your security. He wants to loan \$\$0,000 in two months, \$200 and money up.

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

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

Don't forget that you can get bridge.

To be a sum of the same will bridge on Bloody creek bridge.

To be a sum of the same will bridge on Bloody creek bridge.

To be a sum of the same will bridge on Bloody creek bridge.

To be a sum of the same will bridge on Bloody creek bridge.

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

Don't forget that you can get and the same will be sum of the same will

Don't forget that you can get Joseph Mitchell, bridge on Bloody

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

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

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

Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefert-igte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezi-

aliteat. aug5-tf 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, 2, 3, 9 and 16, 1888, WHAT FOR Wolf & Crum.rent for pauper...
J P Kuhl. coal
E D Replogle, mise
P C Jeffrey.
J L Cochran,
Jeseph Herring, boarding same.
R E Maloney, rent for pauper...
overseeing poor
R H Schmidt, med att'nd'ce on
pauper R H Schmidt, med att'nd'es on pauper
J M Tuttle, mdse for pauper
J L Cochran, """
Geo McDonald, coal """
F M Jones, med attendance on pauper
John Frew, surveyor fees
W P Martin, treas salary.
J S Stanley, clerks fees.
""
postage and expressage
W P Martin, same.
C U Whitson, Sauary drobate
judge. John Madden, county attorney salary and fees.

John Madden, county attorney salary and fees.

R lee, assessor of cottonwood township

R E Maloney, assessing Falls tp.

L C Rogler, Bazaartp D Lyles, "Toledo tp..... H Murdock, viewing Cartter

road
A J Crocker, viewing Cartter road
N J Shellenbarger, same
G W Reynolds, viewing Joehlin road
J F Bookstore, same
E C Childs, same
B McCabe, viewing Waidley and
Hitchcock road G Cosper, same.
E F Baker, same.
Archie Watchous, chainman same
Fred Weyant same
E P Allen jr, yiewing Lawless road
R M Ryan, same.
James Lawless, chainman same.
Andrew Drummond, same.

Andrew Drummond, same...... L E A Burgess, boarding pauper. Safford Mercantile Co, mdse for pauper...
Ann Mitchell, boarding pauper...
M D Lyles, overseeing M W Gilmore, a-sessing Diamond

102 00

M W Gilmore, assessing Diamond township.
C S Jones, wood for pauper.
E D Replogle, mdse for pauper.
L B Breese, same.
P C Jeffrey, same.
P Johnston, medical attendance on pauper.
Mitten Rich, wood for pauper.
E A Kinne, work on c h yard.
Jesse Kellogg, meat for pauper.
Leo Holz, watering trees in c h

T M Z me, medical attendance on T J H eg, mdse for pauper.
J w Wisson, exam ining teachers.
C I Maule, mdse for pauper.
J M Tuttle, same.
John EcCarthy' viewer on Ganvey

Maurice Joy, same...

Bert Doan, chainman same
J H Wheeler, same
J A Gauvey, marker same
P Jones, viewer Mann road
W G Patton, same
Jno Carnes, medical attendance
on pauper
Geo D Barnard & co, road record.
E W Ellis, cerk's fees state vs
Ferlet
E A Kinne, sheriff fees state vs
Hamilton
B R Dayls, same

ments
F. A Kunne, sheriff fees same....
E W Ellis, clesk's fees for term...
state vs Craig

Craig

E A Kinne, sheriff fees same
Charles Schaum, same
E W Ellis, clks fees state vs Frey
E A Kinne, sheriff fees same
G W Hill, justice fees same
J H Holmes, witness same
Frank Hardwig, same
H A Chamberlain, same
N A Dobbins, same
Frank Harden, same
W O Dunn, same

Frank Harden, same
W O Dunn, same
E W Ellis, clks fees state vs Ferict
E A Kinne, sheriff fees same
U Wilson, witness state vs Smith.
J C farrington, juror.
E Eldred, same
W L Wood, same G Johnson, same
E Perry, same
A Baily, same
be Blackburn, same

R Matti, same ...

here

7 50

Wm
A Altdoeffer, stenographer
Frank Tomlinson, damages on
Farrington road
K J Fink, damages on Baldwin r'd
A Altdoeffer, stenoffrapher

Total amt of bills allowed ...... State of Kansas, s.s. Chase County

I, J. s. stanley, County Clerk within and for the county and State aforesaid do hereby certify that the above and foregoing exhibits a full, true and complete statement of all accounts allowed by the Board of Chase County Commissioners at their regular July, 1888, session.

In witness whereof I have hereunto se my hand and the seal of Chase county this 10th day of July, A D 1888. J. S. STANLEY,

### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 1 6926
July 7th, 1888.
Notice is hereby given that the fellowingnamed settler has filed notice of his intennamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, before E. W. Ellis. Clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on August 17, 1888, viz. H E No 23128, of John W. Allen, of Elmdale, Kansas, for the self of sec 22. tp 19, range 6 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Samuel Johnson, William Sherffus, James Dickson, of Elmdale, and Charles Storhr, of Clements, all of Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. Palmer, Register.

### Notice of Final Settlement.

10 17 County of Chase. ss.
In the Probate Court in and for said ounty. In the matter of the estate of Stepher In the matter of the estate of Stephen Place, deceased,
Credilors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that I shall apoly to the Probate Court, in and for said county, sitting at the Court-House, in Cottonwood Falls, county of Chase, tate of Kansas, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1888, for a full and final settlement of said estate.

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

July 11, A. D. 1888. jy12-4w

L. Kellogg MEAT

JESSE L. KELLOCC.

PHYSICIANS.

r. M. ZANE

STONE & ZANE.

Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN,

A. M. CONAWAY. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. iyll-ff

## NEW DRUCS.



THE OLD STONE STORE DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS

PHAS ACAIN PUT IN ANIENTIRELY New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT

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

ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION'S GIVEN

TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

### Notice for Publicaion.

Land Office at Salina, Kansas. 6324
July 17th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Chase Co., Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, on August 24th, 1888, viz. D. S. No. 8657 of Francis M Cutler, of Chase county. Kansas, for the lots 20-31-22 of sec 30 tp 20 south, of range 8 east.

the lots 20-21-22 of see 30 tp 20 south, 8 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Geoege W. Reynolds, Benjamis W. Spenner and Walter Spenner, of Cottonwood Falls, and Nelson Steadman, of Bazaar, Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. PALMER, Register.

### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS... }

Notice is here by given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District, or in his absence, E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at
Cottonwood Falls, Kas.. on August 24th,
1888, viz: H. E. No. 7592, of John D. Judd,
of Morgan, Kansas, for the self of see 14, tp
21 south. of range 7 cast.

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

Frank Dale,
Register.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANS, }

June 13th, 1888. {
Notice is herebygiven that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, E. W.
Ellis, tlerk of the District Court, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on July 27th, 1888, viz;
H E No. 7578 of Dwight Chapel, Birley, Kansas for the n½ ne fractional quarter of sec 2,
in tp 21 south, of range 7 east
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz; Silas Finnefrock and
Jacob Schimpff of Birley, Chase county,
Kansas, and George Crum and W. H.
Spencer of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Frank Dale, Register.

### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANSAS, 

July 2nd, 1888, 

Notice is hereby given that the followingmaned settler has filed notice of his intention to make single proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the District, Judge or in his absence
before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of Di-trict Couri, at
Cottonwood Fells, Kansas, on August 1ith,
1888, viz. If E No. 7496, of Thomas Duke, of
Birley, Chase County, Kansas, for the n way
of sec 24 in tp. 21, so, of range 7, east of 6th
p. m.

of sec 24 in tp. 21, 80, 07 langer,
p. m.

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

Frank Dale, Register.

Land Office at Salina, Kans. § 6895

June 6th, 1888. §

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed rotice of his int ntion to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the Di-trict
Court of Chase county. Kansas, July
20th 1888, viz.: D S No. 8659, of
Joseph J, Fenner, Cahola, Kansas for the 8½
awi3 of section 12, tp 18 s. of range 8 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, vis.: Benjamin Loy, Ulisses
G. Howe, Henry Howe and Hiram B, Osborn, all of Cahola, Chase county, Kansas'
S M, Palmeb, Register.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

IN CLEMEMTS

E. A BIELMAN, Prop'r.

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

MARTIN HEINTZ. MARKET. Carpenter & Builder,

Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl Streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas,

### COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

To be continued-Cleveland Administration.

In the West, at least, Merton and monopoly in the West, at least, Merton and monopoly will have an ugly sound,—8f. 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 r ticket. A week ticket.—Louisville Cour-

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.

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

In the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign the Harrison bar'l had hard eider in it. The bar'l is once more the Harrison emblem, but this time it holds boodle.—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 It has been truthfully said that the only way for the Republicans to elect the r ticket this year would be for them to indorse 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 Courter.

The slap at the mugwumps in the Republic an platform indicates very clearly that the party leaders have set down the independent vote for Cieveland this year. And they are right.—Kinsas City Star (ind.).

The Republican attempt to offset the Thur-man bandana with a min ature American flag will not be popular with old soldiers. The vet-erans could never bring themselves to put the flag they fought for to the ignominious use of a handkerchief .- N. Y. Horl I. 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 fool-ish 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 tra see him will receive the scorn and contempt

Damaging as Mr. Harr'son's public record is, that is impoverishing the masses and building up great fortunes for the favored few .- Mil-

If the ticket of Harrison and Morton consistently represents a huge combination of professional spoilsmen and spoilatory class interests, the ticket of Cleveland and Thurman distinctively, loftily and prophetically stands for the righteous demand of the popu-lar 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

overthrown -Galceston News. Thanks to the courage and good sense of President C eveland, the coming campaign is to be fought chiefly upon a question of political economy, and not upon the personal defamation 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. 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 cit-izen 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 Harr'son..... 5,084 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 an argument against his nomination by in a National convention and getting no more One man-a delegate from Texas-did speak to Haves 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 Silline 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 dis-

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 Amerprice of a similar American blanket to in the history of the Republic. - Chicago \$1.50, no matter how much less it may | Herald.

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 procted 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, wornout 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 unvielding persistency 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 coldblooded as John Sherman, he is much more aristocratic in his bearing. Without executive training, without ability or statecraft, without personal following, he can not fail to prove a weak candidate. His six years' service in the United States Senate showed 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 honestly and fairly-elected Democratic members of the Legislature. How can such a man lead his party to vic-

tory? 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 of the Un ted States participating for six days | the delegates from the Pacific slope at hicago. 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 President, that he is "unpopular at writers. 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 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 serting 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 outh of office. I have done those things which, in the light of the understanding God has given me, seemed most conductive 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.

tion 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 ican consumer \$1.50, but it raises the pass into history as one of the cleanest

### NURSES IN HISTORY.

Interesting Facts for Women Collected

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 Odyssev. 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 "surgeone and female surgeons are forbidden to played 'Hail to the Chief.' practice if they had failed to pass a satisfactory examination before the splendid-looking man at that time, proper authorities." In England we said the reporter. are told that women practiced in the legal authority. There is no question that there have, in all times, been a ing a scanty livelihood as such one verse of which I remember was: 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 birth of Edward V., and special pro-"of the very words and forms of baptism." It was in consequence of the ceremony of baptism being sometimes by a Bishop. There was much com- out of the alderman's grip.

if they possessed needful knowledge or "In 1567 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 .-

### LOVE OF NATURE.

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

No one who reads our English litera ture of a hundred years ago or mor 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 newlyawakened taste for out-of-door study. and this curious observation of nature Republican paper of the West, says of is reflected in the literature of the Harrison, the Republican nominee for time, and is often commented upon by

> 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 wound the sensibilities of voters not Zuyder Zee or in the country generally; and here 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 they 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 vields 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.

-Germany is said to be the greatest potato-eating country in the world

### A HEARTY WELCOME.

An Anecdote of General Scott and Pugli ist Bill Harrington.

"I well remember the grand recep tion given to General Winfield Scott it 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

"The General must have been a

"Well, I should say he was," said time of King John (1852) with full 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 greater number of women calling that occasion. Jim Woodruff, who was themselves midwives, and earn- a popular local vocalist, sang a song

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 Elizabeth, wife of Edward IV., at the Webb, carromed on ex-Mayor Harper, and came near pocketing Phillip Hone. vision was made for her rights and Rev. Dr. Wainwright and ex-Mayor privileges by an act of Parliament. Brady by landing them in the orches-In the sixteenth century the Bench of tra. Alderman Morris Franklin, who Bishops gave particular attention to the had been assigned to present General question of midwives, and curates were Scott with an address of welcome. enjoined to teach and instruct them 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 performed, in cases of urgency, by hands with that old sojer over there midwives, that they were examined in and I'm going to do it,' saying which their duties not only by a doctor, but he gave a jerk and pulled his collar

platht made of the Bishops giving their "He then stepped up to General license without taking care to find out 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 Gen-

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

I suppose he came to see me in keeping with the maxim that birds of a would bring \$33.75 apiece, while feather will flock together. I liked his the grade, at 1,300 pounds and \$5 per Princess Christian, in Woman's Work. cordiality very much, although he did hundred, would bring \$65, or almost squeeze my hand tremendously.'

"Then the General laughed again, return for the use of a thoroughbred and soon after rode up Broadway sire. While the price of cattle per mounted on a splendid charger, under pound may and will fluctuate, yet the escort of all the regiments of the Na- difference per pound between good and

the best-known characters of his time, stock. Generous feeding and care will given, the day they called, the day disappeared over twenty years ago and has never been heard of since."-N. Y with all animals. I find it much more Telegram.

### THE HUMAN TEETH.

Different Kinds with Which Nature H In regard to the teeth, it must be

admitted that in relation to the subject

in hand they are literally and truly cut both ways. In the complete set of thirty-two there are twenty for grinding, eight for biting and four for tearing. Grinding teeth are required for animals which live on grains and other hard vegetable substances; biting teeth are necessary for animals which nibble soft substances like grasses and some fruits; tearing teeth are essential for animals which actually tear tough and resistant structures, like flesh, to pieces. In man the grinding teeth largely preponderate; and how well fitted these teeth are for grinding seeds, grains, acorns and the like, the teeth of our very old forefathers tell a significant and true tale. In man the biting teeth have a conspicuous place and a very decisive function; with them, even to the present, the skilled biter can cut through the finest thread, a feat equivalent to dividing the most delicate filament of food fiber from seeds or suckers; has never needthat grows from the earth. The teeth are vegetable weapons; they are the best of weapons which the out-and-out vegetarian can use; they assist him both in practice and argument. But then there remain those four tearing fangs, those canine or dog's teeth, sc firm, strong and savage. The canine, or tearing teeth, stand out strikingly in favor of the view that man is formed for eating flesh; but it can not be said by the staunchest flesh-eater that the flesh-eating tendency is the strongest altogether. No it is certain that the balance turns fairly the other way. It may, however, be argued that the very fact of the existance of only four tearing teeth gives countenance to the belief that nature has supplied the human animal with fangs for devouring animal flesh if he is obliged or desirous so to do. This is true, but only to a lim ited extent, because we now know that even the teeth, firm as they are, become, by constant habit of life, changed in form and character. The canine tooth itself, even in the dog, has been exceptionally so modified from this cause as to lead to a characteristic type of structure indicative of the influence of manner of life on growth when extended through many generations -Longman's Magazine.

## IMPROVED LIVE-STOCK.

Some Timely Suggestions on the Impor-tance 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 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 vet a great butterproducer. 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 "'A fighter, eh?' said the General. 1800 or 900 pounds. At the heaviest double the price of the scrub-a good poor cattle will remain unchanged: the profitable to keep only as much stock honest profit for all food consumed." To accomplish this, only finely-bred your future action. males should be used. The breeds of stock kept should be those most suitrequired. 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 purpleleaved being as good as the common of a Western owner of a twelve-year a nip from any animal, large or small, on leaf, bark or root; has never spread or run a single foot from might place a lady in a very embarits legitimate center line, either ed 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 fust finished the largest pair of shoes ever made for actual use. It took plece 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 would add 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 seventeencandle 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 homœopathic 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. Jus-

tice Miller. "Well, the first thing is to enter the names of all ladies calling and leaving "Bill Harrington, who was one of same may be said of all other kinds of their cards, their addresses, when be found very advantageous in dealing they receive, and something about them, when they are strangers to you. This is the foundation of your scheme. as can be fed and cared for well, hav- Then you follow it up by crediting ing this motto always in view: "An your return visit and making any notes respecting the parties to guide

> "During the season every morning the first thing is to get out the list and able for the locality and the purpose 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' variety, and finer in appearance. With ladies and K street; Wednesdays for one or two barb-wires stretched in the Cabinet ladies; Thursdays for Senators' center as the hedge was growing up, ladie, and Fridays taking in they were strong enough for farm the 'West End' and army and barriers. The World quotes the words navy ladies. For each of these days of the week a list must be made hedge that "it has never, young or old, out and a separate one for each week. been affected by winters that killed It can be seen what a difficult task it is osage to the roots; has never suffered to perform the simple physical labor of so much writing, not to speak of the difficulty of avoiding mistakes, which

> > rassing 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 exections to have Saturday made a society day at the Executive Mansion, some other time being set apart for the general public who throng 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.

Ingersoll's Advice to Young Men Who

May Be in Search of Them. an aptitude for public speaking-that blue spots. is, if he has a great desire to make his ideas known to the world-the probability is that the desire will choose the way, time and place for him to make top of the oven, and rub well the article the effort. If he really has something to say there will be plenty to listen. If he is so carried away with his subject, is so in earnest that he becomes an instrumentality of his thought-so that he is forgotten by himself; so that he cares neither for applause nor censure-simply caring to present his thoughts in the highest and best and most comprehensive way, the probability is that he will be an orator. Otherwise, no.

I think oratory is something that can not be taught. Undoubtedly a man can learn to be a fair talker. He can, by practice, learn to present his ideas consecutively, clearly and in what you may call "form;" but there is as much difference between this and an oration as there is between a skeleton and a living human being clad in sensitive, throbbing flesh.

millions of people who can express cold, add the juice of ten lemons. Botwhat may be called "the bones" of a tle and cork tightly .- Good Housekeepdiscourse, but not one in a million who | ing. can clothe these bones.

You can no more teach a man to be an orator than you can teach him to be an artist or a poet of the first class. When you teach him there is the same difference between the man who is taught and the man who is what he is by virtue of a natural aptitude that there is between a pump and a spring -between a canal and a river-between

There are some things that you can tell an orator not to do. For instance, he should never drink water while talking, because the interest is broken, and for the moment he loses control of sides sugar, especially so indigestible a his audience. He should never look at thing as a cocoanut. his watch, for the same reason. He sals, because the great truths are for all cautions mentioned.

will give movement and passion and rhythm to his words.

A great orator puts into his speech the perfume, the feeling, the intensity tightly. of all the great and beautiful and poet, a metaphysician, a logician—and, grated bread crumbs, one quart milk, head and ears three times."

### ELECTRICAL WELDING.

The Two Processes Now in Use in Europe as Well as America.

Among the various uses to which electricity has been applied, the welding of metals is one of the latest. Two distinct processes are now in use-that of Prof. Elihu Thomson, and that of M. Bernados. In Thomson's method a very heavy current is sent between the metals to be joined (which is held firmly against one another), heating the junction until it is to a welding heat. The junction is, of course, the point of greatest resistance, and therefore the heat is mainly concentrated there. The currents are obtained from the secondary of an induction-coil supplied with alternating currents; this secondary is of very low resistance, and is secured to the pieces to be welded by massive clamps. It will be seen that this method is especially applicable to the welding of tubes, rods, wires, etc. The process of M. Bernados is very different. In it the heat of the electric arc is used, the junction to be welded being made one of the poles. Current is obtained from accumulators especially built to resist the ill effects of a heavy discharge rate, and the arc is directed to the proper place by a rod of carbon held in the hand in a suitable holder. The method of operation consists in placing the pieces to be welded on a heavy iron slab, which serves the double purpose of supporting and carrying the current to the plate, meeting the edges of the pieces, then putting the scraps of iron (if iron is to be welded) on the junction, and melting the whole together. For welding steel or wrought iron, a mixture of sand and lime is used as a flux; when copper is one of the metals used, borax is employed. Mr. Ryves, who has investigated the process, and has lately read a paper upon it before the Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians, states that in nearly every case the metal was badly burnt and spoiled by the excessive heat. M. Bernados has also lately made a number of experiments on the working of various metals and the production of alloys in electrical furnaces. As far as welding goes, it is very probable that the electric arc can be regulated to give the required heat without burning the metal. Of the two welding processes, that of Prof. Thomson is surer and more easily controlled; that field, while the lack of it has ruined class asking questions, making comments of M. Bernados is more widely applicable .- Science.

### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Rubbing a bruise in sweet oil, and then in spirits of turpentine, will usu-If a young man imagines that he has ally prevent the unsightly black-and-

> -To Polish Brass or Copper.-Take a wet cloth and pour on a few drops of ammonia, and dip in fine ashes off the to be polished and finish with a chamois skin.

-Many delicate and sickly persons bath. like to drink cocoa, and it is considered very nutritious. Of course, you require milk and sugar when you prepare your through the towns of Boston, Roxbury cup of cocoa: so many products are and Dedham. needed for that seemingly simple article, a cup of cocoa.

-The annoying dryness of the tongue and pharynx, so common in acute febrile diseases, may be relieved by brushing pure and undiluted glycerine ceases, and the patient's condition is and was sentenced to have his ears made more comfortable.

-Lemon Syrup .-- Five pints of water; six pounds of sugar; two ounces of tartaric acid. Boil these ingredients for ten minutes; add the white of an egg to There are millions of skeleton-makers, clear it. Boil five minutes, and, when

> -A person suffering with boils should eschew rich pastry, gravies and every kind of meat, except lean mutton. The ing a warm poultice of camomile flowers, or boiled white lily root, by fermentation with hot water, or by stimu-

-There are few desserts more accep-April rain and water-works. It is a table than oranges, cut up and sugared, question of capacity and feeling-not and chilled for a couple of hours in the refrigerator. Some add to it grated or dessicated cocoanut, but as strawberries and raspberries can not be improved by cooking, so good oranges can not be improved by adding any thing be-

-An English writer urges the imshould never talk about himself. He portance of thoroughly airing rooms should never deal in personalities. He and flushing all waste pipes on the reshould never tell long stories, and if he turn of a family after a considerable abtells any story he should never say that sence from home. The shut-up house it is a true story and that he knew the is often filled with noisome gas, through parties. This makes it a question of the evaporation of the water which veracity instead of a question of art. keeps the sewer traps operative, and He should never clog his discourse with this is not necessarily revealed by an details. He should never dwell upon odor. Many cases of sore throat have particulars-he should touch univer- been traced to the neglect of the pre-

The following "silver-cleaner" is If he wants to know something, if he said to be according to the formula of wishes to feel something, let him read one of the best silver manufacturing Shakespeare. Let him listen to the companies of the country: Dissolve music of Wagner, of Beethoven, or one pound of Spanish whiting in water Schubert. If he wishes to express him- and let it settle; then pour off the top self in the highest and most perfect so the grit will be freed. Let the resiform, let him become familiar with the due settle again and pour off the top, great paintings of the world-with the thus obtaining the pure whiting; add great statues-all these will lend grace, one ounce of borax, dissolved in as little water as necessary; add one-half pint spirits of camphor and one pint aqua ammonia; put in a bottle and cork

-A nice bread pudding for the chilmarvelous things that be has seen and dren's lunch can be quickly prepared heard and felt. An orator must be a after the following rule: One quart of above all, must have sympathy with all. | yelks of four eggs, well beaten, butter -Robert G. Ingersoll, in Chicago Inter- size of an egg, one cup of sugar, two Francis Brown, for stealing a teaspoons baking powder and two teaspoons extract of lemons; mix all well together and bake: beat the whites of the eggs with a cup of powdered sugar, flavored with one teaspoonful of extract of lemon or orange, cover the pudding with it, and baked until browned a little.

### SENSIBLE FARMING.

Why None But the Best Agricultural Methods are Profitable.

Only good farming pays. He who sows or plants without reasonable assurance of good crops, had better take lessons, and earn wages, of some capable farmer, as he is certainly not a good manager, nor a good paymaster. The good farmer is proved by the steady appreciable crops he raises, while his farm is not impoverished thereby. Any one may reap an ample harvest from a fertile, virgin soil; but it is the good farmer alone who grows good crops at first, and continues to grow better and

better thereafter. The farmer who understands and practices the rules of good farming, sells mainly such products as are least exhaustive; necessity may constrain him for the first year or two to sell grain, hay, or other exhausting crops, but he will soon send off his surplus mainly in the form of cotton, or wool, or meat, or butter and cheese, or something else that returns to the soil nearly all that is taken from it. He knows that a bank account repeatedly drawn upon, while nothing is being deposited to its credit, must soon exhaust the funds; and that it is the same with a

farm run on that principle. Rotation of crops is an important rule in good farming If it does not positively enrich the soil, it will at least retard and postpone its impoverishment. He who grows wheat after wheat, corn after corn, for twenty years, will find that the fertile value of his farm is virtually gone. Not many farms can run even twenty years in this manner. A change of crops gives rest, and the soil, at least, a chance to recuperate itself. All our great wheat and corn-growing sections that were once famous for these crops are so no longer; while it is said that England grows large crops-of wheat-on the very fields that fed the armies of Saxon Harold and William the Conqueror; and it is claimed that rotation has preserved England's ours .- Western Plowman.

### OLD-TIME PUNISHMENTS.

Days When Laws Were More Cruel Than They Are To-day.

In 1637 Dorothy Talby, for beating her husband, was ordered bound and chained to a post.

In the last half of the eighteenth century it appears to have been a capital crime for negroes to steal.

In 1638 the assistants of Salem, Mass., ordered two men to sit in stocks on lecture day for traveling on the Sab-Mr. Southwick, for returning after

On May 3, 1669, Thomas Mule was whipped for saying that one Higginson preached lies, and that his instruction

having been banished, was whipped

was the doctrine of devils. At Springfield, Mass., in October, 1767, one Elnathan Muggin was found over the affected parts. The great thirst guilty of passing counterfeit money cropped.

John Gray, of Cordwainer, who endeavored to spread the small-pox, was sentenced to three months imprisonment and to pay a fine of six pounds and

pursuant to sentence, stood in the pillory of that town for two hours for "uttering" two counterfeit milled dol-Andrew Cayto received forty-nine

In 1762 Jeremiah Dexter, of Walpole,

stripes at the public whipping post in boils may be brought to a head by us- Boston for house-robbing; thirty-nine for robbing one house and ten for robbing another. On December 6, 1787, William Clark

was executed at Northampton for burglary. The same day Charles Rose and Jonathan Bly were executed at Lennox for robbery. Josiah Southwick, Mrs. Wilon, Mrs. Buffum, and other quakers, for making

whipped at the cart's tail through the town of Salem. The Boston Chronicle, of November 20, 1769, narrates the fact that one Lindsay was branded with hot iron for

disturbances in meeting houses were

forgery. The officers put a letter "F" on the palm of his hand. In New York during the month of January, 1761, Joseph Bennett, John Jenkins, Owen McCarthy and John Wright were publicly whipped at the

cart's tail for petty larceny. by hanging for stealing sundry articles out of the house of Mr. Forbes; and one John Douglass was burned with a letter "S" for stealing a copper kettle.

town, Pa., October 11, 1786, Philip Hoosenagle was found guilty of burglary, and it was with great difficulty that he was prevailed upon to accept hard labor instead of hanging.

On March 12, 1715, one Mecum, of Newport, R. I., was executed for murder, and his body was hung in chains on Miantonamy hill, where the remains of an Indian were then hanging, who had been executed September 12, 1712.

In 1649 women were prosecuted for scolding, and in May, 1762, the General Court of Massachusetts ordered that rescolds and raiders should be gagged or set in a ducking stool and dipped over

At Ipswich, Mass., June 16, 1763, quantity of goods, was found guilty on second trial, and was sentenced to sit on the gallows an hour with a rope around his neck, to be whipped thirty stripes, and pay treble damage.

In Boston, in 1762, the then noted Dr. Seth Hudson and Joshua Howe stood a second time in the pillory for the space of one hour, and the former received twenty and the latter thirtynine stripes for stealing, and were compelled to pay triple damages (30

pounds) and costs. In 1644, Mary, wife of Thomas Oliver. was sentenced to be publicly whipped for reproaching the magistrates; in 1646 she slandered the elders and was sentenced to have a cleft stick put on her tongue for half an hour. She finally, in 1850, left the colony, after having caused much trouble in the

church and to the authorities. In 1788, at the Supreme Judicial Court, held at Salem, Mass., James SHE Ray, a thief, laughed out at the judge when he was sentenced to sit on the gallows with a rope around his neck for an hour, and to be whipped with thirty-nine stripes. The judge had not finished the sentence when he was interrupted by Ray's boisterousness. He concluded the sentence with three years to Castle island (Boston Harbor), when Ray grew pale, his head dropped on his breast, and he said he would rather die than work .- Chicago News.

-Perfect equality in matrimony was the belief of a late resident of Jamaica, L. I. As he married a young woman with means of her own, he charged her one-half of the family living expenses. If he contributed to the church or the improvement of the viltage, just one-half of that sum did he transfer from his wife's account to his own. He reduced the system to such fineness that when he gave his wife a shawl in remembrance of the anniversary of their marriage, her bank account suffered to exactly one-half of the price of the shawl.

-A late fad in social circles in Chicago is news classes among young ladies. A large party meets twice a week in the afternoon, and the teacher, a lady of great culture, discusses with them the news of the day. She takes a newspaper, and selecting matters of foreign and domestic interests, discusses and explains them in a most entertaining manner, the members of the and suggestions freely.

### CHILDREN'S BRAINS.

troduced Into English Schools time in discovering that a child's brain is capable of only a limited and moderate amount of fixed attention daily. They have, however, arrived at that conclusion at last. Brain slavery has been nearly abolished in schoolsespecially in public schools. To whom principally, belongs the credit of first establishing the fact that children may be overtaught, we do not know; but he deserves that a votive statue, sculptured by childish hands, should b erected in his honor in every great

It is amazing that our great-grandfathers should not have reflected that little heads had something else to do than pore over books, viz.: to grow. Physiologists must have known, centuries ago, that a young brain, like a young back, might be crippled, deformed, crushed, by the imposition of burdens unsuited to its comparatively feeble power of endurance. But the doctors did not interfere with the schoolmasters. It was not in "their way," and so the cramming system flourished unchecked until within the last half century.

What is called half and half training has recently been introduced into the industrial schools of England with great success. The forenoons are devoted to book-learning, the afternoons to active employments; and it is found that pupils acquire twice as much knowledge within a given number of days under this system as they acquired in the same time when they

### York State Senate.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, March 11, 1886. \
I have used Allcock's Porous Plasters in my family for the past five years, and can truthfully say they are a valuable remedy and effect great cures. I would not be without them. I have in several instances given some to friends suffering with weak and lame backs, and they have invariably afforded certain and speedy rerelief. They can not be too highly com-mended. EDMUND L. PITTS.

The Last Man on Earth

ter Post-Express. An engagement ring—the theatrical bu-reau.—Commercial Bulletin.

THE GENERAL	MARKETS.
KANS	AS CITY, July 12
CATTLE-Shipping steers	\$ 5 00 @ 5 4)
Butchers' steers	401 @ 465
Native cows	2 00 60 2 75
HOGS-Good to choice heav	vy. 5 25 to 5 55
WHEAT-No. 2 red	70% 0 71
No.: soft	10 0 72
CORN-No. 2	21470 4314
OATS-No. 2	25 0 26
EYE-No. 2	40 @ 41
FLOUR-Patents, per sack.	2 25 @ 2 41
HAY-Baled	901 @ 1101
BUTTER-Choice creamery.	14 @ 15
CHEESE-Full cream	9 7 914
EGGS-Choice	
BACON-Ham	12 @ 13
Shoulders	6 6 714
Sides	840 9
LADD	0 6 0

LARD		8	4		0
POTATOES		50	94		70
ST. LOUIS.					
CATTLE-Shipping steers	5	00	100	5	70
Butchers' steers	4	0.1	60	4	5.)
HOGS-Packing	5	60	60	5	75
SHEEP-Fair to choice	3	00	0	4	81
FLOUR-Choice	:	50	10	¥	54
WHEAT-No. 2 red		59	5.3		8)
CORN-No. 1		47	10		471
OATS-No.:		32	40		1.3
RYE-No. !		41	16		443
BUTTER-Creamery		15	Tu		18
PORK	14	00	0	14	10
CHICAGO,					
CATTLE-Shipping steers	4	3)	a	6	(1)
HOGS-Packing and shipping	5	55	0	5	75
A.T			-		-

SHEEP Pair to choice	4 07	14.0	4	1.)
FLOUR-Winter wheat	3 70	0	4	51
WHEAT-No. 7 red	81	10		82
CORN-No.!	49	0		491
OATS-No. 2	51	n		81.
RYE-No. 2	50	0		503
BUTTER-Creamery	1.5	10		18
PORK	18 15	60	13	:0
NEW YORK				
CATTLE-Common to prime	4 50	30	6	15
HOGS-Good to choice	5 51	in	6	89
FLOUR-Good to choice	3 70	0	5	(1)
WHEAT-No. 2 red	89	0		895
CORN-No. 2	55	0		563
OATS-Western mixed	: 6	0		89
BUTTER-Creamery	18	0		19
PORK	18 55	1	15	00

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The Half and Half Training Recent'y In-The Wiseacres of society were a long

city in Christendom.

"studied" all day long .- N. Y. Ledger

## From the Ex-President of the New

To cut off a dog's 'all will not interfere with his carriage, but it will effectually stop his waggin'.

In 1767 a negro wench was executed by hanging for stealing sundry articles but of the house of Mr. Forbes; and one to have a compared with a letter of the house of Mr. Forbes; and one to have a compared with a letter of the house of Mr. Forbes; and one to have a compared with a letter of the sea, and, presumably, about as efficactions. Indigestion, that obstinate malady, even if of long perpetuity, is eventually overcome with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an appetizing tonic and alterative, which cures constipation, fever and ague, billious remittent, rheumatism, kidney complaint and feebleness.

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In leap year it is nothing strange to read of female lawyers going courting .- Roches-

America.—Rochester Post-Express-  COMPLETE Toilet Service always indes Glenn's Sulphur Soap.  full's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black, 50c.  N leap year it is nothing strange to read female lawyers going courting.—Roches-Post-Express.  An engagement ring—the theatrical bund.—Commercial Bulletin.	of these remanus range three yards and upwards in length. Though remanus, althe patierus are new and late styles, and may be depended on as beautiful, refued, fashlonable and elegant. How to get a box conclaining a Complete Assortment of these elegant ribbons Pree. The Practical Bousekeeper and Ladles' Fireside Companion, published monthly byus, is acknowledged, by those competent to judge, to be the best periodical of the kind in the world. Very large and handsomely illustrated; regular price facts, per year; send 355 cents and we will send it to you for a trial year, and will also send free a box of the ribbons; 2 subscriptions and 2 boxes, 455 cents and we will send it to you for a trial year, and will also send free a box of the ribbons; 2 subscriptions and 2 boxes, 455 cents, 4 subscriptions and 4 boxes, 551. One-cent postage stamps may be sent for less than 43, 6 cet 3 friends to join you thereby getting 4 subscriptions and 4 boxes for only \$1; can do it in a few minutes. The above offer is based on this fact:—these whoread the periodical referred to, for one year, want it thereafter, and pay us the full price for it; it is in after years, and not now, that we make money. We make this great offer in order to at once secure 250,000 new subscribers, who, not now, but next
THE GENERAL MARKETS.  KANSAS CITY, July 12  TTLE—Shipping steers \$ 5 00 @ 5 4)  Butchers' steers \$ 0 0 @ 4 65  Native co.vs \$ 0 0 % 2 75  GS—Good to choice heavy 5 25 % 5 55  REAT—No. 2 red 70% 5 71	year, and in years thereafter, shall reward us with a profit, because the majority of them will wish torenew their subscriptions, and will dose. The money required is but a small fraction of the price you would have to pay at any store for a much smaller assortment of far inferior ribbons. Best bargain ever known; you will not fully appreciate ut until after you see all. Safe delivery guaranteed. Mouey refunded to any one one perfectly safisted. Better cut this out, or send at once, for probably it won tappearagain. Address,  H. HALLETT & CO., PUBLISHERS, PORTLAND, MAINE.  **ONMETRIES PAPER every time you write.
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Native cows	-	0.7	110	74	4.3	-
HOGS-Good to choice heavy.	ö	:5	tio	5	55	1
WHEAT-No. 2 red		7119	6 0		71	1
No.: soft		10	43		72	1
CORN-No. 2		. 21	500		43%	1
OATS-No. 2		25	16		26	1
EYE-No. 2		49	0		41	1
FLOUR-Patents, per sack	3 .	2.5	60	5	41	1
HAY-Baled	0	01	a	11	0.1	1
BUTTER-Choice creamery		14	3		15	1
CHEESE-Full cream		9	To		914	1
EGGS-Choice		10	60		1014	1
BACON-Ham		12	0		13	١
Shoulders		ti	0		714	1
Sides		81	10		9	!
LARD		8	4		9	1
POTATOES		50	94		70	1
ST. LOUIS						1

ST. LOUIS.						
ATTLE-Shipping steers	5	00	100	5	70	
Butchers' steers	4	0.1	69	4	5.)	
OGS-Packing	5	60	60	5	7.5	
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LOUR-Choice	:	50	10	z	54	
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ATS-No. 1		32	40		1.3	
YE-No. 3		41	1		4:16	
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CHICAGO.						
ATTLE-Shipping steers	4	3)	a	6	(1)	
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LOUR-Winter wheat	3 7	0	0	4	51	
HEAT-No. 7 red		31	0		82	
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ATS-No. 2	2	1	n		81	
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NEW YORK						
ATTLE-Common to prime	4:	0	30	6	15	
OGS-Good to choice	5 5	, )	in	6	89	
LOUR-Good to choice	37		10	5	(ic)	
HEAT-No. v red		9	0		8914	
ORN-No. 2		66	1		5636	ı
ATS-Western mixed	:	6	m		29	

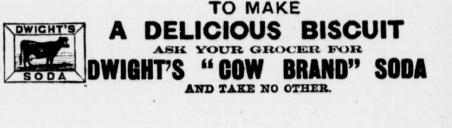
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### TERRIBLE FLOODS.

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

PITTSEURGH, Pa. July 11.-The freshet in the Monongahela river a almost unpre-dented and great damage has been done to the river craft and property all along the river to the head waters. The suddenness of the rise took the river men entirely unawares and they were not prepared when the great volume of water burst upon them. Millions of feet of lumber, scores of coal craft, fences, outhouses and coal tip-ples have been floating down the swift

The greatest damage to river craft oc-curred between 1:30 o'clock this morning and daybreak. Shortly before two o'clock a large number of barges belonging to Jenkins & Co. came down the river from the second pool and struck the Smithfield street bridge, the huge barges turning end over end and breasting the towboat Barnard in against the steamer Jacobs. Every whistle on the river sounded the alarm and as the livid rays of the electric lights swept from side to side across the turbulent flood it presented a wild sight. Logs, barges and fuel boats were dashed against the piers of the bridge and snapped like twigs by the overwhelming force of the current. Half of one of Jen-Justice R. H. White, but asked for a change

answer from any person who might be on the boat, but no one was on board unless the owners were on board and asleep as

Two other names some of the river men thought. If so they were swept down to inevitable destruction. 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 lumbersome craft was quickly swept away. A few minutes later a lot of O'Neil's barges and twenty-six pieces belonging to Joseph Walton & Co. were cut from their moorings and carried down stream.

at that point occupied by over 150 families, about a dozen families, camped out last night. Early yesterday morning the trouble began. All day men, women and children were busy pump-ing water out of the boats and removing their goods to places of safety. By night ten house boats had been sunk or capsized down the river. The families who moved blissful ignorance of the flood and its incumbent cares.

City and other towns along the river are reported partly submerged this morning. At 10:39 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.

Cremation 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. The night watchman was in the barn at the time, and of the three employes who slept in the building, Tobias Weile and William Gerke were both badly burned and removed to the hospital, and Gerke, it is thought, can not recover, as his head and shoulders are horribly burned. As he jumped from an upper window a passer by who gave the alarm threw him into the gutter and rolling him over extinguished the fire on his burning clothing. An old employe of the company who had been engaged for a long time in greasing the tracks on the curves the corresponding to the corresponding to the corresponding to the curves of the curve horribly burned. As he jumped from an and was known as Greaser Murphy, is said ter rye, 95.1; spring rye, 86.8; tobacco, to have been in the burning building, but he has not yet been found. He is also reported to have been on a drunk Tuesday and when in that condition he usually crawled into the hay loft and it is thought he perished in the flames. There were only eighty-three mules in the barn at the time, the rest of the company's 300 being scattered in the other barns. Over fort of the mules were burned to death and ten more had to be shot. Almost all of the thirty that survive are so badly burned as

to be entirely useless.

WICHITA, Kan., July 12 .- Victor Gran nin, aged eighteen, who had been employed by John Tullard on his place six miles northwest of here, for some cause was dismissed a short time ago and a young man named Davis was employed. Tuesday Grannin hired a buggy and with a colored boy and a loaded shotgun went to Tullard's place. He found Davis at work in a field and without exchanging words fired upon him, but missed him. Grannin started to run and was pursued by Davis with a beer bottle. The gun was dropped in the chase but instead of picking it up Davis went to the house to see whether he was hurt, and Grannin recovered his gun and slipping up behind Davis as he stood talking in the yard fired a second time, filling his back and head with shot. Davis ran into the house and Grannin keeping himself concealed by a hedge fence fired a third time through a window. A warrant was sworn out for Grannin's arrest and City Marshal McNamara succoeded in arresting him in this city.

Destructive Fire.
DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—Very meager reports reached Detroit last evening of a destructive are at Alpena, Mich., which broke out at two o'clock in the afternoon, and was still raging although deemed to be under control. The total loss was estimated at \$300,000, with in-The total surance less than half that amount. Two hundred dwellings were destroyed and 1,500 people houseless. The Government light-house and 30,000,000 feet of lumber on the dock were burned. A number of M. L. McLain fatally so. The burned ing 2,500 and property assessed at not less district is half a mile long and three than \$150,000, exclusive of railroad prop-

### SENSATIONAL ARRESTS.

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

CHICAGO, July 10 .- Chairman Hoge, of the grievance committee of the Brother-hood of Locomotive Engineers and Chairman Murphy, occupying the same position in the Firemen's Brotherhood, were arrested at their rooms in the National Hotel this morning. The prisoners were taken completely by surprise. Both men were taken to police quarters and locked up.

The two chiefs are charged with conspi-

racy. 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 Hoge. Chairman Murphy is charged with being an accomplice.

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 prisioners would be ar-raigned before a justice and a continuance taken, as the company was not ready to push its case. He asserts, however, that the evidence in the possession of the complainly marked H. W. Moore, St. Louis. pany was conclusive.

kins' boats lodged against the bottom just of venue. Upon the prisoners being below the Smithfield street bridge and the brought to Justice Lyon the railroad attorof venue. Upon the prisoners being water dashed over it, throwing spray high into the air, while the driftwood crushed and crackled over the wreck with the grinding noise which adds to the horrors of a flood.

About fifteen minutes after the broken barges came down a number of pieces of wreckage fleated west in the middle of the other strikers. About fifteen minutes after the broad barges came down a number of pieces of wreckage floated past, in the middle of the other strikers arrested they are arraigned under State, not Federal statutes. a light on board. The river men shouted Their arrest was made under the recently and the whistles screamed to get an enacted Merritt conspiracy law. If convicted the penalty is a term at hard labor

> Two other names were on the list with Hoge and Murphy for arrest—John J. Kelly and John S. McGillivary. A mid-night consultation of the officers of the company led to the arrests. Two or three detectives, Manager Stone, Freight Agent Paul Morton and Attorney Collier were working all night on the evidence against the alleged conspirators and it was not un-til at an early hour this morning that they decided to arrest Hoge and Murphy. Then the little party broke up, the warrants were procured and the officials retired for a few hours' rest. Then they arose to watch the result of their work.

ings and carried down stream.

"Polish town," located along the bank of the Monongahela river between the foot of Twenty-second and South Twenty-fourth

Twenty-second and South Twenty-fourth to-day. tee, who were arrested this afternoon. Said Inspector Bonfield late to-night: aggregating a population of more than 500 Said Inspector Bonfield late to-night: people. All of these, with the exception of about a dozen families, campad to see them at the armory, where they had been taken, first sending word to Mr. Stone that I presumed they wanted to talk. He came over, bringing attorney Collier with him. We consulted with them. They appeared to be very nice young men, in-telligent and honest. They told us fully of their connection with the circular. Then, out piled their goods along the Lake Erie as the result of the conference, they wrote railroad and then the men did the best they out all they knew and I can say that their out all they knew and I can say that their could to secure their shanties, while the women watched their possessions by the light of wood fires. Little children crawled ander pieces of furniture and slept on in pleted, but understand that they settle satisfactorily and beyond the possibility of a doubt the authorship of the sal soda Williamsburg, Beck Rub, portions of and emery circular. It also settles who McKeesport, California, Monongahela John Sowers is—the man none of the recity, Bellevernon, Brownsville, Fayette porters could find. According to this statement Sowers in Hoge. When the cirulars were sent to the different divisions inquiries as to its authenticity were received in numbers from chief engineers who doubted whether such a radical circular could be sent out by Hoge, and asking if it were genuine. Both these young men answered a number of these inquiries invariably saying by the direction of Hoge variably saying by the direction of Hoge that the circular was all right. Letters addressed to John Sowers and left at the National Hotel were taken by Hoge to the committee rooms at the Grand Pacific and there answered by these men under Hoge's

> "Where are these men now?" "They are not in jail, but have gone into coluntary retirement," answered the inspector.

### JULY ESTIMATES.

Government Crop Report For the Month of July.

Washington, July 10.—The Depart-

South, and yielded below expectation in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama. It has improved slightly in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. A marked improvement is noted in Michigan. Reports from the general condition has advanced from 73.3 to 75.6. The averages of the principal States are: New York, 80; Pennsylvania, 93; Ohio, 60; Michigan, 75; Indiana, 62; Illinois, 68; Missouri, 72; Kansas, 93; California, 83.

Spring wheat has improved in a large portion of the breadth seeded and promises large yield minus possible future drawbacks. The general average has advanced from 92.8 to 95.9. State averages: Wisconsin, 91; Minnesota, 94; Iowa, 97; Ne-

braska, 93; Dakota, 98. The area of corn as reported has increased over 4 per cent., making the breadth nearly 76,000,000 acres. There has been much replanting in wet districts from non-germination and from destruction by worms. The stand is now moderately good and the crop is growing finely. Condition by principal States: Ohio, 96; Indiana, 95; Illinois, 98; Iowa, 89; Missouri, 91; Kansas, 99; Nebraska, 91. In the South: Virginia, 91; North Carolina, 88; South Carolina, 87; Georgia, 94; Alabama, 96; Mississippi, 98; Louisiana, 95; Texas, 95; Arkansas, 97: Tennessee, 98.

A preliminary investigation of the area of manufacturing tobacco makes an increase of 18 per cent. over the greatly reduced crop of last year. There is an increase of four per cent. in the area of potatoes. Condition average, 95.7.

All Counties Organized. TOPEKA, Kan., July 10 .- Governor Martin yesterday issued a proclamation or-ganizing the County of Greeley. This comletes the organization of all the counties of the State, making a total of 106. Dur ing the past three years and a half Gov-ernor Martin has organized twenty-three counties, having an aggregate area of that included within the boundaries of the three States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. The laws of Kanpersons whose names were not learned sas require that a county, before it is or-were more or less seriously buraed, and ganized, must have a population exceed-

### THE FUGITIVES CAUGHT.

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

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. To a correspondent, who visited the couple ttheir room, Moore complained bitterly at the charge of grand larceny being pre-

erred against him. "Why, I never received a present or a iollar from Norton in my life," said Moore, with the exception of a \$3 brass pin, which I threw away shortly afterward. The charge of larceny is out-rageous. What Mrs. Norton has brought with her is her own individual money and property and instead of being \$40,000 or \$15,000 over—I wish it was as much as \$50,000—it won't amount to over \$3,500 in fact, and is hers. We packed each other's trunks, did we! So say the St. Louis papers. There you see our baggag. (pointing to two small valises on the bed). There it As to borrowing money from Norton I will say that I got him to indorse a note for \$150 for me about four years ago and when I tried to discount it at the banks they would not take it. So much for that. We arrived over the Rock Island Saturday via Kansas City, having stopped three hours at that point. We registered here as W. H. Mason and wife, Philadelphia, as you have seen.'

"What was your destination?" "I decline to state. The fact is we have do definite point 'n view."

Here Mrs. Norton interrupted with "If

we had only left last night as I wanted to this wouldn't have happened."
"The story that we were going to Australia is simply absurd," continued Moore.
"This is a bad affair, but no man knows what he will do for the woman he loves. I would like to go back and fight this thing

"But he will kill me," interposed Mrs Norton.

threatened your life," said Officer Gardner. Moore and Mrs. Norton arrived here over the Rock Island from Kansas City at mid-night Saturday and went at once to the eland Hotel, where they registered as W. H. Mason and wife, Philadelphia." A gentleman acquainted with Mr. Moore's penmanship says that he not only regis tered under an assumed name but attempted to disguise his hand writing. He called for the best room in the house and was assigned to room 43. He was recognized by

no one all day Sunday.
"I came to Topeka," said Moore, "Se cause I thought no one here knew me. We intended to stay here until to morrow at noon and were then going West on the Atchison, Topeka & Sauta Fe."

### FATAL WRECK.

A Rock Island Work Train Wrecked-One Killed and Two Fatally Injured.

CAMERON, Mo., July 10.—A terrible accident happened to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific work train, at 6:20 last evening, two and one-half miles east of Turney, and about ten miles west of Cameron, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railway, by which one man, Richard Jones, lost his life instantly, and two others, Frank Wilcox, engineer, and P. H. Cum-mings, brakeman, are so badly injured that it is almost impossible for them to live. The work train was backing in from Turney to Cameron, and running at the rate of about eighteen miles an hour, when they came to a trestle some seventyfive feet in length and fully twenty-five feet ligh, when the rails spread apart, mings, brakeman, so badly that they can not live. The ill-fated train was in charge of Conductor Coleman, and had on board at the time of the accident William McCallum, road master. Richard Jones, the dead fireman, lives in Cameron, and leaves wife and four children. Frank Wilcox, the engineer, has a wife and two children, and also lives in Cameron. P. H. Cummings, the brakeman, also lives in Cameron, and has a wife and one child.

### SHOT THE DOCTOR.

A Prominent Physician at Chanute, Kan. Shot Down in His Office. CHANUTE, Kan., July 10.—About four clock yesterday afternoon Dr. T. Bartl, white sitting in his office talking to a friend, was without warning or justifiable cause attacked by Charles C. Kramer,

emptied five chambers of a revolver at him, one ball striking him in the right side and penetrating the abdomen; one going through the fleshy part of the left shoulder, and a third striking the right ribs and coming out near the nipple. The first one of these shots is supposed to be fatal. The cause of the shooting is said to have been a recent scandal with which the doctor's name was connected, and young Kramer under the influence of liquor attempted to avenge the imagined wrong. Kramer tried to escape, but was soon put under arrest, and great excitement prevails among the citizens. Kramer, being asked as to the cause of the shooting, said: "I have nothing to say about the matter now. It is done and can't be helped." Both are married men and have families, Bartl being a physician and Kramer formerly in business

### Important Nominations

WASHINGTON, July 10 .- The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Colonel Thomas L. Casey, corps of engineers, to be chief of engineers with the rank of Brigadier-General; 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 Rosa to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Dakota; John B. Keatley, of Iowa, to be United States Judge for the district of Alaska.

DETROIT, Mich., July 9.-Little Emily, the three-year-old daughter of Frank Daniel, living at 69 Brigham street, was frightfully bitten by a neighbor's dog last evening. The girl was playing in the yard, when the dog came through the gate. The child fearlessly approached him, when the brute dashed at her. His weight threw her down and he fastened his teeth in her cheek, cutting great gashes near to the bone. Again and again he bit the help-less child in the face, on the arms and over the shoulders. The screams of the frantimother brought several men to the scene and they drove the dog away with difficul-ty. The little one is in a serious condition and will be disfigured for life.

### CAN THIS BE POSSIBLE?

Rascally Agents Said to be Getting Rich at the Expense of Ignorant Foreigners-An Alleged Wrong That Needs Right-

months ago two Polanders, man and wife, landed at Castle Garden. They were there ccosted by a man who offered them employment in the country, they to receive respectively \$10 and \$8 permanently for their services. Each was required to sign a contract, the nature of which they did not comprehend but which covered a period of three months at the terms stated and provided that the money at the end of the Governor's decision was another the term should be paid, minus deduction the decision was another term should be paid, minus deduction to the covernor's decision was another than the term should be paid, minus deduction to the covernor than tions for "necessaries purchased," and with a clause providing for forfeiture of wages upon non-fulfillment of contract. The Polanders affirm that their employer was an agent of Charles Parsons, of North Hampton. They were shipped to a Franklin County farmer who paid them only \$3 for their united services and discharged them without stated reason after they had served the time of contract. Traveling on foot and begging food by the way, they walked to Springfield where, having lodged in a police station Monday night, they told the story given. Parsons, whose agent is believed to work

about Castle Garden among the immigrants, is believed to receive from employing farmers \$10 per head for immigrants, the farmer getting it back out of their dues. The farmer gets his help without cost and the agent by the alleged system is enriched. He has been several years engaged in this traffic, and is believed to have realized from it \$400 per month. He issues a circular to farmers, in which he says immigrant help is ignorant of our language or ways, and thus, he intimates, more docile under extortion and beggarly wages. Not less than 7,000 poverty-stricken immi-grants have thus been bound out in New England States alone, through his agency. Men are promised \$100 and women \$50 annually. Parents have in several known cases been separated from their children Young girls have complained against out-rageous conduct by employers, though they can produce no witnesses. Under the Parsons system there is a recorded case of a man who worked five years without a penny of wages. He had been told the State law imposed severest penalty upon him who so much as mentioned the subject of wages to an employer. Hence he did not complain.

### THE PARNELL CHARGES.

The Government Leader Thinks They Be-long Properly to Law Courts. LONDON, July 10.—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Home Ruler, asked whether the Government would grant the appointment of a committee to inquire into the charges against the leaders of the Nationalist party

in the House of Commons.

Right Hon. W. H. Smith, Governmen leader, said that the House was incompetent to inquire into the suit. A proper inquiry could be obtained through proper tribunals.

Mr. Parnell later gave notice to the House that on Thursday he would submit a motion for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the authenticity of the letters published by the Times in its articles on "Parnellism and Crime," in which he and other Nationalist members were charged with serious crimes. He will also ask the Government to appoint a day to discuss the subject and give him an opportunity to repel the foul and unfounded charges made against him by Attorney-General Webster in the trial of the suit of O'Donnell against the Times. His remarks were greeted with loud cheers from the Irish benches.

Mr. W. H. Smith, leader of the Government party, stated that the Government would decline to give a day for the discussion of Mr. Parnell's motion to appoint a committee of inquiry into the charges made by the Times against the leader of the Nationalist party and the authenticity of the latter supporting such charges. The Parnellites, therefore, intend to raise a debate on a motion to adjourn, while Hon. Philip Stanhope will move in the supply bill for the reduction of Sir R. E. Webster' salary as Attorney-General.

### CLINTON B. FISKE.

The Prohibitionist Leader Talks on Poli-

DETROIT, Mich., July 9.—General Clinton B. Fiske, Prohibition candidate for President, is in the city for a few days on private business. He says the outlook for the Prohibition ticket could not be better. He is receiving thousands of letters from persons heretofore voting with the old parties all giving assurance of the writers' port. "The little sickly annex," he said, "which the Republican party nailed to their platform has driven thousands of temperance voters into the Prohibition

General Fiske in the course of an interview said he should make no speeches until September.

"Where do you expect to make your largest gains, General? was asked. "We will gain largely in New York probably increase the vote 50 per cent., drawing chiefly from the Republicans. We will gain largely in New Jersey, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Missouri, also in the New England States. Our gain in the North will come largely from the Republican party and in the South from the Democratic party. Our strength in the South comes from both white and black."

A New Freak.

CHICAGO, July 10 .- Anarchists and Socialists Sunday schools which have been recently organized in Chicago under the superintendency of Paul Grottkau, are making great progress. There are six of them and they hold their meetings every Sunday morning. Among the teachers are Christianson, editor-in-chief of the Arbeiter Zeitung, Paul Grottkau and Mrs. Lucy Parsons. Strangers can not gain admittance to the schools. The schools have not been organized more than a month, but the attendance is already large and constantly increasing. It is estimated by Grottkau and others interested that 25,000 people will soon be enrolled in these school cluding children. Of these now attending many are children not more than ten years of age.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 11 .- Judge A. M. Pul'iani, who last week killed James Miller at Hardinsburg in what appears to have been an attempt to blackmail Miller, was brought here last night for safe keeping. As evidence was brought out that there was a plot to blacken Mrs. Pulliam's character and extort money from Miller the people at Hardinsburg became much aroused and a mob was seriously feared. Pulliam says that he submitted the proposition to Miller intending to take the money and go where his shame would never be known. He thought that the most sensible thing to do, but Miller after reading the demand jumped up and drew a chair to strike him and he shot in self defense.

### HIS LAST HOPE GONE.

vernor Morehouse of Missouri Decline to Commute the Sentence of Brooks alias Maxwell, and Preller's Murderer Must 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 of-fice was crowded with citizens auxio is to hear his final decision in the Maxwell commutation case. Messrs. Martin and Fauntleroy were among the first to arrive. Mrs. Brooks and daughter were not present.

At fifteen minutes past nine o'clock tes, reading it. The following is the full text of the Governor's decision: Messrs. John I. Martin and P. W. Fauntleroy,

Attorneys for H. M. Brooks:
GENTLEMEN-I have carefully and thoughtully examined the case of H. M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, as it is presented in the records and the decisions in the several opinions in the courts and justices thereof. I have also listened attentively to the letters and petitions for and against him, and the arguments pre-sented directly to me by you gentlemen. In view of the zeal and earnestness with which you have defended your client, I deem it proper to depart from the usual rule in such cases and give you the reasons why I decline

to grant your request.

My own examination of the papers in the case, including the record of the trial, the opinions of the courts and the letters and petions, failed to disclose any sufficient reason for executive interferance. I know no cause for this failure other than that no such reason

is contained therein.

I understand your argument to be to this effect: "That, whether guilty or not, no person should be allowed to suffer the death penalty in Missouri who has been as unfairly tried as hus Brooks:" that "he has been refused the only test of guilt, to-wit, a fair and imthe only test of guilt, to-wit, a fair and impartial properties of the series of the s the press and the populace in demanding of the jury the blood of the man as an expiation of the heinous offense with which he was charged; that certain instructions were given to the jury that ought not to have been given, and other instructions were not given that ought to have been given; that certain of the jurors were disqualified from serving on the trial; that certain motions were denied, that certain evidence was admitted and presumably conconsidered by the jury, which was obtained in an improperway, and that to other such evidence the circuit attorney was guilty of conduct so reprehensible in an officer of a court as to merit accountive consume

All these points were presented to the Supreme Court and passed upon by that court—the only authority properly having power so to

It is further alleged that the popular mind It is further sileged that the popular mind has undergone a change; that the same press and people whose uniformed belief led to such clamor as to cause unfair action by the jury, now are urgently asking that the methods adopted to procure conviction be rebuked by me by partially undoing what has been accom-

I am not asked to punish either the circuit attorney or the detective, Dingfelder, but I am asked to relieve an adjudged criminal of the punishment prescribed by law for the crime of which he stands convicted, because these two
persons have incurred the displeasure of right
thinking people of the State.

This strikes me as illogical. I think any in
terference with the verdict of the jury and the

sentence of the court in this case, merely to show my disapproval of the methods pursued by an officer of the court, would be unwise and against the best interests of society. I prefer

If either the attorney or the witness has been guilty of any crime he should be tried and

The authority to grant pardons and commu tation of sentence is vested in the Governor by the Constitution of our State in broad and lib-eral language. Under it I presume I might empty every penal institution in our State; but certainly it is not the wish or intention of the people whose sovereignty I acknowledge and represent that I so do. They have put this great and important power in the hands of their Chief Magistrate without instructions, relying, presumably, upon his

any abuse of the power.

The Governor can not convict, can not try. That belongs to the judiciary alone. A co-ordinate branch of our Government by virtue of his authority to pardon he can set free, can of his authority to parton he can set free, can reduce or entirely abrogate a punishment inflicted by the courts, and under certain circumstances it becomes his duty as well as his privilege to so do. If a wrong or injustice is done a citizen of Missouri by the courts thereof, either intentionally or unintentionally, and the Governor knew it, he should correct the error or the crime promptly and as fully as he can, but he has no sort of authority

over the methods pursued by the courts either generally or in any particular case.

It is the result with which he has to do. He will not as a guide to his own actions inquire whether a trial was fair or unfair, lawful or unlawful. That duty is assigned to our Supreme Court alone in which our people, myself in-cluded, have the utmost confidence. If the conclusions reached in any particular case in the courts is right, if the punishment assessed which the defendant should suffer for

the crime committed, the Executive will not interfere. If the defendant in this case killed his friend and companion deliberately and in cold blood, prompted by the basest motives and I do not doubt it, surely he has received the sentence provided by law, and I will not disturb it. Very truly yours,

ALBERT P. MOREHOUSE.

During the reading of the Governor's decision there was a deathly stillness throughout the room, and disappointment, sad and gloomy, was plainly visible in the faces of many others who had hoped to hear a different decision.

It is evident that Governor Morehouse all along believed Maxwell guilty of the growler was aroused; but the timely rains crime of which he stands convicted. The Governor's action, however, meets with hangs out that Kansas will this year reap the approval of the many who entertained an abundant harvest. The small grain is a of guilt.

ernor in behalf of a respite for thirty days to enable the condemned man to prepare for death.

The Governor inquired if the father or brother desired to visit Maxwellbefore the all point to an unprecedented yield. Wheat execution. Mr. Fauntleroy had no positive assurance on that subject, but supposed that he did.

The Governor finally agreed to a respite for four weeks, or until Friday, August 10. An official notice of the respite was telegraphed Sheriff Harrington by the Governor's private secretary.
St. Louis, July 12.—Maxwell was in-

formed of the decision of the Governor almost immediately after its rendition, but only stopped a game of checkers long enough to read it, evincing no emotion.

A Montana Miner Defends His Rights. HELENA, Mont., July 12 .- The Montana Central expected to have tracks laid into Butte, ready for running trains through from Great Falls yesterday, but Monday, when the workmen neared Gambetta lode, upon which a grade had been established. John A. Leggatt, owner of a claim, threat ened that if the navvies attempted to lay a track on his ground they would do so over his dead body. He flourished a big six-shooter and looked as though he would use it. He demanded settlement with the company. Work was stopped until yesterday morning, when Laggatt was again guarding his property. The matter is now in the hands of the officials

### STOCK ITEMS.

A stunted fall 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, and all parts of his body are built symmet-

English farmers claim that turnips impart a very agreeable and superior flavor to mutton, quite superceding the "wooly taste" of which so many complain. They say the flesh of the sheep partakes more closely of the flavor of its food than of any other meat-producing animal. The best and simplest device for a kick-

ing 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. Tie the cow by the horns, then put the rope on and she can not kick. Nor does it hurt her. - Cor. Prairie Farmer. It is said that a Hubbard squash prop-

erly steamed and mixed with a trifle of corn, rye or barley meal will make the best hog feed in the world, and will cause the animal to lay on fat faster than any other known feed. The mixture need be about ten pounds of squash to two of meal. In no case should the feed be allowed to get sour before feeding. A hog likes sweet palatable food as well as does a human.

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 first litter is the hardest draft on the system of the dam, and for this reason, if no other, she should be given a rest. Besides this her future value as a brood sow demands it. A young sow that brings a litter in may or June has a good chance to recuperate before breeding for a spring litter .- National Stockman.

The question is often asked: Does feedin pay? The following would seem to be an answer in the affirmative: The 23d of last December a feeder bought forty-three steers and thirty-three bulls on this market, and shipped them into the country. He fed them until June 26, when he marketed thirty-three head of the steers from which he paid for the whole seventy-six head of cattle and had \$874, ten steers and thirty-three bulls left. He had been offered \$65 per head for the ten steers at home.—Omaha Stockman.

If the brood sows are selected from spring litters they should not be bred till they are ten or twelve month old. This will bring farrowing time in the pasture season. The advantages of this are: (1) The succulent food places the digestive organs of the sow in the best condition;
(2) it develops the milk-secreting organs in the most perfect manner; (3) this perfect condition of the sow reduces the possibility of loss at farrowing time to a very small per cent.; and (4) the weather is favorable for success .- Field and Farm.

### FARM NOTES.

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. The wheat is safe and yield good.

With the rains already had thus far small grain is assured, even if we get no more, and corn will be more than crop, but if the rain continues to fall until and our farmers will have to build greater cribs to hold it.—Stella (Neb.) Press.

A heavy rain fell here Sunday night, drenching the ground thoroughly. peared to be general and extended all over this part of the State. It came in good time for the corn and other summer crops, which were much refreshed and invigorated thereby .- Larned (Kan.) Eagle-Optic.

Rye will make 25 bushels to the acre, wheat 20, corn 60, onions 200, potatoes 300. Say, you croakers back East, come out and see what a good erop looks like, and when you come bring money enough to stay, for we know that after you get here that you will want to stay; so come prepared and don't think you can buy land for three or four dollars per acre, for that time has past.—Sheridan County (Kan.) Democrat. John Carnahan & Sons, the great berry raisers, realized \$811 from two acres of strawberries this spring. In this vicinity several acres of small fruits have een planted, and next season Sarcoxie will be known, as it is now, the great fruit center. The immense oat crop, with the "world-beater" hay crop, this year is going to allow our farmers a chance to put their corn into hogs and realize what it is

worth .- Sarcoxie (Mo.) Vindicator. Kansas in all its history never had a grander crop prospect than it has now. The rains the past ten days were impartial so far as we can learn. All the neighboring counties seem to have been blessed with the welcome showers. The naturally suspicious disposition of the Kansas came, and all are jubilant. The sign still already sure, while every other production Mr. Fauntleroy then addressed the Gov- is on the high road to abundance. - Topeka Mail.

Nothing thus far has in the least checked the growth of the largest acreage of corn ever planted in the State. The indications is nearly all harvested and considerable has already been threshed. The yield is very large, ranging all the way from fif-teen to thirty-five bushels per acre. Several reports have come in of yielding up-wards of forty bushels. The harvest of oats is enormous. In some parts of the country a yield of seventy-five bushels per acre is claimed. It is a repetition of the famous crop of four years ago when numbers of farmers reported from 90 to 100 bushels per acre. - Wichita (Kan.) Commercial.

### Notes.

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

One of the best crops for feed is the cow pea. Be sure to put in a good supply. If you find that your corn crop is to be this is the best way to supplement it. Well cured pea vine hay is excellent feed for horses as well as for cows,

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.