VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1888.

NUMBER 41.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS. THE Senate on July 2 concurred in the conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill. After the passage of several resolutions referring more specially to local mat-ters the River and Harbor bill was taken up, and after a long discussion the amendment abolishing the Missouri River Commission was disagreed to, and after several amendments had been made the bill passed. It appropriates \$22,474,783. Senator Turple then addressed the Senate on the President's message and tarif reform, at the close of which the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned until Thursday....In the House Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, introduced a bill providing for the con-trol and regulation of certain railroads. The bill is very long and Mr. Anderson, in order to antagonize the passage of the Union Pacific Funding bill, demanded the reading of his bill in full. This occupied several hours, when he

in full. This occupied several hours, when he offered another long bill and demanded its reading. In order to break the deadlock the House THE Senate was not in session on the 3d. ...The conference report on the Post-office Appropriation bill was presented and non-con-currence recommended to the Senate amendment appropriating \$200,000 to provide a more efficient mail service with South and Central America; also the amendment fixing the rate

of postage on seeds and bulbs at two cents a pound. The remainder of the session was de-voted to the consideration of the iron schedule of the Tariff bill. Adjourned until Thursday. In the Senate on the 5th the conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill was presented and Senator Plumb spoke in favor of adhering to the Senate amendment o \$100,000 for continuing the sorghum sugar experiment. A further conference was asked on this item. Senator Plumb also presented an amendment which he proposed to offer to the Sundry Civil bill appro-priating \$3,000 for a monument at the National Cemetery at Mound City, Kan. Ad-journed until Monday. .. In the House, after the expiration of the morning hour, the Land-Grant Forfeiture, bill was taken up and consid-Grant Forfeiture bill was taken up and considered at length. Many amendments were offered but when a vote on its passage was reached no

quorum voted and the House adjourned, leaving the bill as unfinished business. THE Senate was not in session on the 6th.In the House several conference reports were presented and the Land-Grant Forfeiture bill passed by a vote of 177 yeas to 8 nays. The House then resumed consideration of the Tariff bill in Committee of the Whole, and a long talk was the result. At the evening session twenty pension bills passed. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE Commissioner of Patents refused to grant a patent to De Banssett for his air ship on the ground of its being visionary, although the House Committee on Ventilation had recommended an appropriation of \$150,000 for the inventor to develop his idea.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL DICKINSON objects to the proposed subsidy for carrying mails, to South America. He says that it is unlike the British subsidy system which permits foreign vessels to compete, and that in view of the limited American shipping going to South America, the parties to whom the money would go might as well be mentioned by name.

GENERAL SHERIDAN was reported on the 3d to have taken a relapse, while on board

THE Postmaster-General has written a against the proposition made by the Civilervice Commission to extend the classified service so as to include the railway

THE end of a National sensation was reached when the celebrated criminal libel case of ex-Postmaster-General Vilas against William Welch, was discontinued. THE alarming symptoms in the sickness

of General Sheridan were reported the next day to have subsided ATTORNEY-GENERAL GARLAND has re-

turned to his residence in Washington from a brief visit to the lower Potomac. He is improved in health but is still too weak to resume his duties at the department. He will probably leave in a day or two for

Rock Springs, Va.

THE President vetoed another private pension bill on the 5th, and in doing so remarked that the abuses perpetrated in private pension legislation were an injustice to the worthy veterans and a waste of pub-

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended July 5 numbered for the United States, 192; Canada, 22; total, 214, compared with 201 the previous week and 154 the corresponding week last year.

THE EAST.

A CRANK named Flack with his phantom boat went through the rapids at Niagara Falls on the 4th. The boat turned upside down three times in passing the worst spot and stayed in the pool upside down. Flack was undoubtedly killed, as he was strapped

THE Republicans of the First Vermont district have renominated John W. Stewart for Congress.

WHILE driving in a buggy across the tracks of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad at Carrollton, Pa., recently, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Stokes were killed.

THE courts at Erie, Pa., have adjudged Simon Bolivar Benson insane. Benson was at one time the assistant chief to the Secret Service Bureau, and was active in the ferreting out of the Belknap and whisky frauds and the celebrated Tom Ballard and other counterfeiting cases from 1870 to

GOVERNOR AMES, of Massachusetts, is seriously ill with acute bronchitis. He and his family will move shortly to their summer home at North Easton, Mass.

THE severest rain, hail, thunder and lightning storm experienced in Scranton, Pa., for many years prevailed on the 5th. were struck by lightning and killed. The fell in torrents, choking the sewers and flooding the streets and cellars.

NEARLY 40,000 Italian immigrants arrived at Castle Garden during the past six months. Many of them are in a destitute,

even starving, condition in New York. As a coal train was passing through the village of Dayton, N. J., recently it struck by a cyclone and Conductor John Dyer, of Trenton, with two of the trainmen, were blown from the train and fatally

REV. DR. W. F. NICHOLS, of Philadelphia, recently elected Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, has declined on the ground that his duty calls on him to continue his present labors.

MAYOR HEWITT, of New York, declares that he will not accept a nomination from the American or any other party for the

Presidency.

Delegates from at least 400 Democratic clubs gathered in convention at Baltimore, Md., on the 4th.

A BATTERY of boilers at the tannery of A. & J. Groetsinger, on River avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., exploded recently, wrecking several buildings and seriously injuring six persons, three fatally.

By a collision between passenger trains near Nanticoke, Pa., the other day one fireman was seriously and thirty passengers slightly hurt.

FIRE destroyed \$150,000 worth of proper ty in New York on the morning of the 7th, breaking out in the Century office, East

THE WEST.

THE Colorado rate troubles have finally been adjusted, and a new tariff issued which advances the rate about twenty per

LIGHTNING struck the house of Ole Olestad, ten miles north of Hunter, Dalt., the other night, killing Olestad and his wife Their baby was found alive in the house by neighbors who forced an entrance enty-four hours after and found the bodies of the parents.

George Jones, a twelve-year old boy, on the 4th loaded an old tomato can with powder and, attaching a shaving as a fuse, lighted it, at Indianapolis, Ind. Before he could leave the spot the can exploded, tearing off the top of his head and killing him instantly.

THERE was a fatal case of sunstroke the other afternoon on Chouteau island, near Nameoki, Ill. The victim, a stranger from St. Louis, was shocking wheat at the HENRY MEYER, a German farmer, walk-

ing on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad track at Lebanon, Ill., was run over and fatally injured recently.

The American party of California held its State convention on the 5th and elected

delegates to the National convention. WIND and rain in and about Algona Iowa, recently destroyed several small houses, wrecked a circus and ruined many

crops.

THE business portion of Lake City, Mich., was destroyed by fire on the 4th, two blocks being burned down. The loss was

\$75,000; insurance light.

A DISASTROUS fire broke out at Marysville, O., early on the morning of the 5th in the block in which the most valuable busi-

ness houses in the city were located. Loss was \$200,000; insurance, \$90,000.

HARRY C. TUCKER and his father and siser were drowned in Lake Johanna, near St. Paul, Minn., recently by their boat cap-

THREE men were arrested recently and taken to Chicago, charged with being in a conspiracy to wreck trains and destroy property on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Dynamite was found in their pos-

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The business portion of Maumee, O., was destroyed by fire the other morning. Loss,

\$100,000. Cause, firecrackers.

Four of the principal business houses of Durango, Col., were destroyed by fire on the 4th. Loss, \$50,000.

News has been received of a terrific wind and hail storm about twelve miles north of Amherst, Wis. One woman was a strip of country about one-fourth of a mile wide and three or four miles long were a total loss. MORMON Church agen's have turned over

to Receiver Dyer the noted Church farm near Salt Lake, 1,110 acres, valued at \$150, 000. Further large amounts of property are expected to be reclaimed within a few days in Government proceedings agains

Mormon Church property.

REPORTS have been received of the killing of three Illinois runaway lads in the Seminole country by Indians. The boys had previously killed an Indian

SOLOMON NELSON and E. C. Heaberg were frowned in Belle Creek near Cannon Falls, Minn., the other day, while repairing a the latter falling into the water and the former going to his rescue. Nelson was a prominent business man. It is reported that Rev. Father Thomas

F. Mangan, of Joliet, Ill., will be appointed Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Dio cese of Chicago. J. W. Brown, the alleged polygamist re-

cently arrested in Chicago, was arraigned at Detroit. Mich., in the case of marrying Mary Benjamin, pleaded not guilty and was remanded to jail. It is now stated Brown has been married no less than thirty two times, and many of his dupes are ex pected to be present at the tria A CONSTRUCTION train on the Elgin, Joliet

& Eastern road was wrecked recently near Joliet, Ill., by obstructions on the track. Three Italian laborers were killed. Engineer Wright was fatally scalded.

THE three members of the firm of Shot well, Clerihew & Lotham. who failed some days ago at Minneapolis, Minn., have been arrested on a warrant sworn out by the cashier of a bank to which the firm largely indebted, on a charge of swindling.

W. H. ROGERS, dealer in paints and oils, Chattanooga, Tenn., has made an assignment. It was thought the creditors would get fifty cents on the dollar.

TWENTY-TWO houses in Paragould, Ark were destroyed by fire the other night During the past year no less than seven-

teen Deputy United States Marshals have been shot and killed in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory. Of these three were killed last week, John Phillips, Hector Thomas and John Trammel.

An electric street railway has been com THE Prohibition State convention met at Little Rock, Ark., on the 4th. Colonel J. L. Palmer was elected chairman, and T. M.

C. Burmingham secretary. WHILE 300 or 400 people were seated in the grand stand on the grounds of the Yalobusha County (Miss.) Fair Association on the 4th, the supports gave way without warning and the structure fell to the ground. Several persons were seriously injured, one fatally, but no one was

Gus Bogles, aged nineteen, was hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 6th for the murder of William Morgan in the Creek Nation

ARTICLES of incorporation of the Mem phis, Little Rock & Indian Territory Railroad Company have been filed in Arkansas;

GENERAL.

FEARS for the Atlantic steamer Assyria, wreckage of which was picked up on the Nova Scotia coast, have been dissipated by the vessel's arrival in England.

THE Pan-Presbyterian Council opened at London on the 4th, Lord Carres presiding. Mr. Matthews, of Quebec, presented a statistical report, showing that there were 4,000,000 communicants, equivalent to 20,-000,000 adherents.

An expedition is being formed at Berlin for the relief of Emin Bey. The National Republican Committee formally notified General Harrison of his nomination for the Presidency at Indianap-

olis on the 4th.

A DISPATCH from Christina, Norway, of the 4th says: The United States war ship Enterprise ran on the Mole, off Droebak, to-day, colliding with a great crush. There was no pilot on board at the time. The vessel is not leaking. One hundred tons of coal have been discharged, and the guns have been shifted aft to lighten her stem. A WRIT of error has been granted by the United States Supreme Court in the case of James Albert Newsome, who was convicted in the Federal Court at Waco, Tex., for the San Angelo stage robberies. It was generally believed that the wrong man was convicted, and a petition for pardon was signed by several of the jurors.

THE war on dressed beef and packing house products still continues with unabated vigor and there is no immediate prospect of a settlement. It is generally conceded by freight men that the rates will yet go lower and that the rates on other commodities will be cut before very

THE O'Donnell libel suit against the London Times ended in favor of the newspaper. Egan declared the letters connecting him with the murder conspiracies were "villainous concoctions.

THE locust plague in Algeria is becoming worse. Sixty thousand laborers and 2,000 soldiers are powerless. The whole country is devastated and it is feared that famine and pestilence will result.

King Milan, of Servia, has been di-vorced from Queen Natalie by the Church THE disorders at Seoul, Corea, have been ended. They were caused by stories that foreign cannibals had abducted native

THE monument to Francis Scott Key, the gift of the late James Lick to the city of San Francisco, was unvailed on the 4th. Eleven of Key's descendants were present. THE City of Rome, which sailed from Liverpool June 27, arrived at New York July 6. It was reported by her officers that on July 1, at noon at latitude 12.50, longitude 38 degrees 22 minutes, during a heavy head sea, the vessel shipped a huge wave, which carried away her bowsprit and stove the forward bridge, and the seamen on duty there were seriously injured. THE Canadian police have arrested in Toronto the notorious counterfeiter Johnson, who escaped from the United States authorities in Detroit three weeks ago.

THE Russian Government has signed the convention for the abolition of sugar boun-

THE report that King Milan had been

A BUSH fire was reported raging near South Indian, Ont., on the Canadian & Atlantic railway, below Ottawa, Onc. Wade's saw mill, 5,000 cords of wood, five cords of tanbark were destroyed. The country on each side for some days was utterly impassable.

THE LATEST.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 7.—Evan Milenger was placed in the pententiary hero esterday morning, charged with intimi dating Government witnesses. He is a ypical desperado. Last April Samue Ryan was tried in the United States court here on the charge of selling liquor without a license, found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment in the Pocahontas jail. Peter Gates, a wealthy farmer living at Cherokee Bay, and El Vaughan were the witnesses against him. Vaughan were the witnesses against him. Judson, Ottawa. Mexican widow, Mary Since the trial they had been subject to M., widow of Giles Wells, Farmersburgh. the grossest indignities, Millenger directelieving his life endangered fled to Missouri. Tuesday night a note was thrust under the door of Vaughan's house advis- These farmers planted crops expecting to g him to leave in ten days. A big bundle of hickory switches accompanied the warnng and Vaughan left for Missouri. paps" of Indiana. A posse has been sent

o the scene of the trouble. ng, which was unoccupied and owned by N. Wiley, at Glade Run, Pa., about two miles from this city. The building was ocated in the midst of a row of hemlock buildings and the fire spread rapidly in ment was soon on the ground and about one o'clock this morning had the fire under control. Ten buildings, including the postprick hotel was also badly damaged by the lames. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Loss about \$100,000; insurance small. MOBERLY, Mo., July 7 .- Fire broke out away and killed him. was in ruins, including all the ushels of wheat which were stored in the mill. The total loss is estimated at \$25,000. with insurance between \$25,000 and \$30,000. for professional treatment. The fire was first discovered in the vicinity of the smut mill but no one knows how it

SHELBYVILLE, Mo., July 6.—A large barn age yield per acre of the State is estimated belonging to James M. Gentry, three-quaration at 17% bushels, being 2% bushels higher ters of a mile north of here, was struck by lightning yesterday morning and entirely ing a total wheat product for the State of destroyed, together with all the contents A wind and rain storm was raging at the time, and the blaze of the fire could be for miles around, but the family of Mr. the exception of some damage by bugs en-Gentry knew nothing of their loss until tering from adjacent wheat fields, the crop they arose. A fine full-blooded stallion and a young mare were consumed, with crop in a good many counties was cut short ome grain and harness. Loss, about

\$3,000; insured for \$1,000. St. Louis, July 7 .- William C. Mitchell, manager of the People's Theater, and once proprietor of "The Goblins of the Rhine" was killed by a cable car on the packing house the other day. Franklin avenue line last night. He was about fifty years of age, had been con-

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Democratic Convention The Democratic State convention at Leavenworth completed its work by selecting the following Presidential electors: At large, B. J. Sheridan, of Miami County; J. L. Grider, of Sumner County. First dis trict, B. A. Sever, of Doniphan County; Second district, C. E. Benton, of Allen County; Third district, E. A. Scammon, of Cherokee County; Fourth district, John E. Watrous, of Coffey County; Fifth district, W. C. Buchanan, of Ottawa County; Sixth district, W. B. Covington, of Phillips County; Seventh district, B. F. Milton, of Ford County. The State Central Committee by judicial districts is as follows: First district, James Horen, Leavenworth; Second, R. B Morris, Atchison; Third, A. J. Arnold, Shawnee; Fourth, E. D. Thompson, Douglas; Fifth, I. M. McCowan, L. Von. Sixth, I. M. Gold. Fourth, E. D. Thompson, Douglas; Fifth, J. M. McCowan, Lyon; Sixth, J. M. Galloway. Bourbon; Seventh, S. G. Isett, Neosho; Eighth, Henry Litts, Dickinson; N.nth, J. L. Francis, Harvey; Tenth, B. J. Sheridan, Miami; Eleventh, C. A. Chandler, Montgomery; Twelfth, William Tangman, Cloud; Fourteenth, J. R. Callett, Ellsworth; Fifteenth, L. C. Ulen, Smith; Sixteenth, W. E. Carver, Pawnee; Seventeenth, W. A. Francisco, Decentry, Figh. teenth, W. A. Frazier, Decatur; Eighteenth, S. T. Major, Sedgwick; Nineteenth, Luke Herrington, Sumper; Twentieth, J. V. Brinkman, Great Bend; Twenty-first, John A. Wall, Wabaunsee; Twenty-second, Albert Perry, Doniphan; Twenty-third, Cornelius Henley, Ellis; Twenty-fourth, E. P. Carruthers, Barber; Twentyfourth, E. P. Carruthers, Barber; Twentyfifth, J. G. Johnson, Marion; Twenty-sixth,
P. W. Morgan, Greenwood; Twenty-seventh, Joseph Dillon, Kearney; Twentycighth, W. A. Eaton, Kingman; Twentyninth, Frank Mapes, Wyandotte. The
committee met and organized by electing Edward Carroll president, John M.
Gelloway secretary and John Hannon
treasurer. Hon. H. Miles Moore, nominee
for Lieutenant, Governor, appeared before for Lieutenant-Governor, appeared before the committee and gave his reasons for de-

clining the nomination, and the name of Hon. Fred W. Frasius, of Cloud County, was selected to fill the vacancy.

RAILWAY post-office service has been established on the line of the Missouri Pacific railway between Wichita and Kiowa, distance of eighty-four miles.

THE wheat harvest is completed and in the Kansas river valley west of Topeka the average yield is thirty bushels an acre. Plenty of rain fell during June, greatly

benefitting both corn and oats.

J. E. McCluke, of Valley, Kan., was recently killed in a mine at Webb City, Mo. In descending into the mine he was suffocated by foul air, fell to the bottom and was killed. He leaves a wife and one

THE claim-jumper who tried to steal Judge Bailey's homestead by contesting it could not find a lawyer in Garden City who would accept a fee and take his case, which

was deally dismissed without a hearing.

Pensions recently granted the following Kansans: Original, invalid, George W. Robinson, Antrim; Joseph S. Graves, Independence; Isaac B. Ellison, South Haven; Daniel D. Burnett, Lane; Jehu Nicklin, Emporia; William Smith, Portis; Orlando F. Vale, Larned; Elisha Weirr, Leavenworth; John H. Lomas, Hiawatha; Duncan, Mortimer; Martin R. Phillippi, Independence; Edward A. Clark, Sun City; John H. Wolever, Fredonia; Morris Wentz, Piedmont. Increase, Dan Markham, Walnut Station; James Cooper, Redfield; Jesse Reynolds, Nickerson; Charles S. Martin, Osage City. Reissue, Thomas E. Marcy, Blue Rapids. Original, widows, etc., Mary A. Johnson, former widow of Lee Yingling, Wyandotte; minors of Lee Yingling, Wyandotte and Pittsburgh; Mary E., widow of William Puckett, Rosedale; minors of and Gilbert N. Sims. Wilmington: Harriett M. Dutcher, former widow of Gilbert N. Sims,

THE farmers of Finney County are having the persecution. Last week Gates ing trouble with one of their ditch compa nies, which refuses to let the water run to those who gave liberally to construct it. get water, and will sue the company for damages.

THE Kansas Farmer recently published desperadoes are organized like "white reports from seventy counties of the State, which showed a very good condition of things generally among the farmers. WARREN, Pa., July 7 .- About 9:85 last Wheat is the best since 1881 and is about night fire broke out in the Penny Post build- all harvested and saved. Heavy yields are reported in many cases and the average will be fully equal to that of the best year -twenty-two bushels to the acre. The corn acreage is the largest ever reported in any one year in the State's history, and ooth directions. The Warren fire depart- the stand and condition are reported good in every part of the State.

LESLIE STILLWELL, twelve years of age. was found dead on the prairie about eight office and a bakery and three stores, were miles south of Scott City the other day. totally destroyed. C. B. Wiley's large His head was crushed and his body mangled. He had gone out to picket sor ponies, became entangled in the ropes and the ponies becoming unmanageable ran

DR. STRINGFIELD, formerly a resident of of the Simons Flour Milling Company in Topeka, and who "the boys" had lots of this city, and within an hour the entire fun out of by bringing him out for Governor some years ago, was recently arrested splendid machinery and several thousand at Chicago upon the complaint of a young woman that he attempted a criminal as sault upon her when she visited his office

A LATE circular issued by the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture says: Of the acreage of wheat harvested the averthan estimated a month ago, 17,500,000 bushels. Since the weather has become warm and rain abundant corn has made an unusually rapid growth, and, with is free from insect depredation. The oats by chinch bugs, but generally thoughout the State it is reported good.

THE ten-year-old son of ex-Councilman McConnell, of Kansas City, Kan., was killed by a switch engine at Armour's

Kiowa County; Wherry, Rice County.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS.

Meeting of the Democratic State Conven

tion-The Platform and Ticket. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 5 .- The Democratic State convention organized yester-day by the election of Judge John M. Gal-loway, of Fort Scott, as chestman. The several committees were appointed and an adjournment taken until the evening, at which time the platform committee agreed to report.

The evening session was called to order at 3:30 p. m. The committee on resolutions was not then prepared to report.

A motion was made to immediately pro-ceed with the nomination of State efficers. At the suggestion of the chairman a sub-stitute was offered by Mr. Dillon, of Kearney, providing for a committee of three to wait upon the resolution committee and ascertain what their progress was, and when

a report could be expected.

Taylor, the colored ex-Minister of Liberia, was called out. He declared the Democrats had treated the negroes better than Republicans had treated them. The committee on resolutions, through its chairman, Mayor Neeley, then presented

its report, as follows: First-That we reaffirm and indorse the dec laration of principles set forth in the National Democratic platforms adopted at Chicago in 1884 and at St. Louis in June, 1888.

Second—That we most heartily ratify and approve the action of the National Democratic convention held at St. Louis in June last in the renomination of that honest, capable and fear-less statesman, Grover Cleveland, for the office of President of the United States, and for the wisdom and prudence displayed in the nomination of that accomplished leader, sterling patriot and stalwart Democrat, Allen G. Thurman, for

the office of Vice-President.

Third—We earnestly indorse and commend to the voters of Kansas the President's message to Congress, embodying his views on the ques-tion of tariff reform, and adopted by the St. Louis convention as being a true interpretation of the principles of the Democratic platform on the question of the tariff which favors taxing

the luxuries and not the necessaries of life.

Fourth—We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as being vicious in principle and unsuccessful in practice; also the action of the Republican party of Kansas in passing the law for the establishment of a Metropolitan police sys-tem in certain cities in this State, and for its inequitable and unfair application and enforcement of the same for purely political reasons. We denounce the system as being partial, unjust and undemocratic. It is a substantial denial of home rule and the right of local selfgovernment. It impeaches the intelligence challenges the integrity and denies the patriot ism of the people affected by it. It brands them individually and collectively as being ignorant, vicious, dishonest and corrupt, and wholly incapable of self-government, and we demand the repeal of the law.

Fith—We now are, as we always have been unalterably opposed to wrong to injustice, and

unalterably opposed to wrong, to injustice, and tyranny, in whatever form it may exist, whether political or social, and we therefore deeply sympolitical or social, and we therefore deeply sympathize with the gallant people of Ireland in their righteous and glorious struggle for self-government on their native soil. We extend to them our hearty sympathy and bid them God speed in their great contest for liberty, and we likewise extend to the long suffering and oppressed laboring men of this country our earnest sympathy in their contest with the soulless and selfish monopolies, corporations and trusts, selfish monopolies, corporations and trusts, created or operated for the purpose, or with the effect of reducing to a condition of servitude the laboring men and women of this country, and we pledge them the support of the Demo-cratic party in the passage and enforcement of all just mensures that may be necessary and rights, and we oppose any system of State policy which permits competition between convict and Chinese labor and the labor of the free

Sixth-We favor the abolition of the grand jury system as a useless and unnecessary measure which adds greatly to the burdens of a taxridden people, and we demand its repeal as oppressive and inquisitorial legal machinery.

The platform caused a heated discussion, in which all the leading Democrats took part. The discussion came up on an re-submission of the Prohibition amend ment. The amendment was finally voted upon and rejected by a vote of 237 to 308. As passed the platform is practically the same as that of two years ago, saving plank demanding the re-submission of the Prohibitory amendment to a vote of the

people, which was eliminated. The full ticket nominated was as follows: For Governor—John Martin, of Topeka. Lieutenant-Governor—H. Miles Moore, of

Secretary-Allen G. Thurman, of Par-State Auditor-W.oH. Wilhite, of Paola, State Treasurer -- W. H. White of Council Grove.

Attorney-General-C. F. Diffenbacher, of Great Bend.
Superintendent of Public Instruction— C. M. Cole, of Phillipsburg. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

W. P. Campbell, of Wichita. The chair before adjournment announced the following as members of the Democratic State Central Committee at large First district, Edward Carroll, of Leavenworth; Second district, John C. Cannon, of Mound City, Linn County: Third district. J. M. Walker, of Howard, Elk County; Fourth district, Henry D. Dickson, of Neosho Falls, Woodson County; Fifth district, John H. Schaeffer, of Jewell City, Jewell County; Seventh district, H. G. Toler, of Wichita, Sedgwick County.

Brakes Fail to Work.

WELLINGTON, Kan., July 5 .- Yesterday morning at 8:06 o'clock at the junctic southwest of the city, the Rock Island passenger, No. 2, north bound, ran into a Santa Fe freight, No. 424, coming east. The Rock Island engine struck the freight tender, throwing it and the Santa Fe engine off the track and damaged them considerably. No one was seriously injured. Charley Hedden, conductor of the freight, was cut about the head. Sherman Lpner, gineer of the freight, in trying to save his but crawled out from under the wrecked engine with but few scratches. The Rock Island engineer, A. S. Artist, claims to have whistled for brakes and the trainmen say the brakes would not work.

Killed by Lightning.

Sr. Paul, Minn, July 4.-It appears that the electrical storm which visited this vicinity Sunday was of intense severity Post-offices late, y established in Kan-sas: Dillwyn, Stafford County; Duna-lightning and at least half a dozen people lost their lives. The loss of life was all on meeted with the old Theater Comique as vant, Jefferson County; Kelly, Nemaha lost their lives. The loss of life was all on manager and had been a resident of St. County; Milo, Lincoln County; Wewoka, the prairies, where the storm had a clean

EXPLODING BOILERS.

Tannery Boilers at Allegheny City Explode With Terrible Results.

A Train Dispatcher Causes a Disastrous Wreck Near Nanticoks-Fire in New York.

A Pennsylvania Village Scorted - Three Train Men Fatally Injured-Double Drowning.

Pittssunon, Pa., July 7 .- A bonery of boilers at the tannery of A. & J. (Froet-singer on River avenue, Allegheay City, exploded shortly after four o'clock yester-day aftermoon, wrecking several buildings and seriously infaring six person, three of whom will die. The following are the whom will die. The following are the names of the injured and their condition:
William Wetzel, engineer, aged 30 years, leg blown off and terribly burned; will die. Christ Neidt, aged 27 years, bruised and scalded; injuries believed to be fatal.
L. L. Farbye, aged 43 years, burned, bruised and scalded; death probable. Otto Berghaendler, aged 28 years, bruised and scalded; will recover. John Staab, about 25 years of age, arms, face and body badly burned; not fatally hurt. Annie Myers, aged 12 years, crushed and bruised very seriously. A large number of others, mostly employes, were slightly braised

and cut by being struck by flying debris.
The cause of the explosion is believed to have been high pressure, as a few minutes after four o'clock Engineer Wetzellnoticed that the pressure was higher them usual and started for the fornace to turn down the natural gas. Before he had time to do so, however, there was a terrible explo-sion and he was blown up through the reof of the tannery and landed in the yard out-

One side of the main building, a brick and frame structure, 100 feet leng; was blown out and a portion of the front badly wrecked. The boiler house, fifty feet long by forty-two wide, built of brisk, was by forty-two wide, built of brisk, was batally demolished, and the office, situated across the street, was completely shattered. A heavy double wagon was blown against Wetzel's residence, sixty feet away, and the side of the house crushed in. Pieces of the boiler flew in every direction. One section was capried. across the Allegheny river, a distance of over one thousand feet. Another piece struck the Third Ward school house, twelve hundred feet away, and tore out one end of the building. A third piece struck a borse and killed it, and a fourth piece al-most cut a Grand Rapids & Indiana rail-

Yally sixty men were at work, and all. who mere able to do so rushed panie stricken from the building. The building sughfire, but before the flames got much headway they were extinguished. The injured were then taken from the wreck and removed to their homes. They are still hiving but very slight hopes are entertained for the recovery of at least three of them. The boilers that exploded were twenty eight feet long by forty-two inches in dimeter. They were made of steel and ha been in use six years. The damage by the explosion will not exceed \$20,000.

A BLAZE IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, July 7 .- Shortly before one o'clock this morning flames broke out on he top floor of the building extending om 38 to 48 East Eighteenth street and "anning through to Seventeenth street. The flames started in the bookbinding establishment of George W. Alexander on that floor, and extended through the upper part of the building. The Century Magazine Company occupied that part of the building on Seventeenth street. The Everett House adjoins the building, and great alarm ensued among the guests. After doing a damage of about \$150,000 the fire was suder control. The whole upper floor extending from street to street was burned The Everett House was not burned. It is about three stories lower than the building burned, and the firemen did most of their work from the roof of the Everett

House. TEN BUILDINGS DESTROYED. WARREN, Pa., July 7.—About 9:25 last night fire broke out in the Penny Post building, which was unoccupied and owned by C. N. Wiley, at Glade Run, Pa., about two miles from this city. The building was located in the midst of a row of hemle buildings and the fire spread rapidly in both directions. The Warren fire department was soon on the ground and about one o'clock this morning had the fire under control. Ten buildings, including the post-office and a bakery and three stores, were totally destroyed. C. B. Wiley's large brick hotel was also badly damaged by the flames. The cause of the fire is unknown. Loss about \$100,000; insurance small.

AN EMPLOYE'S BLUNDER. WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 7 .- Near Nanticoke yesterday morning two passenger trains, running at good speed in opposite directions on the same track, plunged into each other, demolishing both engines and causing considerable damage. The passengers on both trains were badly shaken up, some thirty of them being slightly in-

jured, though none are fatally hurt.
The accident was due to a blunder of the train dispatcher named Baidleman, who neglected to hold the north bound train at Nanticoke. On learning that an accident was about to occur owing to his carelessness he disappeared and has not been seen

THREE FATALLY HURT. MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 7 .- As a coal train en route for Monmouth last evening was passing through the village of Dayton it was struck by a cyclone and Conductor John Dryer, of Trenton, with two of the train men were blown from the train and

fatally hurt. DOUBLE DROWNING. CANNON FALLS, Minn., July 7 .- Solomon Nelson and E. C. Heaberg were drowned in Belle creek yesterday while repairing a bridge, the latter falling into the water and the former going to his rescue. Nel-son was a prominent business man.

KILLED BY THE CABLE. Sr. Louis, July 7 .- William C. Mitchell, manager of the People's Theater, and once proprietor of "The Gobi'ns of the Rhine" show, was killed by a cable car on the Vranklia avenue line last night,

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

MOTTONWOOD FALLS . KANRES

THE ARTIST AND HIS MODEL.

An artist in his studio paced. Knitting his brow with thought profound; His handiwork his own walls graced, And "inspirations" did abound

"Oh, for some noble model now, That I might paint a classic head, With that lofty and hyperion brow, With beauty, grace and polish bred."

Thus mused the painter in his stride Across the loosely lying rags, When, in a burst of conscious pride, Himself he clasped in loving hugs.

" Aha!" he cried, in triple glee, "A slumbering dunce I must have been, When all the world but I can see That if the meed of praise I'd win

"I must not seek among the throng, or travel in far-distant lands, And do the world a deep-set wrong, While here, right at my very hands,

"Possessed of each and every gift Dame Nature e'er on man bestowed. Reflects the grace my art would lift From dusty Earth to Fame's abode.

Then ranging mirrors round his head, An easy task his brush essayed, And ere the sun had westward fied, A picture of himself he made, —F. W. Parmelee, in Harper's Bazar.

"THE BEAR SLAYER."

Account of a Terrific Battle in a Mountain Gulch.

Aided by His Faithful Dog, He Keeps an Army of Bears at Bay, and Escapes After Slaying Seven Silver-Tips.

Probably the greatest single-handed bear combat yet on record is the one engaged in and won by one Michael Wallace, a miner of this county, at Water Canyon, in the Magdalena mountain, late last fall. Water Canyon is one of the most beautiful of all the numerous New Mexican canyons, and during the long summer months affords a very pleasant resort for tourists; but in the fall and winter it is given over to the possession of the many Nimrods who are constantly in search of a good day's sport in the way of bagging game. During the latter-named period it fairly abounds with such small game as rabbits, quail, grouse, sage hens, wild turkey, mountain squirrel, etc., and such large game as bear, antelope and deer, to say nothing of the wild beasts that also infest it, such as mountain lions, lynx, wildcats, coyotes and the like. A better place than Water Canyon, in fact, for a good day's hunting would be hard to find. But one thing it would be well to consider before undertaking such a venture is that one must not only be well prepared in the way of arms, ammunition, etc., for such a hunt, but should never go alone. The following adventure of Mr. Wallace will probably convince the reader of the great hazard and risks likely to be encountered by such undertaking:

Wallace has lived in Water Canyon a number of years, but up to last fall had not gained much distinction as a bear hunter, though as a marksman in any place or country. The strugbeing a dead shot, but he never seemed to take any interest in bear hunting. However, one morning last November, Wallace awakened to find that a heavy snow had fallen during the night, and upon going out doors he noticed numerous bear tracks in the snow. He decided to spend the day hunting for shaggy-haired bruin; so after breakfast he secured a companion to accompany him, girded on a belt of cartridges, threw his trusty Winchester 'over his shoulder, called his dog and started out, closely following the bear tracks which led up the canyon. After they had proceeded about two miles the bear tracks became somewhat scattering, so Wallace thought that the best plan to pursue would be for himself and com-

panion to separate, which they did.

Wallace, after leaving his companion, followed the direction as the tracks indicated, taken by the greater number of bears, taking, of course, his canine with him. He had proceeded only a short distance when his eye fell upon two large silver-tip bears, which were just disappearing over a small hill. He hastened to the top of the hill over which he had seen the bears disappear, approaching the point cautiously, bringing, as he did so, his rifle into position, expecting to obtain a good shot at the bears without being seen himself. When he reached the top of the hill the bears were just crossing the small gulch at the lower end of the opposite side, and not more than forty vards away. Drawing his rifle to his divorce. shoulder he took good aim at the nearest bear and fired. His aim proved true; with a loud howl of pain the bear rolled over in the snow, dead. He then rose to his feet and ran down the hill, expecting to kill the other bear with and beats his wife to death. When he the next shot; but imagine his surprise takes her in flagrante delictu the law and fearful astonishment when, upon gives him the right to kill both her and doing so, he perceived that the gulch was fairly lined with bears on all to turn and flee, for already the bears people of Canton the pair are somehim and all around him.

bears. Escape? There was none. He had forfeited all chances of escape when he had rushed blindly-yes, madlyinto the bears' midst. No, there was

right and left, pressing his way in the meantime as best he could through any opening between the bears that might present itself. He hoped that his companion might be attracted by the sound of the shooting toward him and render him some assistance, but his hope was never realized. His companion heard no sound of a gun at all. If he did he paid no attention to it. But his dog-a large canine of the Newfoundland type-proved its fidelity to its master, as well as its courage, by attacking every bear that neared its

Wallace finally succeeded in getting all the bears in front of him, at the same time beating a steady retreat, with the bears pressing him closely. When his rifle exhausted its first sixteen loads he could only find time to slip one cartridge in at a time. Three times during this process did a bear succeed in rearing on its hind portions and grapple with its human antagonist, and as many times did the faithful dog assail the bear, and succeed in diverting its attention till its master could reload his gun and send a bullet into the shaggy brute's body. At length the bears began to thin out and lag behind, and finally gave up the contest altogether, allowing Wallace to make good his escape. Save a few bruises and scratches about his body, and the almost entire demolition of his clothes, Mr. Wallace was uninjured, though his escape, indeed, was a most miraculous one, and a surprise to himself. He attributes his escape to the faithful old dog.

After quitting the contest he at once proceeded to his cabin, meeting on the way his companion, who was also bending his steps in that direction, and who, as he expressed it, "had not seen a bear, either cinnamon, silver tip or grizzly, the hull blessed day." Wallace mals there to pass the larval stage, related his adventure to him, and they both decided to go to the cabin for reenforcements, and go back and "clean

the hull outfit out." At the cabin Wallace related to his comrades, who gathered to hear his tale, his exciting contest. They were somewhat inclined at first to disbelieve his statement, but when he showed them his torn clothes and bruised body, and the condition of the poor dog, that, by the way, was terribly lacerated, they believed him. It was decided that several well-armed men should proceed to the scene of the battle with the bears with a wagon, and secure the slaughtered ones, and dispose of what others that might be seen. When they arrived at the scene of the contest there was not a single live bear to be seen any place, but at different places, scattered along a line of a hundred yards or more-showing the length of ground covered in the fearful contestwere seven dead bears, all silver-tips. It is supposed that Wallace wounded twice as many as he killed, for the whole place presented a sight similar to a slaughter-pen, and in many of the tracks that led from the scene was a trail of blood. Seven bears killed and fourteen wounded is the record, which is generally conceded among the noted Nimrods of this section of the country as the greatest single-handed beargle lasted something like half an

hour. Wallace has ever since borne the name of "The Bear Slayer," but avows that he has had enough of bear hunting to last him a lifetime. He still lives in Water Canyon, and devotes his time to his extensive mining interests there. - San Marcial (N. M.) Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

DIVORCE IN CHINA.

Laws and Customs All of Which Are i Favor of the Husband.

A Chinese husband may divorce his wife for a number of causes-incompatibility, theft, drunkenness, disobedience, adultery or failure in duties towards husband or his parents. The process is very simple. The husband calls together his relatives and presents the case to them in the presence of his wife. The company vote on the question. If the ground for divorce is sufficient in their eyes the man and woman sign papers of separation by dipping their fingers in ink and making a mark at the foot of the agreement.

If the divorced wife has parents or near relatives she goes and lives with them; if not, she is sold by the husband to a sort of matrimonial agent, who finds for her another husband or resells her to the keepers of low houses. A second or third wife is sometimes simply turned into the street by her husband without formal process of

Adultery, or the suspicion of marital unfaithfulness, is the strongest ground for divorce. A husband does not always wait to have the question decided, but takes the law into his own hands her paramour. But he must kill both: it is murder to put one to death and let sides. He realized his danger too late the other go free. Among the river were closing in behind him, in front of times tied together and thrown into the water. Sometimes the paramour buys All there was now to do was to fight the husband off. In such a case the to the bitter end-to die slaughtering gallant goes into banishment, and the

wife is often sold as a slave. A wife can not bring claim for divorce against her husband. If, however, when she is with child he deserts her, and renothing now but to do or die. He did mains away for three years or more, she not, however, calculate to die without a struggle, and, if possible, even to esis absent on affairs of State or business cape. The first bear that showed ag- twenty or even thirty years the margressive signs he sent rolling in the riage still holds, and if a wife has in the snow with a loud yell, with a bullet in | meantime married again, she is put to his brain. This was the opening of the death by strangulation upon her first battle He then commenced firing husband's return. - N. Y. Graphic.

MEASLES IN PIGS.

A Parasitical Disease Which Is Both Contagious and Dangerous. The pig is not affected with measles,

except as it harbors the cisticercus

cellulosæ, or larvæ of the tenia

solium, which last is the tape-worm of

man. The cisticercus appears in the

tissues of the pig as a minute, glisten-

ing point, and pork presenting the appearance which large numbers of these points cause, is said to be measled. The symptoms of this disease, as it affects the pig, depend largely upon what organ serves as a place in which the cisticercus perfects its development. Hence, there can hardly be said to be any strictly characteristic symptoms, the diagnosis of a case depending upon the demonstration of the presence of the cisticercus. Indeed, there may be-and more often than ctherwise there is-absence of any thing like symptoms of illness, the pig getting on with whatever discomfort it feels without showing symptoms of sickness of any kind. The disease is transmissible from pig to pig, and if the transmissibility stopped with that animal, the disease would be of comparatively minor importance. But such is not the case. On the contrary, one of the most annoying conditions to which mankind are subject, has its origin in this disease. If measled pork be eaten-either raw or incompletely cooked-tape worm results. Nor does the parasite content itself with injuring the one who has been so unfortunate as to give it a growing place. Once the tape worm arrives at maturity in the intestine of its human entertainer it sets about depositings, which escaping from the body of the host, are taken up by other aniand if fortune favors, enter upon another round of tape-worm, and tapeworm generating existence, infecting in this way both animal and man, the extent of the infection being almost without limit. Knowledge of the foregoing facts is important, inasmuch as it indicates the precautions to be aken to prevent the disease. Such precautions are few, and easily taken. Pork should never be eaten unless it has been thoroughly cooked. Nor should it or any other flesh be fed to dogs or other animals unless it has been so cooked. Dogs and other animals should not be allowed to enter pig pens, or other places where the larvæ of the tape worm may have been deposited. In event of a human becoming the bearer of a tape-worm, it should be understood that the evacuations, and matters thrown from the stomach, may contain the tape-worm egg, accordingly let such material be destroyed or otherwise properly cared for. It is because of a more general knowledge of the foregoing facts, and a careful following out of the indications which they present, that tapeworm in man and measles in the pig, are becoming less common. If the control of our markets could be intrusted to competent inspectors, this and like diseases would speedily disappear .- Farm and Home.

The Sugar-Barrel Trade.

"The great majority of the sugar and molasses hogsheads which are ex- she was saved the horror of the annual ported in this city," said a well-known importer, "find their way back to the Good Housekeeping. West Indies again. The hogsheads are bought from the dealers by some enterprising firm, who take them apart, clean the staves and bind them up into shooks or bundles, and exportthem, together with their heads, to Cuba. One firm have a yard in South street in which they prepare 2,000 hogsheads per week for export. The export trade in new shooks to the West Indies is also an important one, these last selling at from \$1 to \$1.75, while the second-hand shooks bring 50 to 75 cents. The stave trade of New York is in the hands of a few firms, and as more than \$1,500,000 worth of cooperage stock of this kind is exported, in addition to what is used in the immediate vicinity, the business is a large one. The staves which are so largely exported from New York to the Mediterranean and to England are white oak. They come from the West, largely from Michigan. Staves are usually exported in the rough or unfinished state, and range all the way from \$60 to \$150 per thousand for hogshead staves and \$80 to \$200 for for the finer grades, such as are used for the higher-priced goods, and are known to the trade as pipe staves."-N. Y. Mail and Express.

Effects of Drainage.

All clay soils in a greater or less degree need tiling to let the excess of water down through it so that its natural or artificial fertility may be retained in it. The washing away of the finer and better portions of our hill lands to the valleys or ocean renders it necessary that something be done to prevent it. Tiling will diminish this surface washing in wet weather and increase the chances for moisture in dry weather. Then fill this hard clay soil with humus matter, the cheapest and most available of which are clover roots that bore innumerable holes to let the water off and the air in. Crops in a garden mold are seldom injured by drought. Droughts most injurious to crops occur in the growing season. The higher the temperature the greater the avidity of the atmosphere to absorb all surface moisture. But this porous soil admits the passage of air through, thereby cooling it and leaving the excess in the soil to moisten it for plan growth .- Ohio Farmer.

WELL-KEPT CLOSETS.

How to Have Them, and How to Avoid "Clutter Places." Can we not slightly modify an old and wise adage and find that "woman is known by the closet she keeps?" less extent, some traits in the average

woman's character. Have we not seen all kinds? Look into this one-we do not need to open the door, 'tis never shut-not a hook is visible, each one being covered with a double or triple layer of garments, skirts hung by their bindings; waists suspended by their collars-ruinous to the fit-winter and summer clothes promiscuously mingled; soiled aprons; all go to make up a part of the general confusion. On the floor boots and shoes; cast-off pairs; old, new, knocking about any way; the shelves, if of sheer French nainsook about forty there are any, crowded with empty or useless bottles, or piled high with up of clusters of fine tucks run by boxes or baskets. Perhaps our own closets may contain one or more of drawn-work, feather-stitching, or these evils. How shall we remedy

In the first place, keep the closet door shut during the day, for an open at night. That is the proper time to air the closet; 'tis then that the chamber is the coolest, and the daily-or rather nightly-change of air, prevents any mustiness clinging to the garments hung there. Do not hang your winter and summer garments in the same closet. In the fall put away the summer dresses--the cotton ones washed and rough dried-folded in an empty trunk or box or hung in a disused closet kept for the purpose. In the spring do the same with the winter garments. One will find it refreshing, after a putting-away of this kind, to be able to catch sight of a hook or two that has nothing on it.

Hang up waists and skirts by loops properly attached. 'Tis not always as convenient, but it repays in the end. Keep soiled clothes from the closet,

unless in a laundry bag. It is a great deal more convenient to take a pair of shoes, polished and clean, from a shoe-bag of linen or ticking, hung on the inside of the door, than it is to strain one's back a dozen dusty pairs—to find the mates -on the floor. If one has a shoe bag she will intuitively keep cast off shoes out of it. Some of these bags are made to cover nearly the whole door; then the upper pockets, made any size convenient, are used for soiled collars, cuffs and handkerchiefs; and the score of little necessities. Keep only the bottles and boxes needful on the shelves. This prevents one of the disagreeable features of house cleaning,

overhauling the closets. In a house recently built, the linen closet had three or four immense drawers, each large enough to hold two pairs of blankets or the same number of quilts, placed on rollers; so there is not back-breaking strain in opening the heaviest of them.

My mother told me she learned when she was first married, never to out any thing away without a purp for, by a little thought and a little careful engineering at the proper time, clearing out of a "clutter place."-

SHOE-PEG MAKING.

Growth of the Industry and the Amount Capital Invested in It.

"Shoe-pegs are made from white and silver birch and white maple," said a shoe findings dealer to a reporter. "and only the best-selected bodies of trees are used." The wood is cut and hauled as wanted, the sapwood only being utilized and the heart or red part removed and thrown away.

A New Hampshire shoe-peg manufacturing firm that produces 40,000 bushels annually uses second-growth birch, which is considered a quickgrowing timber; and it has been found that the supply equals the demand in the particular section where the mill is located. The wood is worked green and seasoned in the process of manufacture. A shoe-peg goes through eighteen different hands of processes before it reaches the market and is placed on sale, and 75 per cent. of cost

is for labor. There are ten shoe-peg factories in the United States, employing about 300 hands, having a capital of \$175,000. While in the near past a large quantity of shoe-pegs were imported from England, we now export to that as well as almost all other European countries in large quantities. Shoe-pegs range in price from thirty-five cents per bushel for those called two-eighths up to ninety-five cents for eight-eighths. The shoe-peg industry is a growing one. -N. Y. Mail and Express.

Captains of Education.

We have captains of industry and finance. Why have we not captains of education -- men of leisure and culture, capable of enthuciasm and initiative, ready to throw themselves into such a cause and give it their earnest consideration, their generous and active support! Among the Greeks, Plato, Socrates and Epictetus loaf or granulated sugar. Cork the were the teachers. Where shall we bottle and keep it in a warm place two look for our great leaders, masters, patrons, even, who will see education in its true light, and force us to recognize teaching as one of the grandest of the arts-the art of arts, for it goes to the building up of the artist himself, and of ever nobler type of humanity?-Century.

INFANTS' CLOTHING.

infant's layette are half a dozen very

and Simple Dresses and Petti-coats for the Baby. The most important dress

simple little slips that may be used for a closet indicates, to a greater or either for night or day dresses for the first month or six weeks of the child's life. These are made of two breadths of soft cambric without dressing, each a yard long, sloped toward the top, and the fullness there held in lengthwise tucks instead of having a separate yoke. Rows of feather stitching are between the clusters of tucks; the neck has an edging of Valenciennes turned down around it in a flat frill instead of standing, and the straight sleeves are turned back in little cuffs, and trimmed with feather-stitching and edging. More elaborate dresses solely for day use are inches long, with a round yoke made hand or hem-stitched, and separated by slight vines of embroidery, or else very narrow Valenciennes insertion. Clus- another, man after man, as we used to ters of tucks with trimming like that on the yoke are around the skirt above door is one thing that gives an air of a deep hem, and they also edge a sash untidiness to the whole room. On the of the nainsook which may be tied in a other hand, always leave the door open great bow in front or back as the mother chooses. The sleeves are slightly full, with a band at the wrist, which is tucked, feather-stitched, and edged with Valenciennes of soft fine quality. French robes imported for christening robes have a deep pointed yoke of block-work and embroidery reaching to the waist, where drawingstrings pass around the figure, or else only at the back, holding a full waist gathered there, and also gathered next the yoke. Embroidery and block-work sometimes extend down the front of such robes, but are more often set as a border above a deep hem.

Cambric without dressing is used for the long petticoat next the robe, and this is also tucked, with feather stitching or embroidered insertion, or else it has a scalloped edge. The flannel petticoats have light and pretty patterns of vines or seeded dots or interlinked rings done in white embroidery silk above a plain hem, or else above an edge of scallops or of small squares neatly button-holed. The seams have brier-stitching (also called featherstooping over and picking among half stitching) to hold them flat. Barrowcoats are merely bound with twilled silk ribbon, held by a row of the brierstitching along the edge. Instead of linen cambric shirts, many mothers prefer ribbed silk or cashmere shirts, which are elastic and pleasant next the child's tender flesh, these are high in the neck, with long sleeves.

Smocking is done on the fronts of the pretty white flannel or cashmere wrappers worn by infants; the smocking forms a yoke in the front, and the simple trimming is then seed stitches taken in white, pink, or blue floss in three or four rows down the fronts and around the foot above a button-holed edge. A trimming of blue or pink satin ribbon three-fourths of an inch wide, also pretty for wrappers, is held by feather-stitching on each edge; it forms borders on the collar, sleeves, fronts and around the foot, and there are rows of feather-stitching between tucks on square of fine white flannel used as a pitality of a prince." shawl may have an inch-wide binding of white satin ribbon held by feather- him?" stitching; daises or other tiny flowers are wrought above in preference to the vine of embroidery and scallops formerly done. A seconds quare of flannel for a head blanket has one corner gathered to form a hood. Little sacques of white cashmere have a vine of colored embroidery in rose-bud, daisy, or forget-me-not patterns, or else they are simply scalloped, or they have the favorite ribbon binding with feather-stitching along the edge. - Harper's Bazar.

Time to Cut Timothy. After a careful chemical analysis of timothy in full bloom, and at subsequent stages of growth, made at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station last summer, the following conclusions were reached: 1. It was found that the amount of water in timothy diminished very rapidly after the period of full bloom. 2. There is a large increase in crude fiber in late-cut timothy over that cut at the period of full bloom. 3. As the grass approaches maturity there was a considerable diminution in the per cent. of sugar, and an increase of starch. 4. The proportion of albuminoids—the nutritious elements-to the other organic constituents diminished after the period of full bloom; and in late-cut timothy the al**buminoids** were much less digestible than in that cut at the time of full bloom. 5. The experiments of Prof. Ladd show that the increase in the quantity of timothy after the period of bloom was not sufficient to overbalance the lower digestibility of the albuminoids, together with the large increase in fiber. 6. Prof. Ladd concludes that it is preferable to cut timothy for feeding at full bloom rather than after the seeds have formed. - Philadelphia Times.

-It is said there is no better or simpler way of testing suspected water than the following: Fill a clean pint bottle nearly full of the water to be tested. and dissolve in it half a teaspoonful of days. If the water becomes cloudy or milky within forty-eight hours it is unfit for domestic use. - Laws of Life.

-Pressed Eggs.-Eight eggs, boiled hard, and while hot chopped with salt and a lump of butter the size of a walnut. Press into a deep dish and serve transplanted to the human system .-

JOHANNES ISLAND.

Where It Is and What a Naval Office Knows About It.

"Ever been to Johannes Island?" said a naval officer on leave of absence to a

reporter. "Think not: where is it? Anywhere in the Sound?"

"Not exactly. It's one of the Comoro group.

"And where is the Comoro group?" "The Comoro group is off Madagascar, that is, from 200 to 500 miles off Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean. Climate tropical; verdure magnificent; air spiced and dreamy. White men idle; negroes not very busy; women drowsy and half dressed."

"What took you down there?" "Oh, you know some United State's ship is always slipping through Gibraltar, creeping down the Mediterranean, sliding through the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, skirting down the coast of Africa and then shooting across to Rio or Montevido. They follow one say when we played marbles. We got through in the Alliance early this year and another vessel is doing the same thing this very minute. It's our Government's method of notifying the world that there's a civilized power in the Western hemisphere."

"And do they all go to the Comoro Islands?"

"No; I think not. We went there looking for a slave ship. Odd, isn't it? It was our business to look up a Yankee schooner that was said to have been carried off by her master, a Yankee sailor, and sold to Doctor Wilson, a former surgeon in the United States navy, who was charged with using her in the slave trade. Queer story for the year 1888, isn't it? Further, we were ordered to seize her by force if necessary wherever we should find her, provided it was safe to do so, and send her back to this country with a prize crew.

"Did you do it?" "We found her, but we didn't seize her. She was under British protection at Mauritius. But you ought to see Wilson's place on Johannes. He's been living there live a prince for I don't know how many years, with absolute power of life and death over seven hundred to eight hundred slaves and dependents, with thousands of acres in sugar plantations, and no rival but the Sultan, who has twice as many slaves as Wilson, and I don't know how many wives. Wilson lives in a bungalo, which is a one-story house with wide verandahs, hammocks, great fans run by little negroes and every conceivable luxury of the tropics. He has ice the year round, makes the best and coolest cocktails imaginable, gets the New York Herald, two or three English papers, all the best American magazines and no end of new books. Once a month he sends a little steamboat of his own to an island three hundred miles off to bring over his mails." "Keep a harem?"

"Well, if he does it wasn't on exhibi-

"And did he use the Yankee schooner in the slave trade?"

"Blest if I know; but he said he the yoke, also tiny loops of ribbon. The didn't, and he treated us with the hos-"And, of course, you didn't disturb

"Yes, we did. We sent a dozen men over to one of his sugar plantations; tore away three or four great copper boilers which we insisted belonged to the schooner, and carried them off to South America. Then we took a parting drink with Wilson and left him to his grievance and his tropic paradise." N. Y. Telegram.

Almost a Monologue.

"How do you like my new dress?" inquired Mrs. De Jaison of her husband.

"Isn't it a little-"No it isn't. Now, Alfred, I think you're just horrid. "It's the new color, emerald green." "Yes, dear, but I was only going to

"Oh, I know! That isn't the color I ought to wear. If it was that horrid Miss --- you would think it lovely."

"But I didn't mean-"Yes, you did, too. You're mean enough for any thing. And you've never noticed my new chip hat,

"Why, my love, I thought-" "You thought! Of course you didthat it makes me look frightful. I-I -[sob, sob]—declare it's to-o-o b-a-d!" "If you'd only let me speak-

"Speak! Why, what else have you done for the last half hour-just to find fault, too, with every thing I had on? What's that? A diamond for my birthday present? Oh, you dear, precious old sweet! Why didn't you say so, and not tease me so? I could not imagine what you wanted to say."-Detroit Free Press.

-Judging by the later uses that surgery is finding for the rabbit, depriving it of its parts to supply the place of diseased tissues in human beings, Australia might soon begin to reckon up her rabbit population under the head of "medical supplies." Defective eyes and aching nerves have recently been patched with the rabbit's healthy tissues very much in the way the "hall mark" of approved genuine metal is sometimes cut out of trifling pieces of old plate and set into much larger articles of silverware. The point is made for the rabbit that it is a vegetable feeder, and therefore its tissues are less subject to cause inflammation and blood poisoning when Philadelphia Ledger.

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

SUPPONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

UNCLE NATE'S FUNERAL.

Twas not at all like those you see of ordinary men; 'Twas such as never could occur, excepting

now and then: For Uncle Nate had studied hard upon it, night and day,
And planned it all—while yet alive—in his pec

liar way.
"I've managed other men's remains," he said, "And now I'll make a first-class try to regulate

my own."

And so, a month before his death, he wrote the details down,
For friends to print, when he was dead, and
mail throughout the town.

The paper said: "I've figured close, and do the best I knew,
To have a good large funeral, when this short
life was through;
I've thought about it night and day, I've brood-

ed o'er the same, Until it almost seemed a task to wait until it

Especially as my good wife has wandered on ahead, And all the children we possessed have many years been dead; And now I'll tell you what I want my friends and

I'm sorry that I can't be here to push th' ar-

"I do not want to hire a hearse, with crape around it thrown: I'm social like, and am not used to riding rou alone. Bring my old wagon, into which the children used to climb, Until I've taken on a drive full twenty at

time: We've loafed along the country roads for man pleasant hours,
And they have scampered far and near, and
picked the freshest flowers:
And I would like to have them come upon my

burial day, And ride with me, and talk to me, and sing alo

"I want my friend the minister-the best preacher-folks,
With whom I've argued, prayed, and wept, and

swapped a thousand jokes—
To talk a sermon to the friends, and make it sweet, but strong;
And recollect I don't believe in speeches over And tell him, notwithstanding all his eloquen

'Twon't be the first time I have slept when was holding forth.
I'd like two texts, and one shall be by Bible covers pressed, And one from outside, that shall read, 'He did

" And any one I've given help-to comfort or to save— Just bring a flower, or sprig of green, and throw it in the grave.

Please have a pleasant, social time round the

subscriber's bier, And no one but my enemies must shed a single You simply say: Old Uncle Nate, whatever may befall,

Is having probably to-day the best time of us He's shaking hands, two at a time, with several hundred friends,
And giving us who stay behind good gilt-edged

They tried to follow all the rules that Uncle Nate laid down; When he was dead they came to him from every house in town.

The children did their best to sing, but could

not quite be heard; The parson had a sermon there, but did not

speak a word.

Of course they buried him in flowers, and kissed him as he lay.

For not a soul in all that town but he had helped some way; But when they tried to mold his mound without

the tears' sweet leaven,
There rose loud sobs that Uncle Nate could almost hear in Heaven.
-Will Carleton, in Harper's Weekly.

BARBARIAN BRIDES.

How Some Sweethearts Are Won and Wedded.

Presentations in South Africa--The Part Played by the Old Folks--Respects Due the Mother-in-Law---

Marriage Feast. There are barbarian regions where wives no doubt have hard times, but as a rule they have not much to ingstone bears testimony to this. Among the Makalolos, for example, should a young man have a liking for a young woman he can not marry her without the consent of her parents, and that granted he may not take his wife to his own home. He must reside within the jurisdiction of his mother-in-law, to whom he is bound to pay more reas when he comes into her presence "he is expected to sit with his knees in a bent position, as putting out his feet toward the old lady would give her great offense." Should he, after awhile, grow tired of this state of vassalage. and wish to return to his own people, he is not at liberty to take his children with him. His wife's parents have on them a claim that can be set aside only by his making them a compensating present of goats and oxen.

As was shown in the case that came nal, horned cattle play a conspicuous part in the South African marriage rites. Among the Kaffirs it is the swain's father who in the first instance negotiates for a daughter-in-law, and if his overtures on his son's behalf are favorably received an ox is killed and partaken of in common, after which the marriage arrangements may proceed. More cattle appear on the scene, not, however, as the bride's dowry, but as compensation to her father and mother for the pains and trouble they have been put to in bringing her up and in making her the delightful young creature she is, as well as for their loss of her services, now that she has grown to be strong and useful.

The marriage day appointed, there is a gathering of friends on either side and the presentation oxen are paraded, and, as a rule, after much haggling, accepted. By the bride's father, that is, The mother, who is not present, has a Crown Princess, the daughter of the little business to do on her own account. King of Issapoo, was about to make a little business to do on her own account. When the little business to do on her own account. When the little business to do on her own account. When the little business to do on her own account. When the little business to do on her own account. Her husband's demands satisfied, she is connected with an eligible conundrum, but he does, and has reseen approaching with a few matronly swain while the European gentleman fused to follow the Judge on Sunday cronies, attired in rags, and she comes above mentioned was in the neighbor- mornings for ten years. .

bewailing her hard fate that a woman, hood, and he was invited to be present recognized feature of the programme, and therefore no one is surprised. A fine animal, called the "ox of the nurse," has been kept in reserve, and this being presented to the wailing mother, she is appeased.

The young man does not there and then claim his bride, however. He goes off to prepare her a home, and at length an intimation that he is ready now to receive her reaches her parents in shape of a necklace that has been thrown the previous night over the pal-Kaffirs of Natal it is usual for the bride's parents to return three of the presentation cattle-one in consideration of the ornaments the young girl has been in the habit of wearing and which are now divided among her sisters; one as a sacrifice to the names of the bridegroom's ancestors to obtain their consent to the marriage, and the third to help fill up the wide gap in the herd

that supplied the presentation beasts. Travelers who have visited Towka, in Central America, and enjoyed the privilege of being present at a marriage feast, concur in describing the latter as a most amazing performance. Singular too, is the courtship of which the wedding is the consummation. The little Towksns are betrothed at an early age, and when that takes place two strips are torn from a roll bright-colored cloth and these the affianced pair wear afterwards as armlets or garters. So much importance is attached to this "engagement ring" that should either of the young people lose or be deprived of it it is necessary to impanel a jury of elders, who inquire into the circumstances, and if there is nothing to justify an annulling of the contract another piece from the original roll is substituted. In addition to this the betrothed ones wear each a necklace of shells or beads, to which one is added each year, that correct count may be kept of their arriving at a marriageable age. As the happy day approaches the preparations

are made There is only one "wedding ring" in Towka, and that is situated in the center of the village. It is not composed of gold, but of lumps of stone, and it is perhaps a hundred yards in circumference, and in the middle is erected a conical-shaped hut, before the aperture to which is hung a mat of palm bark. On the marriage morn the bridegroom, accompanied by his father and other male relatives, makes his way to the hut, where the bride is at present, in charge of the matrons of the tribe. The ardent young fellow has made himself as smart as his circumstances will permit, and he carries a large bundle. This he sets down near the hut, at the door of which his father knocks. It is opened first a few inches, but before the old gentleman can state his business it is rudely shut in his face, and, without remonstrance, he retires. Another-the bridegroom's uncle, may be-next tries his luck, with no better success. Then the young man unties his bundle, which contains presents for the bride, and the father, tapping again, hands in some attractiveand he delivers another, and still another present, until the women-folk within are so busy examining the finery that they forget their zealous guard of the door and leave it open. This is the bridegroom's opportunity. He dashes in, seizing on his beloved onewho, of course, is not unwilling-clasps her in his arms and bears her off. But he has to be quick. Burdened as he is, he has to make for the "wedding ring." and the old women, swarming out of the hut, are after him, screaming and complain of in South Africa. Dr. Liv- threatening. If they catch him and compel him to relinquish his precious load, all that has gone before is as naught. He forfeits his presents,

and the preliminaries have to be gone through all over again. Once within the magic circle, however the head man himself dare not molest him. Then commences the merry-making, of which wine-bibbing is the spect even than to his wife, inasmuch most conspicuous feature, and in the arrangements for which the Towkans show themselves much superior to the puny efforts of civilization in the same direction. Bottles or bowls do not satisfy this noble savage of Central America when he wishes to do honor to a friend's espousal-he must have a boatful of the inspiring beverage. A canoe is brought to the edge of the wedding ring and filled with palm wine thickened with honey and crushed plantain, in which a sufficient number of calabashes are set floating. To the invigorating for settlement before an English tribu- strains of music-the instruments consisting of a sort of pickle-jar with a drumhead, and whistles made out of bamboo-the friends and relations of the newly-wedded pair (who contemplate the exciting scene from the beforementioned hut in the middle) join hands and indulge in dance and frolic round the mighty wine-beaker, dipping in the calabashes and tippling without stint until it is emptied. The fun generally lasts until it is dark, and then, with torches made of pine splints, the company enter the ring and dance around the hut, and, at a signal, commence to pull it down about the ears of the young couple within. On this the happy hus-

band shoulders his wife, and, amidst

much hallooing and mirth, bears her

poor as she is, should be deprived of at the great event. He was introduced A Principle in Plant Culture Not Often such a valuable daughter. It is a to the bridegroom while that supremely happy individual was being dressed for the occasion by his mother-in-law in prospective. She had adorned his ebony body and arms with a profusion of "Tshibbu" strings, and then proceeded to plaster him with a putty-like paste made from tola, he meanwhile holding in one hand and contemplating with a steadfast gaze a kidney-shaped piece of vam, in which was stuck a red feather. It is a Ferdinandian belief that a person is never in such peril from evil influences as when he is on the eve of taking ings of the courtyard, and is there dis- a wife, and the feather surmounted yam covered the next morning. Among the is supposed to have counteracting influence. His toilet completed he was led out to meet his bride. Her bridal attire

consisted-first, of a fine coating of

white cement that covered her face and

the upper part of her body, and then a veil of little shells strung together was thrown over her head, covering her face to the chin. Over this again, by way of a wedding bonnet adorned with orange blossoms, was a helmet made of cowhide, and so arrayed she stood in the open, under a blazing sun, in the presence of friends and relatives, and half a dozen bridesmaids, while two "nepees," or singing women, spent half an hour chanting her praises. After this, the mothers of the respective contracting parties officiating as priests, the marriage ceremony commenced. Five bridemaids having bunches of parrot's feathers on their heads and wands in their hands ranged themselves in a line with the bride and bridegroom, who stood each with an arm around the other's waist, the mothers standing behine them and chanting a certain formula that constituted the marriage service. Then a string of beads was tied round both arms of the bridegroom while his mother gave him some grave advice as to his duties as a husband, and then the string was loosed, and the bride's arms were confined while her mother acted the part of wise counselor to her. Afterwards a goblet of wine was handed round, out of which all the parties concerned sipped, and the ceremony was concluded. No wholesale guzzling and empting of calabashes of wine dipped out of a boat ensued, as with the Towkans. All that followed was a dance. Every one was plastered with tola putty, and they danced and danced until this began to crack and peel off, when the merry-making broke up and the Princess of Issapoo walked home soberly with her husband .-London Telegraph.

LIVING A CENTURY.

The Best Means That Can Be Adopted for Reaching Great Age. It was once usual among men of science to doubt if the age of one hundred years has really been attained in modern times, and the number of cases in which that age was said to have been passed, that turned out, upon strict inquiry, to be unsupported, gave them some ground for their incredulity. There have now, however, been so many well authenticated cases of people passing their hundredth year that ble matter laid on sod ground, hard as

the possibility is no longer denied. Under the census of France, taken in Republic one hundred and ninety persons who were living at the age of one hundred years or more, and fifteen thousand one hundred and fifty-three who were more than pinety years old. So much curiosity has been aroused on the subject of living to great age by the case of M. de Chevreul, professor of chemistry at the Natural History Museum, and member French Academy, who is now one hundred and two, that exact records are being made of other cases, so that we are likely to know more of the philosophy of long life than we have heretofore known, as the result of the comparison of the infor-

mation thus obtained. As it is, there is certainly no agreement among the centenarians as to the means by which they have managed to reach their hundred years. One of them, a farmer of the village of Rouillac, in France, attributed his great age to his having acquired, in his youth, a habit of taking two cold baths every week, winter and summer; but other people have died as the result of taking untimely cold baths. M. Chevreul, when asked to account for his long life. said: "At fifty I shut the door on all my pleasures." He has lived for more than half a century an extremely simple and regular life, working actively all the time.

It is certain that work alone does not kill. Several centenarians besides M. Chevreul have been very busy men. M. Veron, who died at one hundred years. had been mayor of Montmartre, a part of Paris, fifty years. Count Waldeck. who died in Paris at one hundred, had been an active man nearly all his life. Baron de Posant, who died at one hundred and two, had been a Prefect, or local Governor. M. de Mirvault, who died at one hundred and one-half years had fought on this continent with La-

fayette. Certainly no secret has yet been found for living to be a hundred years old. Regularity, simplicity and sobriety of life are the best means that can be adopted for reaching great age, as well as preserving health in youth and middle life. - Youth's Companion.

-Judge Lambright, of Brunswick, Ga., has an eleven-year-old dog which, In his volume, "Ten Years in Ethi- ten years ago, he repeatedly whipped opia," Mr. Hutchinson makes us acquainted with the ceremony of matrimony as observed at Fernando Po. A and Sunday afternoons, but no kind of

STIR THE SURFACE.

Thought Of.

In all the plant-culture it is of incomparably less importance to have a deep bed of loosened soil than to have the surface, if only for an inch deep, made fine, open and clean, as soon as the plants we are cultivating begin to grow, and keeping it so until the plants have reached their full extension. For the subsequent development of seed or fruit, this soil-culture is unnecessary. To give one example of the truth of this I will quote our beds of Manchester strawberry, a sort which is said to excel in the light sandy soils, while all strawberries are known to send their numerous roots down to chester, therefore, with not a little hesitation upon a heavy clay, so tough that a hoe can do nothing with its firm crust when dried by spring winds, and even a good pick makes a limited penetration of it. But the growth and yield have been first-class, and better in the very heaviest than in our lighter soils. In common with other plants, strawberries make much less root in strong, rich clay than in the comparatively poor and dry sands, where the plant has to use up most of its material to make roots long and numerous enough to supply the wants of a limited number of leaves. In the clay, on the contrary, fewer and shorter roots can supply a luxuriant expansion of leaves and blossoms. The breaking of the spring crust is a slow operation in our soil because of the time and force required to break the cakes or clods, them fine. If left in lumps they allow the drying winds to reach the surface roots where they are nearly or quite left bare. If, however, the soil has been stirred late in the fall and not trampled in the spring, while soft, it breaks up like loam, because after being loosened up it could absorb and hold much water; which, freezing, mellows the soil better than any implement can do. Our practice with nursery or other plants that cease growing in Au- none. Started nine years ago as asgust or September is to allow weeds to start then, and turn them under with a sorter down Five Points, and struck shallow running moulding plow in twenty thousand million dollars in ditional quantity of soap. Put goods November. The soil is then quite clear of weeds in spring, and besides that, is with his truffled ostrich every breakfed by their decay, while the stirring of fast!" the surface becomes quite as easy as in fine loam. With strawberry plants, which make their chief growth after the August rains, in the cool autumn months, September is the month for shoulder four inches higher than the their cleanest, carefulest culture. This other, and a green cut-away coat patched late stirring has the effect, too, of rendering the spring stirring more easy. The comparatively very small importance of having a finely mellowed and the arm. deep soil for the roots is well proved by the superior growth of wheat on new clearings or broken prairie, where only all below is wholly unbroken, save by roots of plants, which have penetrated melon culture without any digging or plowing at all, but merely two or three inches of light soil, or decayed vegetatramping for years has made it; premium crops have been raised in that ed ground .- N. Y. Tribune,

POULTRY ACCOUNTS.

How They Can Be Made of Much Value to Those Who Keep Fowls.

Poultry accounts, when accurately and regularly kept, can be made of much value to those who keep poultry. Without these, it seems to me, there can be but little satisfaction in follow- Richest Man in America?" ing poultry raising as a business, because one will have only a vague idea whether he is making any thing out of his investment or not.

Every keeper of poultry should, therefore, keep a careful account with his stock, recording all the expenses in American, sir, is Groulter Q. Vanhis stock, recording all the expenses incurred, and the total amount of remuneration received, on the proper sides of the sheet. If the cost of the heel of his boots, and coffered forty buildings, stocks, etc., is not reckoned in the account, an allowance should, of course, be made for the interest of the Elisha J. Vennerhezzet over the White money invested in these things. By having such an account, he can ascertain at any time what the cost of his flock, and the return from eggs and meat are for any length of time, and he man in America. It was he who came, will be able to judge with accuracy whether he has been successful or

If it appears that his business has been profitable to him, he will feel safe in going into it more extensively. On the other hand, if he has been unsuccessful, his failure, if he is in earnest, will stimulate him to increased efforts in the care of his fowls, in order that he may secure more profitable results from them. He will study his business more carefully than ever before, and try to ascertain the points in which he has erred, and where he can make im-

provements. These advantages, with others, will be experienced when proper accounts are kept. Without them, as already remarked, the poultry-raiser can never be sure whether he is doing well or ill with his fowls.-N. Y. Examiner.

Lemon Juice that will Keep .- Squeeze the juice into a basin, then strain it off, Smith's last Thursday evening. perfectly free from the least pulp or pith. Have ready some perfectly clean and dry bottles, fill them just up to the shoulder, then add sufficient sweet oil to cover the top of the lemon juice enkeep them upright in a cool place. The bottles must be small, (medicine phials are best), because when the oil is removed, the lemon juice does not keep long. The peel also will keep if dried and kept from the dust, and is quite as good to grate.

THE RICHEST AMERICAN.

A Modern English Craze as Described by London Paper.

and that must be our excuse for telling

you about it. It first took us when the

financial panies were on in America

lately; it was then that we read so

many pars about the fearful losses and

We had really got quite a fit of it;

the absolute ruin suffered by the Richest Man in America; and we read about these things until we had grown quite absorbed by the subject. We felt a craving-a yearning a gnawing-to see and touch and speak with the Richest Man in America, to stare at his silver statues and his carpets interwoven with threads of gold; and we took passage for New York in great depth. We planted the Man- the Brixtonia. As we landed on the quay an excited bystander took us by the button hole and drew us feverishly aside. "See that homely-looking man way along there, passin' under the elevator, stranger?" he whispered hurriedly, and with ill-suppressed emotion; "wall, then, you see the richest man in Amerhadn't a nickel; struck in a notion for \$10,000,000 in nine weeks, and eats half hours. Serve with sauce. terrapin tarts fried in humming birds' fat to every meal!" one button off the back of his coat, a which must be mauled or rolled to get lining. He entered a dining saloon, milk instead of cream, but more butter shot one, seven front teeth out and a keeping. black and vellow necktie. Presently he engaged our attention by excitedly kicking us under the ta-"See that stout man coasting around

with sacking. He had not gone three blocks when he turned suddenly in the

utmost excitement and gripped us by "See that fence rail of a crittur with the respirator, stannin' by the fire alarm?" he asked. "You bet that's the the superficial inch or two is stirred and the richest man in Amurrucky, so he is, boss! When down Frisco way, without a ag on his back six years come it. Note the success, too, of potato or next Independence, and banked \$30,000,-000,000 in five weeks. Sleeps in a bedstead cut out of a single diamond and ends his boots to be heeled wrapped in

the ice bucket?" he asked, breathlessly.

that's Richest Man in Amurriker, bar

sistant odd job hand to a toothpick

seven weeks, and eats gold dust sauce

We had found him, then! We burst

away from the dining saloon, and rushed

after the party indicated. He had lost

both ears from frost-bite, and had one

"Whaat? Well, you take it from me

million dollar bills?" We thought we couldn't follow that man; he had a hare-lip, and pants made May, 1886, there were reported in that way, superior to any shown from plow- out of old carpet; but we abandoned out it. him, and inquired of a hotel clerk, who was the best authority in New York, on the subject of the richest man in America. The clerk told us to go to the editor of the Spread Eagle, in 979th street, over the Naphtha drinking sa-

loon. "We hear," we said, "that you, sir, are an authority in the matter of the

"I'll tell you about him right away," said the editor. "I'll give you the outlines of him; and then you can buy a file of the special editions of the Spread Eagle, which have three columns deboom, who set out from Grubsquash City, Kan., with five cents sewn into thousand million dollars in three weeks. He was the man that grassed Daylight Cherub's Blush Silver Syndicate Boom, down Groggs Country, Cal., when Elisha was prospecting way down there, and Elisha is now the richest the mean thing, upon Chaldaa V. Bloobder, about the cotton-oil scareyou've heard tell of Chaldea V. Bloobder, the richest man in America? Why it was about that man that Silas J. Secker, the richest man of America. used to say---'

Then we left, and slowly cooled down toward the richest man in America. Then we took on tracking down the Tallest Thing in Railway Swindles and the Quickest Grown Out West City, and we are on the track of nine of each of them .- London Fun.

Wrecked by His Support.

"You don't seem as well pleased to see me as you once were. Irene," said the slender young man, hoarsely.

dreamy, far-away look, and a sigh of unutterable sadness. "I wish I had not know of a case of this kind just across seen you as the leading character in the river from here. Bees, if allowed those amateur theatricals at Mrs. De to have their own way in frames not

"But surely, Irene," urged Hiram. "I did not do the worst acting. Consider the support I had."

"Your support. Hiram," rejoined Irene, with hopeless melancholy, "is tirely. Cork the bottles tightly, and | what I am speaking of. Your-youryour appearance in Knickerbockers will haunt me to my dying day!"-Chicago

> more to prove the divine origin of Christianity than many evidences ad- mon use at the present day. -S. E. dressed to the reason .- Dr. Goodell.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-When out of machine oil use keroene and fresh lard, equal parts, wellmixed, and it will answer the purpose.

-Maple Cookies .- One cap butter, one cup white sugar, two cups maple syrup or sugar, two small teaspoons of soda dissolved in one cup warm water. Mix soft, roll thin, and bake in a quick oven. -Cherry Pie.-Stone the cherries.

line a piepan with crust, fill with cherries, spread over with bits of butter, sprinkle with a large coffee-cup of sugar, cover with a thin upper crust and bake done. -For corn cakes without milk or so-

da, put a pinch of salt into a cupful of corn meal, then scald; add the yelks of three eggs and one tablespoonful of flour; beat together and thin with cold water. After beating the whites of the eggs very stiff, fold them into the mixture gently, and bake.

-Cream Pudding .- One quart sour cream, one pint stoned raisins, one cup each of currants and chopped citron, ica! Came over twelve years since from six eggs well beaten, one nutmeg, one down Kansas way, whar he was raised; teaspoon of salt, two teaspoons of soda. two cups of brown sugar, flour to make a corner in baked beans, and raked in a stiff batter, boil steadily one and a

-Vermont Pudding .- Cook twothirds of a cupful of rice in a quart of We had found him, then! Breathless milk until it is soft. Then add a cupful with excitement we followed him along of cream, a piece of butter the size of a the quay and streets, observing him at- small egg, one-half a cupful of milk, a tentively. He had a wooden leg and cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt, a small cupful of raisins and one-half teaspoonlarge mole on the back edge of his right ful of cinnamon. Bake slowly about ear, and a gray felt hat with a green two hours. This can be made with and we eagerly took a seat opposite must be used. Some like it better if him; he had one wall eye and one blood- the cinnamon is omitted. - Good House

-For Renovating BlackCashmere, etc. -Take one ounce extract of logwood and dissolve in ten or twelve quarts of water, boiling hot: add one tablespoonful of sal soda, the same amount of soft soap; stir well and skim. If ma, terial is very much soiled add more soap; but I think a better way is to gç carefully over the goods and extract the grease with strong ammonia water; it will not then be likely to require an adin water and let them remain one-half hour, stirring and lifting the while, then wash through the suds and hang up (no rinsing needed); be sure and not wring material, merely press water out and let drip. Iron on wrong side with moderately hot iron while still damp.

FOR APICULTURISTS.

How to Procure Straight Combs Without

This is one of the first difficulties that the beginner in bee culture will meet with, if he has not some good book to refer to, and even some of these only tell how to do it by using comb foundation. I believe I have never seen an article in any book or journal which told how straight combs could be secured without the use of foundation. Although it is the best and cheapest in the long run, it is not every beginner who has the money to invest, or wishes to purchase the article, therefore the question arises how to get along with-

The plan which I am about to give to the reader was given to me by a brother bee-keeper. I have since verified it to my satisfaction.

When hiving a swarm, if you have already a movable frame hive containing straight combs, take out one, or better, two combs, replacing them with empty frames or division boards, Insert these frames in the new hive which the swarm is to occupy, putting them near the center, with an empty frame between them. The bees will cluster on these two frames of brood. and will be sure to commence work on the frame between them first, and having a straight wall on each side will be almost certain to build it straight. If honey is plentiful this frame will soon have a straight comb started along its top bar, but should they build any side combs remove them. Now part these frames and put two more empty frames between, leaving the frame with the newly-made comb in the center, an empty one on each side of it, and the two finished have frames containing full combes on the outside of these.

Continue in this way until all the frames have a small straight comb started along under their top bar, after which very little attention will be necessary to insure straight combs. Until then be ever attentive, not allowing them to work more than two or three days without examining them. and cutting off all combs that may be started where you do not want them. You can get along with one full frame of comb to start with, or even without any, but in that case you must be vigilant and never allow the bees to start building the combs crosswise of the frames.

Some beginners seem to think that all they have to do is to put the bees in the hive, in the belief that they will know how to manage things. The result is, the bee-keeper has a movable frame "No, Hiram," returned Irene, with a hive in which the frames are not movable after being filled with combs. I having foundation starters, are, I think, just as likely to build crosswise as lengthwise of the frames.

With a little experience in this way.

the beginner will soon have no trouble in securing combs as straight as can be secured with foundation. I can show plenty of such in my apiary. I might add: We have had the best results in frames with a triangular strip of wood -One true Christian life will do fastened to the underside of the top bar, instead of the comb guide in com-Miller, in Farm, Field and Stockman.

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W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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

Of Ohio. State Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN MARTIN, Of Shawnes County. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, F. W. FRASIUS. Of County.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, ALLEN G. THURMAN, Of Labette County.

> FOR AUDITOR, 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 Sadgwick County.

Presidential Electors.

At Large- J. L. Grider and Joon C. Sher-First District-B. A Sevier, of Doniphan d District-C. E. Benton, of Allen Third District-E. A. Scammon, of Cher-Fourth District-John E Watrous, of Cofe sounty. Fifth District-W. C. Buchanan, of Frank-Sixth District—W. D. Covington, of hillips county.

Seventh District—B. F. Milton, of Ford
Ounty.

A CALL.

A delegate convention of the Fourth con ressional district of Kansas is hereby called meet in the city of Emporia at 10 o'clock, m., on Tuesday, the 24th day of July, A b. 1838, for the purpose of nominating a

a, on Tuesday, the 24th day of July, 1888, for the purpose of nominating a didate for congress, he has so of representation shall be one of the substantial of the su

| Butler | | 10 |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Coffee | 7 | 7 |
| Morris | 5 | 5 |
| Osage | 9 | 9 |
| Waubaunsee | 5 | 5 |
| Chase | | 4 |
| Marion | | 8 |
| Lyon | | 8 |
| Shawnee | | 13 |
| Woodson | | 4 |
| Greenwood | | 6 |
| The several cou | nty committ | ees shall sele |
| delegates at the | ir county c | onventions |

By order of the congressional By order of the congressional committee of the Fourth district, at Topeka, Kansa May 10, 1888.

JACOB DECOU,

M, E. MATTHEWS, Sec'y. SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Democrats of the 24th 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 Suptember, 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 cast for S. G. Isett, Democratic candidate for Lieut-Governor, in 1886, and the several counties in the district are entitled to the following representation:

COUNTIES. DELEGATES.

COUNTIES.

Chase,

Marion,

13

Morris,

The several counties shall select delegates in their county conventions in such a manner as they may adopt.

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

D. S. BERTRAM,

W. E. TIMMONS,

Chairman.

ATTENTION, DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
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. W. P. MARTIN.

W. E. TIMMONE, Chairman. Secretary.

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

The Democratic convention of the He is an able man, a fluent talker, and would make a canvass that would

Col. Jones is a former citizen of Single numbers 15 cents. Address Chase county, and we heartily endorse American Agriculturist, 751 Broadthe foregoing, and hope the Colonel way, New York. may receive the nomination for the office to which he aspires, as in that case the Republican nominee will not rank Hurd concludes his dissense.

In Belford's Magazine for July, bly on the Lantry or Jones farm. It is a large, red book, and contains value of the lantry or Jones farm. It is a large, red book, and contains value of the lantry or Jones farm. It is a large, red book, and contains value of the lantry or Jones farm. It is a large, red book, and contains value of the lantry or Jones farm. It is a large, red book, and contains value of the lantry or Jones farm. It is a large, red book, and contains value of the lantry or Jones farm. It is a large, red book, and contains value of the lantry or Jones farm. It is a large, red book, and contains value of the lantry or Jones farm. It is a large, red book, and contains value of the lantry or Jones farm. It is a large, red book, and contains value of the lantry or Jones farm. It is a large, red book, and contains value of the lantry or Jones farm. It is a large, red book, and contains value of the lantry or Jones farm. It is a large, red book, and contains value of the lantry or Jones farm. It is a large, red book, and contains value of the lantry or Jones farm. It is a large, red book and contains value of the lantry or Jones farm. It is a large, red book and contains value of the lantry or Jones farm. It is a large, red book and contains value of the lantry or Jones farm. It is a large, red book and contains value of the lantry or Jones farm. office to which he aspires, as in that have a "walk over."

The Sioux City Corn Palace will be Mrs. Cleveland, that they might feast | deavors for free trade. their eyes on the wonders of that year's Corn Palace, and at the same time witness the marvelous progress of Sioux City, "the only Corn Palace land in admiration, said; "This Corn for July, Palace is the first really new thing that has been shown me." Hon. Chauncy M. Depew, standing with Cornelius K. Vanderbilt and other gentlemen, referring to the Corn Palworld, and have seen the principal ed by Miss Elizabeth Marbury. and natural curiosities, but I have never before seen a Corn Palace." Encouraged by the compliments of Ingalls' record." besides some attenthese great men, and by the popular | tion to "Sam-Randallism," "Ingersoll enthusiasm and admiration that made the Corn Palace of '87 such an unparalelled success, the business men of Sioux City have formed a stock company for the purpose of repeating it on an an immensely grander scale, intent upon making it one of the solid and enduring institutions of the country, and an attractive feature of Sioux City. The Palace will open Sept. 24th, and close Oct. 6-

Bleeding from the nose in children is not an uncommon event at this season of the year. A popular article on this subject, by Dr. Bissell, in the July number of Babyhood, will therefore be of general interest to mothers. It clearly describes the various causes of bleeding, and furnishes a number ef simple remedies not always known or thought of. Equaly seasonable is Dr. Chapins article on "The Dietetic treatment of indigestion and diarrhoa," containing many hints which, if heeded, will save unnecessary suffering to the little ones. Dr. Yale, the medical editor, lays stress on the value of sterilizing milk, a process that deprives it of the living organisms that favor fermentation. The process is a very simple one and is fully described. Among the non-medical articles is one entitled "Put yourself in her place," which discusses the nurse girl question in a novel way, the failings of the average mother rather than of the average nurse being pointed out as one of the principle obstacles in the way of a satisfactory solution of this perplexing question. Other topics treated of are "prompt cure of crying spells," "midday and extra morning naps," "fastening down projecting ears," "injuries to the eyes from veils," "a baby's first words," "instances of remarkable memory," etc. 16 cents a number, \$1.20 a year;

St., New York. The American Agriculturalist for July, 1888, abounds in readable articles. A midsummer sketch is the fronstipeice, and is all aglow with the brightness and warmth of the season. The illustrations are abundantly good; a typical Sussex cow, a pair of Houdans a couple of characteristic merinos, the chinch bug, a Kentucky road horse, a group of various buildings and farm and household appliances, and decorations being among the number. Seth Green writes of the kind of fish for ponds, and points out the natural habits of fish in bodies of water. Miss Morgan offers some hints for the care of farm horses. Joseph Harris discourses on cabbage culture and predicts that this vegetable will become a farm crop. Mrs, Ward, of Dakota, explains how her farm buildings and animals escaped the devastation caused by the January blizzard and gives some valuable points in regard to tree planting as a protection from storms. Geo. A. Martin writes of the Sussex cattle and American merinos. A suburban cottage costing \$3,500 is figured and described. Dr. Chase has an article on swine, and A. H. Duff one on beehives, Prof Reasoner encourages Aloe culture in Florida. Miss E. K. Winans has a picturesque article on the mental and moral peculiarities of the Houdan fowl. Mr. Tarr sketches the ways of the ancient farmers of our prehistoric age. S. Hollister advises double cropping as a means of double profits. The latest news from the chinch bug is written up. A notable Kentucky Seventh Congressional District will meet in Great Bend on the 18th day of July, and the only candidate we have heard spoken of is Col. 7. S. Jones, of Dedge City. We do not want to appear officious in the matter of naming candidates; but we cannot help saying, after a personal acquaintance of more than a decade of years with Col. Jones, thet he is the man that will make it hot for S. B. Peters. Is full of instruction, and maintains the san able man, a fluent talker, and the matter of this lates and able man, a fluent talker, and the matter of this lates and able man, a fluent talker, and the matter of this lates and able man, a fluent talker, and the matter of this lates and the matter of the the well assured character of this long-established journal. Price\$ 1.50 leave that gentleman no room to monkey. We are for Jones. Jones of Dodge City.—Ellinwood Advocate, scriptions may begin with any month,

negro," bearing on the same subject. formally opened on the 24th of Sep- by Mr. Philpott, and "a framer's view" tember, 1888. President Cleveland on the surplus and tariff reform, by made his sole departure from his Sol. Putman, which also appear in that route, as pre-arranged in the fall of number, show that the conductors of 1887, in deference to the entreaties of the Magazine are sincere in their en-

Mrs. Cleveland, lately referred to as "the only Democrat in America more popular than our President," has a poem addresssed to her by Mrs. Sarah city of the world." President Cleve- M. B. Piatt, in Belford's Magazine

The fiction in Belford's Magazine for July includes a complete novel by Gertrude Garrison, entitled "the wrong man." Captain Kemeys has a story called the "old raven;" and a ace, said: "I have been all over the bright satire on social life is contribut-

> Donn Piatt, the editor, gave a graphie and striking sketch of "Senator on Conkling," the great tariff debate etc. etc.

"A tariff powwow," in Demorest's Monthly Magazine for July, should be read by every woman. This is the first time we have seen this subject treated in such an interesting and simple manner. In the same number is told how seven women camped out all summer and had a glorious time; and further on, "the language of the hand" is explained, so that one can amuse one's self and friends by readand further on , "the language of the hand" is explained, so that one can amuse one's self and friends by reading their palms. "How to set the Table on twenty cents a day per person," is a "hard times" article, very appropriate just at present. In fact, Demorest always seems to know just what the people want, and gives it to them. The public, at least the women public, will want the beautifully executed water-color picture in this number, "A Bunch of Pansies." and we predict an immense sale, for it would be hard to produce a more times in all the above counties as heart could wish for, good grazing land through the most of the counties; pure spring water abounds everywhere and running streams, as clear as crystal, too numerous to mention. The tillable land is divided as ridge and bottom land; the soil is red and a clay subsoil. It withstands drouths wonderfully and all kinds of vegetation.

Owing to the dampness of the grounds, the exercises were delayed bor party man can speak his sentian hour, when the convention was ments there in safety. Improved opened by devotional services, conlands can be bought for from \$2 to ducted by the President, G. B. Fenn. \$25 per acre, and there is an abun-We then listened to the reports of dance of government land yet, where

the Sunday-schools of the township, good homes can be had by homestead of which there are but three, and no or pre-emption, at \$1,25 per acre. place in the township where another is needed. These schools are in good running order, with a growing attend-ance. Following these reports, the county President urged upon the convention the advantage of a better township organization, also the advisability of choosing the one who had already been elected their vice-president at the county convention, before the present constitution had

been adopted.

The officers elected for Cottonwood township were: President. G. B. Fenn; Vice-President, Chas, Moody; Secretary, Miss Josie Dwelle; Treas., Mrs. Hobart.

By unanimous consent, the conven-Ward for dinner. This agreeable ing delegates to the State Prohibifeature was greatly added to by a tion convention, to be held at Hutchbountiful supply of ice cream previded by the ladies of the W. C. T. U. and to attend to other business neces-The people of Clements and vicinity certainly practice the command of hospitality given in I Peter, 4th chapter, 9th yerse.

The people of Clements and vicinity sary for the coming campaign.

The railroads will give excursion rates to all who attend the convention at one and one-third fare for the

work for each of us."

Mr. Smith then advised to make preparation by training the children aright. The question of fence or no fence was then brought up, and its plac of location. We all joined in the call "to the work," whereupon Mr Wood spoke of the work of "sowing the seed." When?—in the morning and in the evening, in season and out of season. Where?—beside all water and assisted by all who honor the rangements for assisting at the or-

A duet by Miss Ice and Mrs. Winegar was listened to with pleasure When Miss Shaft spoke of the best means of cultivating, the tools being the bible, Christian homes, prayer singing, charity, visiting and personal

Ward and others suggested that the tory is in store for us, this fall, weeds be pulled out by the roots.

Keep thy heart with all diligence.
Cultivate the good. In due season
we shall reap if we faint not. He
which we are now engaged. The
meeting at Strong City will be said we might expect a few weeds, and more surely a harvest of eternal souls saved early in life.

B. Lantry's office, at so'clock.

Singing preceded a paper by Rev. Chase on "Cause and remedy for blighted crops." Some of the causes: lack of cultivation, too advanced food for little ones, too little sunshine. Remedies: much of the work of cultivation should be done on the knees.

was pronounced by Rev. Chase.

The evening and closing service
was the cream of the convention,
Judge S. S. Culver's address at the
school house on the subject of "Reward," was one of much interest to
both old and young. The Judge will
long be remembered by all who heard
him.

E. B. Wood.
Secretary was tem Secretary pro tem.

THIRTY BOLLARS REWARD and no questions asked, for the return, by the finder, of B. Lantry's

H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT,

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

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

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD -:- MOWER

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

MATFIELD GREEN, KAS., (
June 27, 1888.)

EDITOR OF COURANT:—For the benefit of the readers of the COURANT, I here give my views of southwestern Missouri, which I have lately visited. and we predict an immense sale, for it would be hard to produce a more interesting and beautiful magazine. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 east 14th st., New York.

REPORT OF COTIONWOOD TOWNSHIPS. S. CONVENTION HELD AT CLEMENTS. JUNE 23, 1888.

Owing to the dampness of the Democrat. Republican, or Union La-Democrat, Republican, or Union La-

> To those who contemplate going to southwestern Missouri, I would advise them to go to the southern part of Douglas county, or the central and northern part of Ozark county, as there is more vacant land and a bet-"look before you leap."
>
> "look before you leap."
>
> G. W. JACKSON.

COUNTY PROHIBITION CONT

VENTION. There will be a Prohibition county convention held in the Court-house, in this city, on July 14th, 1887, at 2 o clock p. m., for the purpos

chapter. 9th yerse.

The afternoon'session opened with a short devotional exercise. After deciding upon the month of May, 1889, for the next convention, the topic of the day, "Spiritual Farming," received our attention. Rev. Martin selected the world as the field and home as the place of starting. A short time was given for discussion, followed by the hymn, "There is a work for each of us."

rates to all who attend the convention at one and one-third fare for the round trip, and the citizens of Hutchinson offer free entertainment to all members of the convention. Ex. Gov. St. John, Rev. Dr. A. Brooks, (our candidate for Vice-President), and Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown, of Cincinnati, will speak, and chairman Dickie, of Michigan, is expected. Each local W. C. T. U. is entitled to one delegate and one alternate to the State convention.

YOUNG DEMOCRATS, READ. The Chase County Democratic Club will meet, to-morrow (Friday) evening, at the Court-house. for the purpose of perfecting the ganization of a Young Men's Democratic Club, at Strong City, July 16, instant. Let every Democrat hereabouts be present at the Court-house; and let the young Democrats at Strong City be sure to be on hand, Monday evening, Singing followed; after which Mr. and join the Club. A great vicearnest in the political contest in which we are now engaged. The meeting at Strong City will be

30 MILES DISAPPEAR.

Thirty miles of country is a big thing to disappear, but this distance has been dropped out between Kansas City and Chicago. How it happened is thus figured out: The Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railway is completed be-tween Kansas City and Chicago, and the distance between the two cities is only 458 miles, measuring from Union Depot, Kansas City, to Dearborn Station, Chicago. This is exactly thirty miles less than by any of the old lines, so you have to travel thirty miles less, your freight has to be hauled thirty miles less, and, practically, the Santa Fe has made thirty miles disappear. A few years, at this rate, and Kansas will be in New England.

Six rooms in the Britton building;

UNION LABOR. COUNTY CON

VENTION. A delegate convention of the Union Labor party, of Chase county, is here-by 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 Committee.
C. J. Schneider, Chairman,

A. O. SHAFF, Sec.

VESTIBULE TRAINS TO CHICAGO, The vestibule train is a new factor in western railroad transportation. It is claimed for these trains that on ac-count of their being connected by steel hoods, all danger of telescoping in case of accident is removed, the train being practically one long car. It is certain that the oscillation of the cars is greatly reduced, and it is also certain that the vestibule train also certain that the vestibule train affords the greatest comfort yet known to travelers. The adoption of this style of train by the Chicago Santa I'e & California Railway between Kansas City, and Chicago is a strong bid for the passenger traffic between the west and Chicago. This new road is in many particulars ahead of any of its older competitors, and will undoubtedly be the popular road to Chicago.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Proffessor Hull, of Iowa, will address the citizens of Chase county, on the issues of the day, at the follow-

ing points and times.

L. Vincen, of Winfield, will be with him. They hold themselves ready to answer any question's, or discuss any

answer any question's, or discuss any points that may be brought up:
Bazaar, July 12th. 7:30 p m
Matfield Green, July 13th, 7:30 p m
Cedar Point, July 14th, 7:30 p m
Clements, July 16th, 7:30 p m
Middle Creek, Pungle's School House,
July 17th. 7:30 p m
Diamond Creek, Jeffery's School House,
July 18th 7:30 p m
Elmdale, July 19th, 7:30 p m
Cottonwood Falls, July 20th, 7:30 p m
Come out everybody and hear them.
By Order of the Committee.

SUBSCRIBERS, YOUR PREMIUM Every person subscribing to or re-newing their subscription to this paper, will be supplied with the Kansas City Weekly Journal FREE, during

the campaign of 1888.

Here is an opportunity to place in your family the largest and best weekly paper published in Kansas City. Send in your name at once and get two pabers for the price of your

THE DEBATE ON THE TARIFF. The Kansas City Times has just published a neat pamphlet entitled "The Debate on the Tariff," which contains President Cleveland's message to Congress, Mr. Blaint's criticism on the message, and all the principal speeches delivered this session for and against the Mill's tariff bill, As a campaign document it is invaluable.

HUMPHREYS'



DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK Cloth & Gold Binding 144 Pages, with Steel Engraring, MAILED FREE, Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

neminent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure.

CURES. CURES. PRICE.

1 Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations... 25

2 Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic... 25

3 Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants .25

4 Plarrhea of Children or Adults... 25

5 Pysentery, Gripping, Billous Colic... 25

6 Cholera Morbus, Vomiting... 25

7 Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis... 25

8 Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache... 25

9 Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo... 25

10 Pyspepsia, Billous Stomach... 25

Pyspepsia, Bilious Stomach uppressed or Paluful Periods. Whites, too Profuse Periods. Froup, Cough, Difficult Breathing. Salt Hheum, Eryspelas, Eruptions. The William of Heeding. Pever and Ague, Chills, Malaria. "les, Blind or Bleeding." HOMEOPATHIC Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza, 50
Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs... 50
Asthma, Oppressed Breathing.... 50
Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing 50
Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling 56
General Debility, Physical Weakness, 50
Dropsy, and Scanty Secretoins... 50
Bropsy, and Scanty Secretoins... 50
Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding 50
Kidney Disease... 50
Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges... 1,00
Sore Mouth, Canker... 50
Urinary Wenkness, Wetting Bed... 50
Painful Periods, with Spasm... 50
Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation 1,00
Epilepsy, Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance... 1,60
Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat... 56
Chronic Congestions... & Eruptions... 56

SPECIFICS. Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt orice.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Falson St. N.Y.

Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil Cures Piles.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

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

THOS. H. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS-

C. N. STERRY ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Will practice in the several courts in Lyon.
Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage
consties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supseme Court of the State, and in the Federal
Courts therein. 7-13 tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

-DEALER IN-

HARDWAPE, STOVES ADD TIDWARE,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

R. L. FORD, Watchmaker and Jeweler



ELGIN, WALTHAM, SPRINGFIELD AND HAMDEN WATCHES, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Aikin Lambert & Co.'s Gold Pens

Repairing English Watches a Specialty. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

RAILROAD AND SYNDICATE LANDS.

WILL BUY OR SELL WILD LANDS OR IMPROVED

FARMS, :-AND LOANS MONEY .-:

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS Sp27-lyr

JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has

MONEYTOLOAN In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, Call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office. in the Hank building.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. KANSAS.

If you want money

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

OMPLEXION OMPIOLA CREAM THIS preparation, without

THIS preparation, without injury, removes Freekles, Liver-Moles, Pimples, Black-Heads, Sunburn and
Tan. A few applications will render the
most stubbornly red skin soft, smooth and
white. Viola Cream is not a paint or
powder to cover defects, but a remedy to cure.
It is superior to all other preparations, and
is guaranteed to give satisfaction. At druggists or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by
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INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last among the wonders of it.ventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their hames. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Gapital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great importance to you, that will start you in busness, which wilk bring you in more money right away bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world Grand outlit free. Address TRUE & co.; Augusta, Maine.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1888.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms-per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

| Laure Co | lin. | 2 in. | Sin. | 5in. | % col. | 1 col, |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| | | | | | | 910 00 |
| l week | \$1.00 | \$1.50 | \$3.00 | 88.00 | \$ 5.50 | \$10.00 |
| 2 weeks | 1.50 | 2.30 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 7.00 | 18.00 |
| S weeks | 1.75 | 2.50 | 3 00 | 4.50 | 8.25 | 15.00 |
| 4 weeks | 2.00 | 3 00 | | | 9.50 | |
| 2 months . | 3.00 | | 5 25 | 8.50 | 14.00 | 25.00 |
| 3 months | 4.00 | | | | 20.00 | |
| 8 months . | 6.50 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 20.00 | 82.50 | 55.00 |
| 1 year | 10.00 | 18.00 | 24.00 | 35.00 | 55.00 | 85.00 |
| Localno | lana 1 | Cont | lin | e for | he fir | at in. |

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

TIME TIBLE.

| TIME TABLE | A., T. | & S. I | . R. R. |
|---------------------------------|----------|--------------|--|
| EAST. AL.EX | | | |
| a m | | p m | |
| Cedar Gr. 9 43 | 0 97 | 10 47 | |
| | 8 48 | | 12 22 |
| Eimdale 10 07 | 9.05 | 11 10 | 12 37 |
| Evans 10 12 | 9 10 | 11 15 | 12 42 |
| Strong 10 90 | 9 20 | 11 23 | 12 55 |
| Ellinor 10 32 | 9 89 | 11 38 | 1 06 |
| Kenyon 10 38 | 9 35 | 11 41 | 1 12 |
| WEST. Tex.EX | . Cal.EX | Den.Ex | . Col.Ex. |
| p m | | p m | a m |
| Kenyon., 5 17 | 3 35 | 4 32 | 2 25 |
| Ettipor 5 22 | 3 42 | 4 37 | 3 00 |
| Strong 5 32 | 2 54 | 4 47 | 3 15 |
| Evans 5 41 | 4 (15 | 4 56 | 3 25 |
| Elmdale . 5 45 | 4 08 | 5 00 | 3 30 |
| Clements, 5 58 | 4 25 | 5 15 | 3 45 |
| Cedar Gr 6 08 | | 5 24 | 3 56 |
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| CV BUSINESS COLDER STORY | Pass. | | Mixed |
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| EVANS | 19 40 | 7 20 | 4 55pm |
| strong City Cottonwood Falls | 12 40 | . 00 | 5 05 |
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| Burdick | 4 16 | 10 00 | |
| Lost springs | 4 33 | 10 85 | |

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Good rains, last week.

Rain, Monday afternoon. The weather has been very warm, this week.

· The County Institute completed its work, last Friday.

as City, last night. Dr. J. L. Otterman is visiting

his family, at Dunlap. Mr. D. M. Swope, of Peyton creek

has gone to New Mexico. Mr. Bert Dunlap has returned

to his home, at Florence. Mr. T. M. Gruwell went to Em

poria, Saturday, on business. Mr. J. A. Goudie, of Strong City

will soon return to California. Mrs. Geo. W. Simmons has turned home, from Wichita.

Mr. Ed. McAlpine, of Strong City. returned from Topeka, last week.

Mrs. John Boylan, of Strong City, was taken quite sick, Sunday night. Mr. John V. Sanders was out to

Marion, the latter part of last week. Mr. Chris Schnavely, of Elmdale,

is building a stone barn on his farm. Mr. A. C. Vail, of Middle creek, last week. was in town on business, last Monday.

Mr. Hugh Harvey. of Strong City, has returned from his visit to Osage

Mr. Patrick Raleigh is building an

Mrs. Nancy E. Martin shipped a carload of cattle to New Mexico, last week.

Mr. George H. Lee shipped a car load of cattle to Kanass City, last

County attorney John Madden was out to Marion, last week, on law business.

Potatoes are not doing well. In many fields they are taking the second | Pacific, at Ft. Riley.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Lacoss, of Clem-

ents, intend to soon start for Pennsylvania. There will be a Republican ratifica-

tion meeting at the Court-house, next Saturday.

Mr. A. L. Morrison shipped two car loads of Cattle to Kansas City, last week.

Miss Anna Ellsworth, of Strong City, has returned home from her visit in the East.

Mr. J. L. Cochran has moved from invited. Strong City back to his former residence in this city.

Mr. William Bonewell has returned relatives, and to accompany his his family much good luck. The it in Kansas City.

Born, on Saturday, July 7th, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. Marion Kint, near Clements, a daughter.

Mr. Chas. J. Lantry, of Strong City, Carriyed home, last Thursday, from Ft. Madison, Iowa.

Mr. H. P. Brocket, who is now in ousiness in Topeka, was at home, this week, visiting his family. The Matti Brothers and Mr. Arch

Miller shipped two car loads of cattle to Kansas City, Monday.

H. McGinley, of Strong City. Miss L. Sedgwick, of Colusa, Col.

visited the family of Mr. B. H. Barton, of Strong City, last week. Street Commissioner S. A. Perrigo s having more gravel put on Broad-

way, between Friend and Pearl streets. Mrs, A. Noyes, of St. Joseph, Mo., is years. visiting relation and friends, on Fox creek. She will return home in a few days.

Mrs. C, I. Maule and Miss Emily King, of Strong City, left, last Fri-sistants, Miss Emma King, at \$50; day, for Richmond, Indiana, on a visit.

Mr. John E. Harper and family left, Tuesday, for Colorado City., Col., where they will make their future

Mr. Ora McCreary has opened ip the billiard hall on Main treet, between Broadway and Vine streets.

Dr. W. H. Cartter was down to Emporia, Saturday, with one of his fast horses which was on its way from the west to the east.

Owing to the editor's absence at Leavonworth, last week, several errors in names and otherwise appeared in last week's issue.

Mr. F. T. Martin, of Fairmont, W Va. is here visiting at his uncle's Mr. J. R. Blackshere, on his way home from California.

creamery, and it will be open sure, next Monday, for the reseiving of milk.

Capt. Milton Brown went to Emporia, Monday, and returned, Tuesday, bringing one of Dr. Cartter's fast horses with him. Mrs. A. F. Fritze and Miss Martha

home in Northern Ohio. Mr. W. T. Birdsall and his sister, Mrs. James McClellan, will start to Albany, N. Y., in a few days to visit The Chase Count

their mother who is quite sie... Monday evening and the third Mon-

day afternoon of every month. Mr. E. A. Hildebrand, of Strong Dr. W. H. Cartter went to Kan- of last week, from Chicago, bringing City, returned home, on Wednesday B. Gibson; Executive Committee,

his daughter, Lillie, with him. Mr. D. A. Loose, of the firm of D. A. Loose & Co., was in town a few days ago. He contemplates a visit to the Pacific coast in a short time.

Mr. R. H Lewis, who has been clerking for Mr. W. H. Holsinger for some time past, left, Tuesday morning, for the central part of Nebraska.

The A. O. H. will meet at 4 p. m. next Sunday, and as business of importance is to be transacted, every member is expected to be present.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, is enjoying a visit from his mother, who arrived at Strong, last Thursday, from her home at Minneapolis, Minn. Corn is much farther advanced in

Chase county than it is in the eastern part of the State. We saw this when we were back to Leavenworth

Mr. Jont Wood, of Herrington, formerly of Elmdale, was in town last Saturday. He was visiting friends and relatives in this county during the past week.

The Sharp family had a reunion pienic on the Fourth of July, on addition to his residence in Strong Sharp's creek, at the place where they camped when they first came to this country.

Mrs. J. C. Scroggins, of Wyandotte, who had been visiting friends and relatives in this county, has returned Miss Dottie Scribner.

Mr. C. N. Green, of Atchison, is City depot, vice Mr. W. O. Dunn, who Alberston, Carrie Burnett, Ada has taken a position for the Union

Mr. Ellsworth Jeffrey, of Elmdale, who has been attending college in New York for the past four years, and who has just graduated from the same, will soon return home.

Mr. Jonathan Minnix, who now rethe Courant office a call, Monday, time and did not get to see him.

home, from an extended vis- wife and son, Neale, home from Courant extends its best wishes to their visit at Mrs. Frye's parents'. both of them.

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

The Ladie's Guild, of the Presbyterian Church, will have an ice cream social at Mr. J. M. Kerr's, Friday evening, to which every one is most cordially invited. An enjyoable time is anticipated.

A!colored man named Preston An derson, while being drawn up out of Mrs. Nellie Hottel, of Ft. Scott, is a well, near Matfield Green, fell out visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D of the bucket, but was not seriously injured, although he was unconcious for a half hour afterwards.

Mrs. J. P. Park, and her daugh. ter, Mrs. T. H. Grisham, will leave, to-day, for an extended visit in Iowa and Minnesota, among friends and relatives whom Mrs. Park has not seen for thirty

The School Board, of Strong City, has enguged the following teachers for the ensuing year: Principal, D. Miss Anna Ellssworth and Miss road, Falls township. Minnie Wagner, at \$45, each.

Mr. David Ford, formerly of this city, is now located at Aurora, Mo., where he has opened a jewerly and watch repairing store. Mr. Ford is an excellent workman, an affable gentleman, and we predict for him a good trade wherever he may be.

While driving cattle to Strong City, last Monday, for shipment to Kansas City, and while going down the hill east of Strong, the horse on which Mr. Albert Matti was riding fell on Mr. Matti's right leg, catching the leg on a rock in the side of a hill, and Falls township; John Heckendern breaking it about half way between road, Cedar township. the knee and ankle.

If you intend attending the Cincinnati Central Exposition, you should road, Falls township. buy your tickets by way of the Louisville and St. Louis Air Line, as it is dered to refund the taxes paid on Hands are still at work on the the shortest route from St. Louis to a small tract of land in 13-19-9, Cincinnati, makes quicker time, and sale of 1885. runs through a pleasant country. dered to proceed to collect the and St. Louis Air Line.

Mr. Wm. Hillert returned home. Saturday, from his visit to his son, Mr. E. Hillert, of Colorado City, Col. He says his son is doing well outthere, Fritze, of Strong City, have gone on a running a barber shop with three visit for several months at their old chairs; that Mr. M. H. Pennell, formerley of this city, is also doing well, having a hotel there for which

The Chase County Teachers' transacting other business the fol- amounting to \$21,600, were canlowing officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. D. J. White, S. B. Brickell and

Married, in this city, on Wednes day morning, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. Richard Cordley, of Lawrence, Mr W. C. Stevens, of Lyon county, and Miss Ada E Pugh, daughter of Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh. After Johnson; Minnesota, Johnnie Mortha performance of the ceremony gan; Nebraska. Ella Heintz; New the happy couple took their departure for Lawrence, where they will visit for one month, and then go to their home at Emporia. They have the best wishes of the Courant for a long and pleasant Gussie Brace; Arkansas, Susie Brace;

ial convention, three delegates to the State convention, and nominating candidates for the following offices:

Hutson; Virginia. Eva Massey; West Virginia, Ida Clark; Washington, Rena Simmons, Idaho, Lulu Heck; Wyoming, Alpha Russell; Utah, Net-Representative, Probate Judge, tie Holsinger; New Mexico Alice Til-Clerk of the District Court, County ton; Arizona, Blanch Robinson; Mon-Attorney, County Superintendent, tana. Dolpha Mitchell; Dakota, Min-County Commissioner for 2nd Distriet, and to elect a County Central STATISTIC: OF COTIONWOOD Committee for the ensuing year.

At the examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held at the school house in this city, last Friday home, accompanied by her sister, examined. Those receiving first grade Per cent of school population envolled certificates are L.A.Lowther, C.Garthe and C. S. Wilson; and those receivnow night operator at the Strong R. Hancock, Jennie E. Warren, W. Baker. Minnie Ellis, C. B. McClellan, R. J. Johnson, Fannie North, Hattie Gillman, Alice Hunt, Harmon Clancy, Maggie Breese, J. B. Birckell, Min-nic Llovd, A. F. Myser, Edith Hyle, Nellie Bufflngton, A. B. Kleeberger, Della Beck, Clara Brandley.

Mr. Karl B. Farwell and family, Mr Walter D. Simmons and Mrs. M. E. sides in the Indian Territory, gave Menton, Mo., where Messrs. Farwell Overall, left, Monday morning, for Menton, Mo., where Messrs. Farwell & Simmons will engage in business.

Mr. Simmons was reared in this company warm friends.

Trom The Chicago Times to send its weekly to subscribers during the presidential campaign for the small sum of 25 cents. The Weekly Times is one of the greatest papers in America, and we are sorry we were out at the Mr. Simmons was reared in this community and has many warm friends and this offer should meet with speedy The Prairie Hill Sunday School who will regret his departure from acceptance at the hands of our readwill have a butterfly, basket and ice eream festival on Wednesday evening tend him wherever he may go. Mr. with the Courant for the campaign for 95 cents. It is not necessary the 18th of July. All are cordially invited.

Committee.

tend him wherever he may go. Mr. paign for 95 cents. It is not necessary to organize clubs. Individual subscribers will be entitled to this low Mr. C. M. Frye has gone to year, and who made many friends subscription rate. Thetops, on a visit to friends and during that time, who wish him and



COUNTY COMMISSIONERS PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of County Commissioners "were in regular session, July 2, 3, 9 and 10, all the members present, and transacted the following business:

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The R. F. Riggs road, Cedar township, was established.

The Robert Joehlin road, Falls A. Ellsworth, at \$75 per month; as- Lawless road, Diamond Creek The J. A. Gauvey road, Falls

> the Wheeler road, same petition, vacated. The W. H. Certter road, Falls clothing. Give them a call. township, was not vacated.

Viewers were appointed on the following roads: A. L. Morrison road, Bazaar township; J. R. Howser road, Bazaar township, and County-line

road between Marion and Chase counties. N. A. Sanford road, Bazaar township; R. J. Gordon private road, Toledo township; W. H. Cartter, road vacation,

The County Surveyor was or dered to relocate the McDowell

The County Treasurer was or.

The County Attorney was or-Don't forget the road—the Louisville penalties and defaults on bonds due Chase county.

The County Treasurer was ordered to refund to A. J. Houghton the tax on nel of the nwl of 25-19-7, sale of 1881, the same being Government land at time of sale. All orders of over two years'

standing were cancelled. The Sheriff was ordered to release J. Mahlon and Ira Tilton at the expiration of their thirty days' sentence, and leave them at liberty during good behavior.

County orders paid up to July 1. during the present fiscal year, celled.

THE FOURTH OF JULY. The following are the na C. Davis. The county Superinten- States and Territories of the Union, dent is ex-officio, Secretary of the at our late Fourth of July cellbration; Goddess of Liberty. Lena Massey; District of Columbia, Lillie Mann; California, Alice Lyons, Connecticut, Annie Mitchell; Illinois, Ada Miner; Indiana, Nellie Zane; Iowa, Grace Buchanan; Kansas, Maudie Strail; Maine, Annie Hooper; Massachusetts, Isaac Harper; Michigan, Alma Johnson; Minnesota, Johnnie Morgan; Nebraska. Ella Heintz; New Hampshire, Maude Rice; New York, Sophie Oberst: Ohio, Martha Willie; Oregon, Sophia Brown; Pennsylvania, Nellie Young; Rhode Island, Josie Gebhart; Vermont, Bertie Hutson, Wisconsin, Dora Cochran; Alabama, Gussie Brace; Arkansas, Susie Brace; Delaware, Daisy Brockett; Florida, Minnie Wisherd; Georgia, Cora Til. Maine, Annie Hooper; Massachu-setts, Isaac Harper; Michigan, Alma life in time and a happy reunion Delaware, Daisy Brockett; Florida, Minnie Wisherd; Georgia, Cora Tilin eternity.

A delegate couvention of the Republicans of Chase county will be held in the Court-room in this city, on Saturday, July 21, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of selecting five delegates to the Senatorial convention three delegates to the Hutson; Virginia, Eva Massey: West

FALLS SCHOOLS.

Population of school age (5 to 21) Whole number enrolled during year

Average enrollment.... 88.5 235 Percent of attendance (on average enrollment) ... No. of cases of tardiness during year 2060

Increase in average enrollment over Increase in average daily attendance over '85-6.....

A CREAT OFFER.

Elsewhere we print a proposition from The Chicago Times to send its

FOR SALE OR RENT. A good house. Has nine rooms, and a good, central location. Inquire of Mrs. B. GILLETT, Reasonable charges, and good work guarant teed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Fearl streets, Cottonwood Falli in 1828-tf



BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Wanted, at this office, some wood on subscription.

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

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. township, was vacated; the Thos.
Lawless road, Diamond Creek
township; also the J. Z. Mann
township, was vacated; the Thos.
For Sale, a mare, good single driver, and a sulky that will carry two riders, for \$35 dollars cash. Apply at this

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their township, was established; and shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap

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 furni-

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

hearse in the county. Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefert-igte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezi-

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

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, \$\) 6926

Notice is hereby given that the fellowing-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and John W. Allen, of Elmdale, Kansas, for the se¼ 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.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase. ss.
In the Probate Court in and for said In the matter of the estate of Stephen Place, deceased.

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

CARRIE OSTRANDER, formerly PLACE, Administratrix of the estate of Stepher Place, deceased. July 11, A. D. 1888.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANS, June 18th, 1888.

Notice is herebygiven that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make, first area.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS.) 6885

May 23rd, 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 Judge of the District Court, or in his absence, before E. W. Ellis, clerk, at Cottonwood Falls, on July 7, 1888, viz. Benjamin W Spencer of Lida, Kansas, for the No 24394 for the n½ of sw ¼ of sec 24, the names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz. Henry P. Coe, of Elm. dale, Kansas; Fred Starkey, Robert Yoehlin and John Bookstore, of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

S. M. PALMER, Register.

Notice for Publicaion.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAS., 6884

May 22rd, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District, or in his absence, E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at
Cottonwood Falis, Kas. on July 6th,
1888, viz.; P. D. S. No. 8657 of Francis M. Cutter, of Cottonwood Falis, Kansas, for the
lots 20, 21 and 22, of see 30 tp 20 south, of
range 8 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultiva-

his continuous residence upon, and cultiva tion of, said land, viz: George W. Reynolds. Benjamin W. Spencer and Walter Spencer of Cottonwood Falls. Kansas, and Nelson Stendingan, of Razgar, Chase county. Kansas Steadman, of Bazaar, Chase county, Kansar S. M, Palmer, Register.

Kellogg MARKET.

Having purchased and assumed control of the meat market formerly owned by Wm. Rockwood, I am prepared to furnish all the choicest meat known to the profession, at the lowest rates

JESSE L. KELLOCC. MARTIN HEINTZ. Carpenter & Builder,

PHYSICIANS.

.W. STONE.

I. M. ZANE

STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

nov12-tf A. M. CONAWAY,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

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



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS

THAS ACAIN PUT IN ANSENTIRELY New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

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

OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN :

TO THE

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. FACTS YOU CAN BET ON.

That the oldest and largest tobacco factory in the world is in Jersey City, N. J. That this factory makes the popular and world-famed Climax Plug, the acknowledged standard for first-class chewing tobacco.

That this factory was established as lo That last year (1886) it made and sold the enquantity of 27,982,280 lbs. or fourteen sand tons of tobacco.

That this was more than one-seventh of all the to-bacco made in the United States notwithstanding that there were 966 factories at work. hat in the last 21 years this factory has helped support the United States Government to the extent of over Forty-four million seven hundred thousand dollars (\$44,700,000,00) paid into the U. S. Treasury in Internal Revenue

That the pay-roll of this factory is about \$1,000, 000.00 per year or \$20,000.00 per week

That this factory employs about 3,500 operativ That this factory makes such a wonderfully good chew in Climax Plug that many other fac have tried to imitate it in vain, and in despai

That this factory nevertheless contin its business every year. That this factory belongs to and is opera Yours, very truly, P. LORILLARD & CO.



Sea won ere exist to thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the more soft invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hadett. Co Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 a day and upwards wherever they may live. You are started free. Capital is not required and so me have made as high as \$50 in a single day at this work. All succeeded det 8-lyr.

day at this work All success d. der 8-1yr, Notice for Publication.

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

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the District, Judge or in his absence
before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at
Cottonwood Folls, Kansas, on August 11th,
1888, viz: H E No. 7496, of Thomas Duke, of
Birley, Chase County, Kansas, for the n wid
of sec 24 in tp. 21, so, of range 7, east of 6th
p. m.

of sec 24 in 1p. 21, 80, 61 range.

p. m.

He names the following witnesses to prove the names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and euitivation 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, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANS, 1 6895

June 6th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed rotice of his int mtion to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District
Court of Chase county. Kansas, July
20th 1888, viz: D S No. 8659, of
Joseph J. Fenner, Cahola, Kansas, for the 8½
nw½ 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 slways on band. Choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Notes on the Ticket and Platform Put Forth by the Chicago Convention. Whatever may be the disappointment of the Republican masses on account of the candidates selected, it sinks into significance in the presence of the sentiment with which they must regard the platform .- Chicago News

There is nothing whatever of Mr. Morton ex-There is nothing whatever of Mr. Morton except his "barrel." He has never been even suspected of possessing any qualifications for public life except money in abundance and a willingness to spend it in furthering his ambition.—Missouri Republican.

No friend of a reduction of the surplus by moderating the tariff tax upon the necessaries of life and raw materials could support General Harrison unless he feared some grave peril

al Harrison unless he feared some grave peril from the success of Cleveland. This is an ap-prehension, however, which, although strong and natural in 1884, has now disappeared.—

Harper's Weekly.

It would be rash, perhaps, to assert that the Republicans could not have put up a weaker ticket if they had deliberately addressed themselves to the task; but, as a matter of fact, with a considerable assortment of very poor material on hand, it is difficult to see how a weaker ticket could have been selected from -St. Louis Republic.

In revolutionizing its principles the Republican party has revolutionized its organization. It can not hold its voters. They will desert in regiments through all the West and Northwest. There are not Pacific ring millions nor Atlantic Trust millions enough to prevent overwhelming Republican defeat in November as the result of the revolutionary action at

The railroad corsairs, unable to get their chief, desire a tool whom they can trust to act as their servant. Harrison unswers their idea of such a person, and they imagine that with the help of Morton's barrel and Wood-Pulp Miller's barrel, they can give him the Presi-dential votes of New York, while they have also deluded themselves with the notion that Harrison can get those of Indiana.—Chicayo

"We favor the repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our pro-tective system." This is the language in which the Republican party declares that free liquor and tobacco are better than to surrender any part of the tax of 50 per cent. on copper ore, 54 per cent. on cotton thread, 58 per cent. on crockery, 93 per cent. on common window glass, 108 per cent. on building beams of iron and steel, and 72 per cent. on biankets.—N. Y. Times (Ind.).

In all our recollection, which embraces nearly four decades, we can think of not a single Presidential nomination which was received with such icy chilliness as that of Harrison. Usually after a candidate has been found a storm of enthusiasm—no matter whether genuine or artificial—broke loose, lasting at least a quar-ter and sometimes half an hour. In this in-stance the matter was disposed of in three minutes and an acute observer could readily perceive that scarcely half of those present par-ticipated in the howl and noise.—Chicago Staats-

Restrained from nominating Blaine the convention proceeded to nominating Blame's shadow. That is the exact size of Harrison. He is a second shadow cast by Blaine across the Presidential arena of his time. Garfield was the first. Harrison is another Hayes. He will fare as Hayes did, too, at the polls, only more so, for Hayes came within a quarter of a million of votes of having a popular majority, which it is not conceivable that Harrison will do. The American people will go forward with Cleveland and not backward with Blaine's shadow.—St. Paul Globe.

The orators who exploited the ancestry of Mr. Harrison for the edification of the convention curiously omitted one rather interesting link in the chain. The delegates were told that Mr. Harrison had a great-grandfather; also that he had a grandfather; but the record jumped from that point to the present genera-tion. Of course, Mr. Harrison had a father as well as a grandfather. His father, Hon. John Scott Harrison, was for two terms a member of Congress from Cincinnati. He was elected by the "Know-Nothings," and was retired en that organization lost its grip.-Louisville

The platform commits the Republican party flatly against all reform of the tariff. It demands the repeal of the tobacco and whisky taxes, if this is necessary, to abolish the sur plus, but it takes care in other sections to de clare for expenditures, for subsidies, for pen-sions, for the Blair Educational bill, for internal improvements and other purposes on so vast a scale as will swallow up any possible surplus and thus prevent any reform or de-orease in taxation. That, as every body has seen, has been the protectionists' scheme in

congress, and that is now formally approved in the Republican platform.—N. Y. Herald (Ind.). The Republican candidate for Vice-Pesi-dent was added to the ticket for two reasons. He comes under lagalls' definition of "some fellow who can reach the conservative forces of the East and get contributions from the manufacturers and Wall street," and he is a very wealthy man, who is in the habit of contributing with amazing generosity to the campaign fund of his party. Mr. Morton may help the ticket in the East; he will hardly do so in the West, as the political methods which his candidacy represents and invokes are very distasteful to a people already weary of the im on that money can buy prefer

What has been done is beyond recall, cor-rection or change. It must stand for this election, and there is nothing left for straight party who had different first choices but to make the best of it by supporting the nominee. As to kickers and scratchers, they are a class o people who enjoy doing as they please and making confusion. As the campaign proceeds the present general disappointment will wear off, and the candidate will come to be regarded more favorably. He may grow into popular rayor before the dog-days are over; but his special "boomers" would do well not to hurry matters faster than time heals disappointment. The evolutionary process of mental reconcilement is the best that can be applied in such cases.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.).

THE TARIFF ROBBERY.

The Most Shameless Declaration Em bodied in the Republican Platform.

The Republican party has thrown off its thin guise, and boldly proclaimed itself to be, what its acts long ago proved it to be, the party of the classes as opposed to the masses. Its habit of dissembling and falsifying is still dominant, and manifests itself in nearly every line of its long confession of faith and covenant of works, but there can be no mistaking its attitude on the question of the spoliation tariff. Though it grossly and wilfully misrepresents the position of the Democratic party, its own position is defined so distinctly that it can not pos-

sibly be misunderstood. That position is, in brief, that the tariff for spoliation must be maintained and made still higher at whatever cost. The tobacco tax must go first, next the tax on spirits not used as beverages, and finally the taxes on all liquors used for getting drunk, if that is necessary to save the sacred taxes laid on the necessaries of life for the purpose of enriching the few at the expense of the many; and these sacred taxes must be raised higher and higher, to the extent necessary to shut off revenue not breeze and go forth among the people

needed by shutting out imports. The position is that not one solitary tax for the enrichment of the classe out of the earnings of the masses shall be reduced by so much as a mill in the dollar, but that all the revenue taxes-

whisky and on imported goods the like of which are not produced in this country-shall go, in order that the sacred monopoly taxes may stand forever. That is to say, the position is that henceforth and forever no tax shall be laid by Congress for the purpose of getting money to pay the expenses of the Government, but every tax shall be laid for the principal purpose of getting money into the pockets of protected monopolists, with Government revenue as a subordinate incident in cases where it is not wholly shut off by the enormity of tax.

That this is a correct statement of the position in which the platform puts the party appears both from the direct affirmations of that document, and from what it denounces. It affirms in so many words that all the internal taxes should go before "any part of our protective system" should be surrendered. It affirms the same thing indirectly when it denounces the tariff policy of the Administration, which simply aims at a reduction of the more monstrous of the war tariff taxes. It affirms the same thing once more directly when it says that the revenues should be reduced by changing the tariff (by increasing it, of course) so as to check imports of articles the like of which are produced here, as well as by abolishing the tariff on all other articles.

Such a shameless declaration that all National taxation should be for the aggrandizement and enrichment of avored industries, with revenue as a mere incident, or accident, or as something to be shut off entirely by the tax. has never before been put forth by any political party in this country. The Republican party would not have the brazen audacity to put it forth to-day if its bosses did not believe that the masses were already degraded to the position of obedient voting cattle to be driven or decoyed by the factory lords to the polls as to a slaughter pen, armed with the weapons of their own destruction.

It is among the possibilities that the party bosses and the factory lords will wake up one fine morning in November and find that the people of America are still of opinion that it is the business of Congress to lay taxes to get revenue, and not to enrich a few of the people at the expense of the many. It is among the probabilities if the American people are as intelligent and

LOWER THE TAXES.

Extracts from Hon. C. R. Breckinridge's New York Reform Speech.

they are. - Chicago Globe.

Gentlemen, our path is plain, our duty is clear. Let us press for fair, equal and constitutional taxation. Let us cut loose from truets and monopoly and come back at least to the old claim of protection. Let us come back to the land-marks of peace. The present practice and purposes are contrary to the letter and the spirit of our or ganic law. Let us come back in this, as in all things, to the constitution, the sheet anchor of our hope, the muniment of our liberties, the warrant and the limitations of our powers. The people will not find prosperity, happiness and honor in the line of class legislation. Capital will not find stability there. Men with good purposes can not advocate it. The present contention of these people is communism, gentlemen, in its worst form; and these people had as well be teaching the toiling masses the use of dynamite as to tell them that class legislation is right, and then also continue to make it a cheat, and a fraud, and an engine of oppression as they are doing now.

But, gentlemen, the arrogant, grasping and vulgar rich will not control this country, and neither will the mob. There is too much wealth, associated with thought, culture and true conservatism for extremists to succeed. This class is always in close sympathy with the honest masses of the people. They know that liberty. brotherhood, commerce, exchange and prosperity all go hand in hand. If publican. oppression and restriction upon trade were truly profitable, man would never be free and nations would be consigned to endless rivalries and strife. But God's law is intercourse, prosperity and peace. Low taxes, economy, liberty, freedom, equality, justice, fair The contest then is not between the selfish rich and the ignorant poor upon the one hand, and the great body of our people, rich and poor, who believe in equality and justice, upon the other hand.

It is between monopoly and prosperity. Organizations are springing up all over the country in support of this cause; clubs like this great club of magic growth, able, patriotic and opulent; clubs in my own State, composed of men young and old, zealous and with you heart and soul; clubs everywhere contending for equal laws among a noble people who fear no nation in any field or form; who believe in God, liberty and peace, who ask no privileges among themselves, and who will spurn the hand that offers them. Let us, then, plant ourselves upon the bedrock of human rights. Let us proclaim its harmony with prosperity, increased wages and happiness. Common sense is with us. The constitution and the Declaration of Independence are with us. God Himself is with us. Then let us boldly unfurl our banner to the and ceaselessly expound the everlasting emblems upon its field.

One good thing about a ticket with Cleveland and Thurman is that turn it either way and a big end will be all the taxes on tobacco, on beer, on foremost. - Dallas (Tex.) News.

GIGANTIC CUBAN TREES.

a Piece in New York.

Americans can form no conception of the Cuban forests. Perhaps the noblest of them are in the region along the northeast coast. There the stateliness and grandeur, as well as value, of these chased a tract of nearly 30,000 acres to the sea by the use of fifty yokes of with whom I have conversed, I would say that, at a moderate estimate, onehalf-or fully twenty-three thousand square miles-of the entire area is cov- had been previously proposed. ered by virgin forests. And who could tracts of American pine "stumpage," the untouched forests of Cuba are to-day worth fifteen million dollars. But as every acre holds woods worth far more than ten thousand dollars in the markets, and every standing tree at the remotest distance is not seventy-five miles from an accessible seaport point, the ridiculously low estimated value of one hundred dollars per acre would give a total valuation to Cuban forests, exclusive of all expense of lumbering and marketing, of over one billion five hundred million dollars! All the righteous independent as they flatter themselves sentiment which should be felt by the a people enslaved by an inconceivably hateful and hated tyranny at our very doors aside, there would seem to here and there exist an occasional reason why this transcendently rich and beautiful country should be ours.

The variety and serviceable value of these Cuban woods are as remarkable as their area and luxuriance: while the nature and characteristics of many, in their adaptability to the rude uses of tropical life, form most fascinating studies. I have already mentioned the quebrahacha. This grows in all portions of the island; is used for piers, choppers always construct forges near at hand, upon which their axes and other edged tools are constantly reof tremendous size, frequently twelve feet in circumference, are as common as maple in Vermont. The mahogany is a colossal tree here. I have seen many on this southern coast, requiring five men, finger-tips to tips, to reach around. Their height is from sixty to 125 feet. Differing from the clustering habit of most forest trees, they are always found standing alone separated by distances of from twenty to fifty feet by specimens of other families .-Edgar L. Wakeman, in St. Louis Re-

IT WOULDN'T WORK.

Romeo Felt Like Backing Out, But the Wedding Goes Just the Same

They were seated as usual. I believe I do not need to explain. You know how. They had reached that confidenplay and prosperity go hand in hand. tial state when, after months of anxiety and doubts and fears as to whether she rich and the poor, but it is between the loved him or not, having found out that she was only too willing, he felt like backing out.

"Well, you see, I am poor, dear-"I don't care. It does not cost much

to keep a wife." "No. I suppose not."

"Not when one-loves, George." "No, I suppose not."

"Ah, you think I am extravagant. I am not. It's all well when pa pays, you know. That's all right. But if I were your wife-

"Dearest!" (Five minutes for refreshments.) 'Yes, I can be so economical. It doesn't really cost any more to keep

two than one. "Yes, I suppose; es. But it depends

upon which one. "O, I can keep house."

"Yes, dearest, but can I?" "I can cook."

"My love, I would not wish you to do any hard work. I would not wish you to soil your dainty hands. Don't you think, dear, we might live at the restaurant until-until-

"Until when?" "Until I could brace myself to eat

what you cooked." Even that did not help him. She said: "All right," and laughed, and the wedding goes .- San Francisco THAMES RIVER BRIDGE.

Logs That Are Worth a Thousand Dollars One of the Most Diffcult Engineering Feats Ever Accomplished.

The building of the new bridge for the Shore Line across the Thames river at New London. Conn., is an enterprise which will interest engineers and the public generally, as it is to be forest trees are almost incredible. To one of the largest draws in the world, illustrate: In the wilderness between and remarkable for the application of the old walled town of Holguin and the original devices to overcome local diffisea, at Sepa, where the forests are al- culties. The project is not a new one, most impenetrable, I have a friend and it has cost a generation of talk, who, at a venture, three years ago, pur- planning, and the overcoming of the obstacles of both nature and man to for \$50,000. All commercial New York | bring it to the point of beginning work laughed at him. But he went there a few weeks ago, and the work will and began in a modest way cutting and probably be completed in two years. shipping mahogany. To-day he is worth The Shore Line road from Boston to \$5,000,000; has 300 yokes of oxen; em- New York by the way of Providence, ploys over a regiment of men; lives has been objectionable from the beginlike a lord in a palace of mahogany, ning on account of the number of ferand practically has not yet touched his ries, and the one across the Thames is giant trees, from among which the oth- the worst and last to be abolished. er day he had one cut and transported | There has always been danger here, especially in the spring, when the steam oxen, which squared fifty-six inches ferry-boat has frequently had to strugand contained 6,000 feet (commercial gle to avoid being swept into the Sound measurement) of lumber. That one with its freight of cars and passengers. log laid down in Philadelphia, New A. P. Boller, of New York, was engaged York or Boston is worth nearly \$1,000. to make the plans for the new draw-Throughout the whole island, with bridge several years ago, and the deits total area of about 46,000 tails were arranged for the beginning square miles, from extended ob- of the work in 1883; the project had servation and travel in every one the approval of the commissioners, but of its six provinces, and aided by the just as building was to begin, interested best judgment of hundreds of Cubans persons failed to agree. Nothing was done till 1887, when the road decided on a double-tracked bridge, which was another advance, as only a single track Winthrop's Point, half a mile above be so daring as to estimate the value of the present New London station, where

these forests, filled as they are with the the Thames is the narrowest, has been most valuable of woods known to com- chosen as the location. The place is merce and modern architecture, were familiar to all who have seen the Yale-Cuba ours and its people free? At a no Harvard regattas, for the finishing line greater price than is now paid for large is only a few feet away. The Government navy-yard, which was established a few years ago above the site of the bridge, has required modifications in the drawbridge to admit the huge war ves sels through. To allow this the swing spans of the draw will be 502 feet long, and afford two clear passageways for ships of 225 feet each. The draw itself is reversible, which saves much time and is of itself a difficult method on account of the double track, and is applied here for the first time. The full length of the superstructure is 1,422 feet, and it will be of steel throughout of a quality admitted to be the best by citizens of a free and great republic for engineers who have made a special study of the composition.

The depth of the water along the line of the foundation's ranges from 5 to 51 feet, while the depth of the soft mud is from 10 to 80 feet. The usual method of foundation can not be followed in the case of each pier. The pneumatic process or "putting down by air," as it is called, could not be used without the enormous outlay that is demanded after a certain depth has been reached. The engineer has succeeded in removing the local difficulties by the application of original plans. The method in brief is in greatest profusion along the south- heads of these found the masonry. The ern coast. It is harder than horn, and mud within the curbs having been exwhenever it is felled in the forest, or cavated, the spaces around the heads of worked for use, the labradors or wood- the piles will be filled with concrete, which will bind the whole together and form a substantial base upon which to found the masonry. The timber curbs paired. Contrary to general belief, alone are immense structures, the one oak and hickory abound, while cedars for the central pier being seventy-one feet square, and higher than most of the buildings in New England cities. The work of locating them in their proper position at the bed of the river a matter of great exactness, as the slightest deviation would be the cause of much trouble and expense. The work of the sub-structure, in short, is the most important and most expensive. Special machinery has been made, and the number of engineering principles involved is greater than for any similar enterprise yet constructed .-- Springfield Republican.

A Word to Dyspeptics.

I warn the reader against the abuse of aperients, tonics and vinous stimulants as cures. Plain diet must be taken, and not too much of that, and any thing that is known to disagree must be carefully avoided. It may be well to give up even tea and coffee for a time. using cocatina instead. Improvement is sure to follow, but, mark me, do not be misled by this improvement and jump to the conclusion that you are well and that it was the tea or the coffee that was to blame for your trouble. The giving up of any stimulant-of course tea and coffee are stimulantsnearly always results in temporary improvement, and this latter may be made permanent by careful regulation in diet. Above all, do not take much fluid of any kind, either with meals or at any other time. A cupful of hot water, with a squeeze of lemon or a small teaspoonful of glycerine, drank about ten minutes before breakfast, may do much good, and, at all events, it is harmless. -Cassell's Magazine.

Unexpected Gratitude.

"I adopted that boy," he said, with the tears running down his face; "I took him out of the work-house when he was a lad and I kept him and fed him for nine years, and he paid me back by running off with my wife. Gentlemen," he continued, wiping his face. I'll stand you a bottle of wine. You don't often meet with gratitude in this world, but a kind act is sure to bring for \$500." - Ouray Solid Muldoon.

A DAY IN JOPPA. Sights and Scenes in One of the World's

Oldest Cities. Landing at Joppa, Dr. Geikie begins his observations at once. Joppa is one of the oldest cities in the world, and the first possible landing place as one sails northward from Egypt. Yet there is difficulty in landing. Reefs of rocks defend the shore, the bay is shallow, sharks are not unknown, and the coast is much exposed. Your vessel anchors half a mile out at sea, and a throng of flattish-bottomed cobles soon surround the ship to carry passengers through the opening in the reefs to land. A babel of cries, unintelligible to Western ears, fills the air; but by degrees the motly crew of deck passengers, of the most varied nationalities, veiled women, shawl-covered Arabs, black Nubians with their red fezes, brown Levantines, turbaned Syrians, or Egyptians with their flowing robes of all shades, all drift by degrees into the boats, and for a time at least you see the last of their red or yellow slippers, and hear their noisy jargon no more. Then you, who have shrunk possibly from this crushing crowd of Orientals. have your turn, and the skillful and strong-armed oarsmen whisk you through the opening in the reefs across the shallow harbor, and then suddenly. when you are twenty or thirty yards off shore, you are seized and carried in the bare arms or on the the back of a boatman, through the shallow water to the tumbled-down old quay built of stone from the ruins of Cæsarea, and at last you find yourself treading on the soil of the Holy Land, Not a very dignified entrance, per-

haps, but the boats could not approach closer, and you have fared no worse than the bead-eyed Greeks or the hooknosed Romans did thousands of years ago. At one period Venice organized a spring and autumn packet-service (how strangely modern that sounds!) to Joppa and built a mole to protect the shipping; but since the reign of the "unspeakable Turk," every thing has relapsed into a state of nature. And so from the earliest times Phœnician and Egyptian, Roman and Crusader, English and American, all have to acknowledge the power of the treacherous wa-

Pursuing our way through the street. we find it rough enough. Once paved, the stones have long since risen or sunk above or below their proper level. Dust-bins and sewers being apparently alike unknown to the idle oriental, every kind of foulness bestrews the way. The buildings are of stone, with little or no wood anywhere, timber being scarce in Palestine. The arch is, hence, universal. As you ramble on you see that no light enters the shops except from the front-that they are, in fact, something like miniatures of the gloomy holes sometimes made out of railway arches in England.

Tables of cakes or sweetmeats line the narrow streets. Rough awnings of rats, often sorely dilapidated, or tentcloths, or loose boards resting on a to sink an immense timber curb into the rickety structure of poles, partially bulk-heads, house foundations, and in mud at the bottom of the river, fill it shade the roadway. Now we meet a all places where a practically indestruc- full of piles, which are to be cut off at turbaned water-carrier with a huge table material is required, but is found the surface of the mud, and upon the skin bottle on his back. The bottle is, in fact, a defunct calf, with water instead of yeal within, and without legs, head or tail, and offering a most forcible illustration of the reference to the placing of new wine in old bottles.

Further on we see a bare-armed and bare-legged individual in ragged skullcap, cotton jacket, and cotton knickerbockers, chaffering with some roadside huckster for some delicacy, costing a farthing or two, from some of the mat baskets on the table; the bearded vendor, also bare-armed and bare-legged, sits as he tries to sell, his head swathed in a white and red turban, and his body in pink and white cotton. Of course there is a lounger at his side looking

Then again we see an Arab in "kefiyer" or head shawl, with a band of camel's-hair rope, very soft, around his head to keep the flowing gear in its place, and a brown and white-stripped "abba" for his outer dress; he is bargaining for a bridle at a saddler's, and trying to cheapen it; and the saddler sits cross-legged on a counter and under a shady projection of wood and reeds, which gives him much-needed shade. And thus we see glimpses of ordinary every-day life in the old town of Joppa.-Quiver.

Making Modern Mummies.

A gentleman who has just returned from an extended foreign tour was asked why he had not brought home from Egypt, among other curios, a mummy. He said there was a great deal of fraud in the mummy business. Persons purchasing mummies, of course like to get them as well-preserved and natural-looking as possible, and as those found are generally in a more or less dilapidated condition, vendors have engaged in the business of manufacturing bogus mummies. They bargain with tramps, beggars and such people for their defunct carcases, paying therefor a sum sufficient to make their remaining days short and sweet. These fellows are preserved and pickled, and then smoked till they are good imitations of the genuine mummy. Whole rows of these articles can be seen in smoke-houses at once. When sufficiently dry, they are wrapped in mummy cloth and sold, to Americans chiefly, bringing a high price.-Portland Ore-

-Two officers of the New York police force charged with drunkenness proved by experts that they were affected by gas arising from blasting in an aqueduct shaft, the effect produced being its own reward. I've sent him a check the same as that produced by ardent work to do, and that is all .- United

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-As well might we expect vegetation to spring from the earth without sunshine or the dew, as the Christian to unfold his graces and advance in his course without patient, persevering, ardent prayer.—Abbott.

—We need to watch our tendencies.

They may be leading us in right directions, but also in wrong ones, and we should therefore be careful to know whither we are moving. Are we drawing nearer God and dwelling in the love with which he surrounds us?-United Presbyterian.

-Christian self-denial and sacrifice are not arbitrary tests of character; they are not a tax levied upon our affection and devotion for the Master; they are part and parcel of the great economy of redemption, through which the sufferings of Christ attain their final completion .- J. H. Griffith.

-The language of the Bible grows more harmoniously luminous with the growing light, when its words are read and interpreted simply, as words still living; they are found to give the spiritual message which each age requires, the one message made audible to each hearer in the language wherein he was born. - Canon Westcott.

-Attachment to Jesus Christ, implanted in a human soul by the Holy Spirit, is the groundwork, and the only possible groundwork, of a beautiful and effective Christian character. The deeper this love, the deeper the piety. The stronger this love, the greater will be the readiness to make costly sacrifices for his cause. - Morning Star.

-Good temper is an essential factor in success in almost any department of life. A superintendent who loses his temper in his school becomes himself at once the worst element of disorder and confusion which he is trying to reduce. And a teacher who grows cross when his class is disposed to be unruly has lost his last chance to control the turbulence. - Westminster Teacher.

-The human race needs, will have, and must have a religion of some kind, having its basis in some idea or ideas of God or gods. There is no danger that it will ever become a race of atheists. The human mind is naturally theistic. It is the fool who says "There is no God." But few men ever become such fools, and it is doubtful whether they are completely successful .- The Independent.

-There is no object inviting thought and energy so important and so blessed as that which is entrusted to the servants of Jesus Christ, in giving the gospel to the world. And shall men be ready to plan and combine and control for secular ends, and Christian men be indifferent to such means and methods. when the object to be promoted is none other than the evangelization of the world? The principle that "union is strength" needs to be recognized in the church of Christ as well as in other communities .- J. B. Myers.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-A watch that won't run doesn't need any chain.

-The very first step toward action is the death warrant of doubt.

-To write a good story for the public a man must have a good upper story o his own.-N. O. Picayune.

-We can not conquer fate and necessity, yet we can yield to them in such a manner as to be greater than if we could - Landor.

-If the greatest pleasure in life is the pleasure of anticipation, the young man's tailor certainly ought to be the happiest of men .- Somerville Journal.

-We are habitually trying to get more out of life than we put into it-to empty from the vessel what the vessel has never contained, and hence our

many failures. - United Presbyterian. -Every one fancies that his own neglect will do no harm, but that it is somebody else's business to keep a lookout for him, and this idea cherished alike by all is the secret ruin of all.

_Pericles. -Let it be borne in mind that the cords of love which bind hearts so closely together that neither life nor death nor time nor eternity can sever them are woven of threads no bigger than a spider's web .- George S. Hil-

-They are most fortunate who soonest learn to expect nothing for which they have not worked hard, and who never acquired the habit of pitying themselves overmuch, if ever in after life they happened to work in vain .-Lord Macaulay.

-Whatever amuses serves to kill time, to lull the faculties and to banish reflection. Whatever entertains usually awakens the understanding or gratifies the fancy. Whatever diverts is lively in its nature, and sometimes tumultuous in its effects. - Crabbe.

-Solon taught that honors achieved far exceed those that are created, and his dictum was much esteemed among the ancients who set a high value on the praise of men. But, many centuries later, one wiser than Solon, being enlightened by the divine Teacher, said: "What is a man the better for being thought greater by man? For a man is what he is in God's sight, and nothing more. - Interior.

-The permanent praises of men are often such as they themselves are not permitted to hear. The congratulation of the day dies away, and even its echo is barely audible as life nears its end. But if the life have been impressive a growing recognition of it will make itself known in the encomiums that shall follow. No man should live for praises, present or to come; he has his Presbyterian.

A Meal of Many Courses Served in a Peculiar Fashion. Colonel Harrington informed us he had received by wire an invitation for us to dine with a rich native a la Turk first families. at Girgeh, where we would tie up for the night. Unfortunately we went plump upon a sand-bar in sight of the town and were detained over three hours, getting into port at nearly midnight. But we found our host and some servants with lanterns ready to conduct us to his hospitable mansion. It was furnished after European style, with fine carpets, curtains and brilliant chandeliers. After cigarettes we were invited into the dining-room, where a table was loaded with bottles of wine and cordials, but with no plates. In the center of the table was a large bowl containing a kind of soup. There were seven of us. Each had a spoon and a piece of bread with seed worked into the crust. I was placed at the host's right, and informed in colerably fair French that the house was ours, and the repast begun. Receiving a hint from the Colonel, I commenced my soup from the bowl. Each followed suit, dipping his spoon into the common tureen. When we had sufficiently partaken of the fluid, still instructed by my military friend, I motioned the servants to remove it. There followed a large roast, apparently a whole lamb stuffed. Seeing the company all looked toward me I guessed that as the main guest it was my duty to open the ball. This I did by pulling off a piece of lamb with my fingers. There were still no knives or forks.. The better informed followed my example, but went further and pulled out the inside stuffing with their fists. Getting dry and no one offering wine, I felt I was again at fault, so I took a bottle of claret and directed the servants to draw the cork. The host then got up and poured our glasses full. There were small plates of sweet meats of several kinds near each guest. Between courses we ate of these and drank champagne. A large platter full of stuffed vegetable marrow, whole roasted stuffed onions and artichokes and some smaller vegetables, was the second course. These found their way to our mouths without or forks. Talk was The host apologized for having the feast served native fashion, with the statement that it had been the Colonel's request. Roast turkey came next; afterward followed pigeons, sausages, etc., with vegetables intervening. When the fourteenth course was reached one of the boys was forced to loosen up his waistband, and Maurice Bey declared he was a good feeder. but his father and mother had not intended him for a barrel. I cried halt. We were, however, forced to attack the fifteenth course, consisting of nicely-stuffed quails. With several more courses in sight in a side room, I arose, when all followed. In the parlor were served delicious coffee and cigarettes. The host regretted that he had not known sooner that we would honor him, so that he could have made a better preparation. He was a wealthy Copt, but drank very lightly. He acwe found our ship-berths fitted closer than they had done the night before .-Carter H. Harrison, in Chicago Mail.

THE COCOANUT TREE.

Few of the Many Uses to Which It Is

Put in Tropical Countries. "A full-grown cocoanut tree will mature from sixty to a hundred nuts annually," said a Washington Market dealer to a reporter. "In reality the coccanut tree is one of the most valuable trees in the world, nearly every part of it being useful to man. The natives eat the young roots, and also weave them into baskets. The tender leaves are cooked like cabbage, and the old leaves are made into cloth, hats, baskets, fans, lanterns, etc. It is also used for bedding, for thatching roofs, for fishing nets, even for writing paper. The magnificent trunk of the tree furnishes canoes, house hosts and fences. The ribs of the leaves are so strong that they make excelent paddles for boats, arrows, combs, torches and no end of other useful things. When the wood is burned it makes the very best potash for soap. By a peculiar process of fermentation, good vinegar can be obtained from it, and also a fair kind of sugar. The name of the fruit is derived from the Portuguese word cocoa and the English word nut. Cocoa means 'an ugly mask,' and is said to have been given because the end of a cocoanut looks like a monkey's face. Last year 380,000 cocoanuts were brought to this market, the average wholesale price being four cents apiece. It is expected that the figures this season will be nearly half a million."-N. Y. Mail and Express.

A Most Excelent Fit.

He had a professional look and something resembling a medicine case as he entered a Jefferson avenue saloon yesterday and walked to the telephone. He called up some one, and the conversation ran as follows:

"Any one at the office?" "No; but a message just came for

you."
"What is it?"

"Man at No. - Napoleon street in a fit. Wants you right away."

"In a fit! I'll be there in ten minutes! Good-bye. Here, barkeeper, hand me that bottle of brandy, quick-man in a fit-be back in ten minutes-name's Dr. Blank-best thing in the world for

It probably "fitted" the doctor all right, for there has been no returns made, and neither can his name be the incident, he said it seemed to him found in the directory .- Detroit Free | very like: "All my eye and Betty Mar-

OUR FIRST FAMILIES.

The Ideas of a Common, Red-Blooded

If there is any thing we pride ourselves upon in this country, it is our

Every town has its first families, but their importance depends on their loca-

The first families in Boston, for instance, are very blue-blooded indeed, for some of them know who their grandfather was and boast of him. They acknowledge that Springfield has first families, but allude to them as highly-respectable people, and the Springfield aristocrats in turn mention the first families of Sapville as decent sort of country folks.

You will see that first families have their degrees, but what constitutes a first family is rather hard to deter-

First families usually have a nigger and a coat of arms; but they often object to a too diligent examination of the family tree, as sometimes, ancestors found hanging to it and the coat of arms turns out to be a coat without arms, or what the vulgar second and third families call a vest.

The same standard of first familyism is not applicable to all places. Mr. Beans, of Boston, dates his family from 1620, when his ancestor came over in the Mavflower, the ancestor having been the ship's cook. Mr. Lardley, of Chicago, goes back to the mediæval ages before the fire, and is not familiar with the name of his grandfather. Mr. Hustler, of Denver. is an aristocrat from way back, and his father carried his fortune and family portraits into Denver in a wheelbarrow in the misty days of 1874.

A knowledge of one's grandsire can hardly be the standard, for old man Sloper in the poor-house remembers distinctly that his grandfather died in

the same hotel. The fact that a man had ancestors can hardly be the measure of a family's greatness, for it is hard to imagine, how a fellow could get along without ancestors, even if historians forgot to mention them.

We have vainly endeavored to figure have almost given it up. The best way is to say you are one and go around you, when you are a first family in good standing.

There's McGiggles, now. He's a bay windows on them, for his father carried the hod and drank tod.

I was sort of stuck up in those days, and became book-keeper in a hardware store, while McGiggles drove a grocery wagon. He went into the busi- a noted bandit, and no woman at all, ness later for himself and made slathers of money in the barrel business. He gave up his barrels, joined the church, married a deacon's daughter, gles is high-toned now, but still he

respectable hard-working man.

haps I will. However, we've got to have somebody for first families, and McGiggles | nied.' might as well be one as any fellow, especially as his boy, T. Jefferson McGiggles, is now at Harvard, and Edith McGiggles is going to Europe to

study art. The Bilkmans used to be blue bloods until the old man's bust up in telephone stocks. Then the old woman fired her nigger and started a hash factory, and that broke up the first family business

for them. Old Mandrake is rushing to the front | 250 native works have been added. as a first familyist since his Indian elixir began to catch on, and Jimmy, his son, who used to wash the bottles, was getting measured for a dress suit the other day when I passed Shear's

tailor shop. Some really great man, like Mr. Ward McAllister, should devote his time and energies to writing a book on this subject, and fix, once and for all, some standard by which a man away down in the tenth and eleventh families can recognize and do homage to

the first family the minute he sees one. By doing this he will earn the gratitude of common, every-day, red-blood-

ed American citizens.-Idea.

Electric Coal-Mining Machine. A new coal-mining company, which has a patent for mining by elecricity, will establish a plant at Phillipsburg, Pa., for the mining of an area of ten miles. The plant, as a whole, is to consist of a central dynamo, conducting wires, coal-cutting machine, electric lamps, and motor attachments ventors claim, as an advantage in favor of the coal cutters, that a single machine will not weigh more than five hundred pounds. According to estimates, which, it is claimed, are made upon actual tests, the new device will considerably reduce the expenses of mining, which has proved so costly with existing methods of transmitting and applying power by steam or compressed air.—Boston Globe.

-"All my eye and Betty Martin," originated, according to Joe Miller, in the following manner: A Jack Tar went into a foreign church, where he heard some one uttering these words: "Ah! mihi, beate martine" ("Ah! grant me, blessed Martin!") In recording

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-The Australian market gardeners are being ruined by Chinese cheap la-

-A repeating cannon has been tried at Brosschart, in Belgium, which can throw twenty-seven shots a minute.

-Somebody now proposes to kill off the Australian rabbits by introducing poisonous gases into their burrows.

-Indian corn is extensively raised in English parks and gardens as an it?" ornament. The climate does not allow the seed to ripen.

-King Charles of Roumania is one

of the most expert trout fishermen in Europe, and seldom fails to pass a few weeks each summer in the region of well-stocked brooks. -There is a legend current among the peasants of Bavaria that the long

life of Kaiser Wilhelm was due to a mysterious philter of which his Imperial Majesty alone possessed the se--Cardinal Gibbons is said to be the favorite of English, German and Russian cardinals for the highest office in

the church when the Pope Leo dies. An American Pope would be a decided innovation. -Of the 16,500 persons who visited Shakespeare's birthplace during the last year 5,000 were Americans, thirtynine nationalities being represented in

all. The amount derived from visitors'

fees is about £800 a year. -In the old Church of San Maguel, in Santa Fe, is a bell that was cast in Spain in the year 1356. It was brought to Mexico by Cortez, and after the fall of Montezuma Indian slaves carried it to Santa Fe. Three of the altar pieces in the ancient church are more than seven hundred years.

-A factory inspector found a woman In the East End of London who was working sixteen hours a day making waistcoat buttonholes at the rate five for 2d. A fur cape-maker told him: "I work from eight to eight, and earn five shillings a week, sometimes less. I have nothing to do for six months in the year."

-Meat, it is said, is actually dearer in Buenos Ayres than in London. Inout what constitutes a first family, and deed, the people of the former city complain that while the best of Argentine mutton is sold to London conblowing about it. Your neighbors will sumers at nine cents a pound, they can probably call you a fool for eight or not get the best at all, but have to pay ten years, and then end by believing ten cents to twelve cents per pound for inferior mutton.

-The general jollity at a wedding in Ajaccio, Corsica, was disturbed the first family. McGiggles went to school other day by the appearance of two with me, and wore pants with Ls and gendarmes who stopped a dance and insisted upon arresting one of the dancers, a young woman. She tried to escape and then drew a pistol, but one of the officers shot her, and then it was found out that she was Camillo Nocolai.

-Princess de Metternich is one of the ugliest women imaginable. She said of herself when in Paris: "I am the best-dressed monkey in the city,' and struck out to be a first family, and and she really had the courage to found he got there with both feet. McGig-the "Club of Ugly Women," a club in which there were only five members. notices me sometimes and says I am a A correspondent describing her, says: 'The shoulders, uncovered to the last I don't know that I will ever go in degree, were ornamented with scars for being a first family man, but per- of every size and shape, the mouth grace and elegance could not be de-

> -The interest in modern science is rapidly increasing in China, and a "scientific book depot," instituted three years ago for spreading useful literature throughout the empire, is growing in favor. About 150,000 volumes have been sold, reaching the most distant parts of China, Corea and Japan. About 200 works have already been translated into Chinese under foreign management, to which about

A TARTAR BREAKFAST.

The Staple Food of a Hardy and War-Loving Race.

I went into one of the stone-built recesses, where several of our Tartars were crouching round a small grassroot fire, and was considerably edified by watching them cooking and dispatching their morning repast. Te begin with, a very dirty copper vessel was put on the fire and filled with some green weed like nettles, barley flour and water. While one of the man stirred this pottage round and round with a wooden ladle another produced some raw meat-a bit of the dong I had shot. This he proceeded to tear up into small strips and throw them on the fire, every now and then popping a raw lump into his mouth and masticating it with the greatest apparent gusto. Even the bits on the fire were quickly disposed of after being merely signed. As soon as the pottage was considered ready it was ladled out into little wooden cups. like the whisky "quaighs" of the for hanging the mining cars. The in- Highlands, minus the handles, which each man produced from inside the breast of his dirty woolen coat, and gulped up from them with a prodigi-WHEAT-No.3 red..... ous amount of noise. After being replenished again and again until the pot was emptied, the cups were carefully licked clean and redeposited from PORK..... whence they had been taken. Another course of flesh was about to be partaken of after the manner of the first,

CATTLE—Shipping steers....

HOGS—Packing and shipping...

SHEEP—Fairto choice...... but a regard for my own appetite for breakfast prevented my waiting to see it discussed. These hardy Tartars are quite independent of any other dishes beyond their little wooden bowls. In these they mix their suttoo (meal made from barley) with a little water and salt and make an expeditious repast of it whenever they feel hungry. Indeed, this kind of uncooked porridge seems to be their staple food .- Blackwood's

SOME QUEER PETS.

Loud, "when we were stationed at 1804, \$68, and one of 1795, \$60. A half Fort Davis, in Texas, one of the Cap- cent of 1796 went for \$51. tain's Mexicans came to the door one day with something under his arm.

'Madame, me got presento por la

"Qual?' I asked him, for he has a dark parcel in each arm. 'What is

"He placed a soft bundle of fur in my arms and ran away laughing. It was a black bear cub a week old, and it nestled up to me and purred like a kit- Liver Trouble, Jaundice, Dizziness, ten. I put it in the crib with Mabel, Bad taste in the Mouth, etc. -You my little daughter, and brought it up on a bottle. We called her Nellie, and she became the pet of the regiment. She would come and look up into my face and whine until I took her of thousands. They possess these up, when she would hug and kiss me and show every mark of affection. We had Nellie until she was eight months old. I was afraid to let her sleep in the cribthen, as she was fond of rolling over, and was very heavy. At the last we dared not keep her in the house. One day she wound herself up in the favorites of women. Ask for clothes line around a post, and became furious. She would not let the men go near her, and the Captain ordered her shot. We all felt sorry to lose her, but were afraid of her.

"Our next pet was an antelope that was nursed and reared by a goat. This was a pretty, gentle thing, and we kept it a long time, but it finally went the way of all pets. Then some of the Mexicans captured a wild-cat. It was only a kitten and we raised it, but its nature soon showed itself. It would get into a hammock under the roof and hang there for hours, and no one would dare to molest it. We had also a family of gophers at one time. They would make holes in the earth and burrow into them and we would drown them out, but at last they disappeared. Then we had a California quail named 'Chula' (sweet) that was as tame as a cat. When strangers came to the fort she would come to me, and as soon as I took her up she would hide her head and be perfectly contented. She would run in the chapparel all day, and at night come into the house and sleep

under one of the beds. "But the prettiest thing I had," said Mrs. Loud with a sigh of regret, "was a Chihuahua dog, which when full grown could sleep in the palm of my hand. It only lived a year, and when it died we laid it in a candy box, and gave it a grave on the hillside. In that country we pet every living thing we can find, and amuse ourselves in our lonely homes. Our last pet was an armadillo. We used to watch him rolling away after the curious manner of his species, and that was the last memory he left us, for one day he rolled out of sight, and we never saw him again."-Detroit Free Press.

A Common-Sense Remedy.

In the matter of curatives what you want is something that will do its work while you continue to do yours—a remedy that will give you no inconvenience nor interwith your business. Such a remedy is Allcock's Porous Plasters. These ly harmless. They require no change of diet, and are not affected by wet or cold. was like that of an African, but the Their action does not interfere with labor or business; you can toil and yet be cured while hard at work. They are so pure that the youngest, the oldest, the most delicate person of either sex can use them with great benefit.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation.

Ask for Allcock's, and let no explantion or solicitation induce you to accept a

It is when a boot is new that there is music in the sole.—Detroit Free Press.

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

ONLY a sober man should attempt to walk a tight rope.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

IMMACULATE as alabaster is the complex ion beautified with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

Time files and stays for no man. The only fellow who can beat it is the musician.

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

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

| KANSAS | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| CATTLE-! hipping steers | 3 | 90 | 0 | | 75 |
| Butchers' steers | 3 | 60 | 0 | 4 | 75 |
| Native cows | 2 | 50 | 0 | 3 | 50 |
| HOGS-Good to choice heavy. | 5 | 00 | (0 | 5 | 50 |
| WHEAT-No. 2 red | | No | t q | iot | ed |
| No.2 soft | | 77 | 10 | | 771/2 |
| CORN-No.2 | | | 0 | | |
| OATS-No. 2 | | 293 | 40 | | 30 |
| RYE-No. 2 | | 58 | 0 | | 581/8 |
| FLOUR-Patents, per sack | 2 | 25 | 0 | 5 | 40 |
| HAY-Baled | 9 | 99 | 0 | 11 | 00 |
| BUTTER-Choice creamery | | 14 | 0 | | 15 |
| CHEESE-Full cream | | 9 | 0 | | 91/2 |
| EGGS-Choice | | 10 | 0 | | 10% |
| BACON-Ham | | 12 | 0 | | 13 |
| Shoulders | | 6 | 0 | | 714 |
| Sides | | 83 | 10 | | 9 |
| LARD | | 8 | 0 | | 9 |
| POTATOES | | 50 | 0 | | 60 |
| ST. LOUIS. | | | | | |
| CATTLE-Shipping steers | 4 | 90 | 0 | 5 | 60 |
| Butchers' steers | 4 | 00 | | | 50 |
| HOGS-Packing | 5 | 40 | 0 | | 65 |
| SHEEP-Fair to choice | | 00 | | | 10 |
| FLOUR-Choice | | 50 | 0 | | 54 |
| WHEAT No 1 red | | 211 | 40 | | 82 |

CORN-No.2 RYE-No. 2.
BUTTER-Creamery.... FLOUR-Winter wheat 3 70 @ 4 5

BUTTER-Creamery PORK NEW YORK. CATTLE—Common to prime. 5 00
HOGS—Good to choice. 5 50
FLOUR—Good to choice. 8 70 WHEAT-No. 2 red CORN-No. 2..... OATS-Western mixed..... BUTTER-Creamery

-At a coin sale in New York the other day a cent of 1793, known as the ingular Creatures Which Formed Part of an Army Officer's Household. "Liberty Cap" and very rare, brought "Talking of pets," said Mrs. John S. \$82.50, a perfect specimen of the year

from Biliousness, Constipation, Piles. Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Colds, need Suffer no longer-

Warner's SAFE Pills

will cure you. They have cured tens points of superiority: sugar coated; purely vegetable, contain no calomel, mercury or mineral of any kind; do not gripe; never sicken; easy to take; mild in operation; and for these reasons are especially the



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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

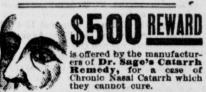
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

erate without disturbance to the system, diet or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction. Being entirely vegetable, they op-

SICK HEADACHE



Billous Meadache,
Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion,
Billous Attacks, and all
derangements of the stomson and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently
cured by the use of Dr.
Pierce's Pieasant Purgative Pilets.
In explanation of the remedial power these
Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it
may truthfully be said that their action upon
the system is universal, not a gland or tissue
escaping their sanative influence. Sold by
druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the
Chemical Laboratory of World's Dispensary
Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.



symptoms of catarrh."

beavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a masal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizzness, with mental depression, a backing cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its inid, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Rémedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache.
Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents. SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.-Dull

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

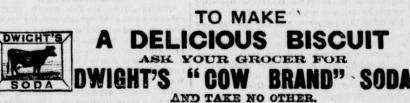
Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 2902 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

ELI ROBBINS. Runyan P. O. Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."



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EDUCATIONAL.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught by mafi. Circulars free. BRYANT'S COLLEGE, Burnle, N.Y. Lawrence Business College and Academy. Larges, cheapest and best. A 70-page illust. cata-logue free. E. L. McIlravy, Sup't, Lawrence, Kansas. LINDENWOOD COLLEGE For YOUNG

A. N. K.-D. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

Interesting Ceremonials at the Dedication of Monuments to the Fallen—Appropriate Object Lessons for the Rising Generation.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 2.-Bright sunshine and a delightful breeze have con-tributed much to the pleasure of the thouands here. Saturday's crowd was fully doubled yesterday. During the moraing the Seventy-sixth, One Hundred and Forty-seventh, Ninety-seventh, Fifty-fourth and One Hundred and Nineteenth New York regiments; the One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania and the First New Jersey cavalry monuments were dedicated by veterans of the various commands. Religious services were held at the National Cemetery rostrum, Chaplain

Sayres delivering the sermon.

In the evening dress parade occurred in the presence of ten thousand people, followed by a sacred concert.

Reynolds Grove was a throng of humanity for an hour before the memorial exercises of the First Army corps were called to order.

Promptly at 3 p. m. General E. P. Hal-stead, President of the First Army Corps Association, opened the exercises and in-troduced Bishop Newman, of Washing-ton, who gave thanks for the bravery and heroism displayed in the maintenance of constitutional liberty.

Governor Beaver was enthusiastically received, especially by the veterans.

General John C. Robinson the orator

of the occasion, complimented the Keystone State on her constant and sub-stantial testimonials of appreciation of her soldiers. Giving full credit to what others had done, the speaker thought it should be remembered that the First Army Corps held in check for six hours two-thirds of the Confederate army. If those troops had gained the day, the battle at Gettysburg would not have been

George Frederick Smith, the Governor of New Hampshire, on being introduced, counted it one of the most important events of his life to be present to-day, and after brief remarks, closed with the expression that he should never cease to hold in highest regard the men who had made this great country witness such glorious conduct as was displayed on this spot.

Pennsylvania's war Governor, A. G. Curtin, was loudly called for but was not present.

Governor E. J. Armsby, present Governor of Vermont, said he did not come here as a war Governor, but as one who had taken part in the battle, having had a command in Stannard's brigade of Ver-

mont troops.

General L. A. Grant, in this battle Col onel of the Fourth Vermont regiment of Stannard's brigade, considered Pickett's charge the grandest ever made in the

Judge W. G. Veasey, late Colonel of the Sixteenth Vermont regiment of the same brigade, paid the First Corps the com pliment of saying that not only the glory of opening the battle beloaged to them, but also the closing, as the brigade who fired the last shots was temporarily attached to the First Corps.

The Confederate General James Longstreet was next introduced, and received hearty cheers. He said he was not on the field in time to witness the engagement between the First Corps and the troops of the South; was glad to be present and participate in the exercises, for he saw in them the development of asympathy such as was born in the hearts of all who know how to appreciate that feeling, and thought none knew better how to manifest those feelings than the troops of the First Corps. After speaking of the ad-vantages of the Federal position, he said that here the Southern army met its fate. but not for want of valor, fortitude or faith. In paying tribute to that valor, he said: "Pickett's charge has not a par-allel in the annals of war," and touchingly alluding to the dead, said: "Such is the sacrifice sometimes demanded by the usages of war." Glancing toward Roundtop: "You crowning heights witness now more pleasant gatherings, for fraternal

In closing he said: "The ladies are present, God bless them, and they dis-pel all illusions that may come between the people."
The band

band played "Bixie" before Longstreet's speech, and "Yankee Doodle" after it, and General Fairchild was introduced and started out with the sentence: "Twenty-five years have made it possible to sandwich a Confederate and a Yankee between 'Dixie' and 'Yankee Doodle. He did not know a better object lesson for the young than these fraternal gatherings of those two once hostile armies. agreed with Governor Beaver's opening remarks concerning the use of the Sab-bath for this purpose, and thought no day too holy to visit these scenes and hold memorial services over the dead. In times of war it was not too holy to fight on Sunday, and with proper motives in the heart this was not too hely a day to pay well-merited tribute to the dead.

Prof. Williams, of Providence, R. I. Prof. J. E. Stine, historian of the First Corps, and several others, spoke briefly. Later in the afternoon the Ninth New York National Guard regiment escorte the veterans of the Eighty-third regiment to their monument, the procession making an imposing spectacle. The monument, fifty-one feet high, a shaft of alternate red and blue finished granite, is the finest regimental monument on the field.

At the stand, after music by the regi-ment band, Rev. F. E. Roe offered prayer.

The monument was then presented to the Memorial Association, and received by

Colonel J. M. Vandersho.

In the evening Bishop Newman addressed an audience of eight hundred in Christ's Lutheran Church on "The Mission of the Country."

Pennsylvania's State Monument Com mission are now all here and will hold business meeting to-day. The commission, with the hearty approval of Govern-or Beaver, have selected October 3 as Pennsylvania Day at Gettysburg, when all monuments erected under the auspices of the commission will be dedicated.

Arrival of Maxwell's Mother and Sister. New York, July 2.—Mrs. Anna Brooks and her daughter, Annie, mother and sister of Hugh Mottram Brooks-Maxwell, arrived from England Friday, on the Brittania, and were met by their relative, Ralph L. Newton, of Brooklyn. They left for St. Louis yesterday to pay a visit to the murderer Maxwell, who is to be hanged shortly. The mother's face is stamped with sorrow. She is a refined and gentle woman, and the disgrace of her son is never discussed in her presence. She believes him innocent. Miss Brooks is a beautiful, slender girl, with face. The deep sorrow of the family is

A DYNAMITE PLOT.

Burlington Officers Claim to Have Unearthed a Plot to Wreck Trains-Several

Arrests. CHICAGO, July 6 .- Thomas Broderick and James Bowles, members of the Brother hood of Locomotive Engineers, and anoth er man named Wilson, were arrested on a Chicago, Burlington & Quiney train yes-terday afternoon, brought to Chicago and locked in the county jail, under bond of \$5,000 each, charged with conspiring to destroy the railroad company's property. They had a considerable quantity of dynamite in their possession when arrested.

It is stated that the Burlington Company

has had a large force of detectives engaged for a long time in watching the movements of the strikers. Several so-called "agitators," whose movements corresponded with some of the past attempts upon the company's property were put under special surveillance. It was discovered that dynamite was used in several nnsuccessful attempts to wreck trains within the past few months. The principal sus-pects were not allowed to make a move, day or night, without being under the watchful eye of the officers. It was impossible at first to locate the dynamite, but In doing this we may be permitted to remind the officials of the "Q" assert that positive you that your selection met with the hearty information was finally received that yesterday was the day chosen for a

grand attack upon the company's property.
Superintendent of Motive Power C. W. Rhodes swore out a warrant yesterday and Deputy Marshal Burchard proceeded with it to Aurora, in company with detectives. Their men were located and shadowed to the 2:15 afternoon train for Chicago. Thomas Broderick and James Bowles, two Brotherhood ex-engineers of the "Q" were seen to board the train in company with man not known to the officers. A fourth man they were looking for was not identified. The strange man, who proved to be John Q. Wilson, took a double seat beside Broderick, while Bowles sat just across the aisle. The train had barely started when the officers tapped the men on the shoulders and made them prisoners. The men had taken off their coats and under the two coats lying between Broderick and Wilson upon the seat was an innocent-looking package wrapped in a newspaper. When he had captured this Detective Mc-Ginty's look of triumph quickly faded as he realized the possible danger of its con-tents. While they were putting the bracelets on the prisoners, Broderick quickly snatched a letter from his pocket and threw

it out of the window.

McGinty sprang to the bell rope and stopped the train. Running back along the track he found the letter. It is now in the possession of District Attorney Ewing. He refuses to reveal its contents, but General Manager Stone intimated that its contents gave important information regarding the plot.

The officers reached the city with their risoner without incident. Broderick and Wilson being stoically indifferent to every thing, while Bowles was profuse in his explanations of "mistake."

A valise was taken from Bowles and several letters and papers. These were taken to the district attorney's office with the newspaper package and the latter was then for the first time, examined and found to contain four dynamite cartridges, each ten inches long and an inch and a quarter square. These were fitted with a small fuse to each, and Mr. Rhodes estimated that each contained about a pound of dynamite. In

Broderick's pocket, in a purse, were found several small dynamite fulminating caps. The prisoners were taken before United States Commissioner Hayes on their arrival here. Bowles asked for Chairman Hoge, of the old Burlington grievance committee, and also for Attorney Sullivan. These gentlemen were sent for and while waiting Bowles talked quite freely. He claimed that he knew nothing about the dynamite. He worked on the Atchison road until March, when he was discharged for putting a fireman off his cab. During the strike he went to work on the Burling ton and remained thirteen days, when his brother, a Brotherhood engineer, induced him to leave the company's employ. Since that time the Brotherhood has paid his wages and he has been traveling about, He went to Creston a few days ago, as he says, to brace the strikers up as they were becoming weak, but he claims he never counseled them to do any thing wrong. He claimed not to know the men who were arrested with him.
On Broderick's person was found a

him a member of the Pottsville division No. "good until August 6, 1888," and signed J. H. Ward Dolts. Broderick has been in the Burlington employ as recently as April last, but the officials know very little of his past record. Both he and Wilson have just come on from Creston, Iowa, where he was closely identified with the strikers. Wilson is supposed to be a striking fire-

SEVERE STORMS.

Telegraphs Demoralized and Fears of S.

rious Destruction.
Chicago, July 5.—The almost total paralysis of the telegraph service west of Chicago to-day indicates apparently that the storms of the past few days culminating last night were the most widespread and severest in a number of years. The winds and rains that began sweeping over the West Saturday had until last night the worst effects apparently confined to the territory close to this city. Yesterday the Western Union had virtually remediea trouble, when last evening the storms seem to have broken out with redoubled fury and played havoc over the entire

A dispatch from Youngstown, O., says: A storm last night washed out culverts and damaged streets, entailing a loss of \$5,000. The tracks of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio and the Ashtabula and Pittsburgh roads were washed out in many places and trains were badly delayed. James Davey and family were overtaken by the storm a few miles from Youngs-town, and he attempted to ford a stream with a four-year-old son in his arms, but the current was too strong and the child was swept away and drowned.

At Mason City, Iowa, a severe storm swept over the northern part of the county yesterday. Corn fields were leveled, a number of houses unroofed and small grain was badly damaged. The rain and wind were accompanied by the heaviest electric storm known there for years. Many horses and cattle in pastures, standing near wire fences, were killed.

The Iowa Railroad Case.

LEAVENWORTS, Kan., July 6.—Judge
Brewer, of the United States Circuit Court, vesterday heard arguments on why a per injunction should be granted against the Railroad Commissioners of Iowa to restrain them from fixing the rates for transportation over roads in that State. The injunction was asked by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern roads, upon the ground that the Legislature of Iowa had no right to delegate legislative power to another body. Counsel on both sides were numerous and the case was fought by the State with great earnestness. Judge Brewer will probably render a decision to-

HARRISON NOTIFIED.

eneral Harrison Called Upon by the Com-mittee and Formally Notified of His Nomination for President by the Repub-

lican National Convention.
INDIANAPOLIS, July 5.—The notification committee representing the late Republican National convention to officially inorm General Harrison of his nomination as the candidate of the Republican party for the office of President met at ten clock yesterday morning in the parlors of the New Denison Hotel for the purpose of arranging the details and signing the official notice. Hon. M. M. Estee, of California, chairman of the Republican convention, presided, and Charles W. Clisbee acted as secretary. Thirty-three members

vere present. At about twelve o'clock the committee ntered the residence of General Harrison, No. 674 Delaware street, where the members were met by the General and his wife. As the ladies present took their positions beside General Harrison, Chairman Estee stepped forward and said:

General Harrison: We are commissioned by the National Republican convention to officially notify you of your nomination as the Republican candidate for President of the United States approval of the whole convention. It left no embittered feeling or lukewarm supporters and its action voiced the average and the best judgment of the convention. It is true distinguished gentlemen, well known to the people, who were experienced in public affairs, illustrious in character and worthy of the people's confidence and support, were before the convention as candidates and yet you were chosen. Nor was your nomination due to accident or the result of hasty or inconsiderate deliberaion. It indicated, rather, that you possessed in a more eminent degree those peculiar quali-ties which commended you to the people's favor. In the hour of our country's peril you cheerfully accepted a humble position in the army, went where your country most needed you, and by long and faithful service rose to higher commands and assumed graver responsibilities. Elected to the United States Senate, your enlightened and conservative statesmanship com-manded the respect and inspired the confidence of the American people. Added to this, the purity of your past life and your exaited private virtues are an earnest that as a candidate for President the honor of the Republican party and the glory of our country will be safe in

your keeping.

The platform adopted by the National Republican convention marks with clearness and pre-cision the creed of the party, the American system of protection to American labor and American products in American markets, the sacredness and purity of the ballot, the protection of American citizens, native and adopted, at home and abroad, on land and sea, the prohibition of Chinese immigration, the building up of our navy, the erection of coast defenses and the especial care of the old soldiers and sailors of the Republic are questions which occupy conspicuous places in our platform. These and other subjects referred to in the platform will doubtless receive your careful consideration. In conclusion, we beg to ex-press our personal satisfaction at your nominaon and we indulge the belief that your election

is already assured.
At the conclusion of Judge Estee's address there was no applause, all present seeming to partake of the gravity of the casion as reflected in the calm features

and dignified manner of General Harrison. After a moment's silenes General Harrison adjusted his nose glasses and drawing his manuscript from his bosom read his reply in a full rich voice and with a degree of seriousness and earnestness that visibly impressed every one who heard him. H said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Com mitte: The official notice which you have brought of the nomination conferred upon me by the Republican National convention, re cently in session at Chicago, excites emotion of a profound though of a somewhat conflicting character. That, after full deliberation and free consultation, the representatives of the Republican party of the United States should have concluded that the great principles enun ciated in the platform adopted by the convention could be in some measure safely confided to my care is an honor of which I am deeply sensible and for which I am very grateful. I do not assome or believe that this choice implies that the convention found in me any pre-eminent fitness satisfaction with the result would be altogether spoiled if that result had been reached by any unworthy methods or by a disparagement of the more eminent men who divided with me the suffrages of the convention. I accept the nom-ination with so deep a sense of the dignity of the office and of the gravity of its duties feeling of exultation or pride.

feeling of exuitation or pride.

The principles of government and the practices in administration upon which issues are now fortunately so clearly made are so important in their relations to the National and to individual prosperity that we may expect an unusual popular interest in the campaign. Relying wholly upon the considerate judgment of our fellow citizens and the gracious favor of God we will confidently submit our cause to the arbitrament of a free ballot. The day you have chosen for this visit suggests no thoughts that are not in harmony with the occasion. The Republican party has walked in the light of the declaration of independence; it has lifted the shaft of patriotism upon the foundation laid at Bunker Hill; it has made the more perfect Union secure by making all men free. Washington and Lincoln, Yorktown and Appomattox, the declaration of independence and the proclamation of emancipation are naturally and worthily associated in our thoughts

As soon as may be possible I shall by letter communicate to your chairman a more formal acceptance of the nomination, but it may be now proper for me to say that I have already examined the platform with some care, and that its declarations, to some of which your chairman has alluded, are in harmony with my views. It gives me pleasure, gentle-men, to receive you in my home and to thank you for the cordial manner in which you have conveyed your official message.

Long and hearty applause echoed through the House as General Harrison concluded his address and grasped the ex-tended hand of Chairman Estee, who then presented him with the official copy of his notification. Secretary Bisbee then handed him an engrossed official copy of the Republican platform. The formalities of the occasion having concluded, Chairman Estee, acting as master of ceremonies, intro-duced each member of the committee as hey passed before the General and the ladies. Several of the committee were accompanied by their wives, while Miss Lulu S. Joseph, of Nashville, accompanied Delegate Dougherty, the secretary of the

After the reception General and Mrs. Harrison passed separately from the room chatting familiarly with old friends. The members of the committee then partook of lunch which was spread in the spacious dining-room adjoining the library.

Conspiracy to Rob. NEW YORK, July 4.- Four men are locked p in police headquarters, charged with having acted in concert for months to rob the wholesale grocery firm of Whyland & Co. John Brady was twelve years a porter for the firm, but now has a little grocery store in Brooklyn. He has received and disposed of the stolen goods to the amount in value of thousands of dollars. Henry Wellinghoff, an express truckman, has car ried away the stolen goods with others de-signed for shipment, and forwarded them Brady's address in Brooklyn. Henry Bushel and James McCannack, clerks in the store of Thurber, Whyland & Co., have been the "inside" confederates in the com-

A PENSION VETO.

The President in a Veto Gives His Views on Private Pension Bills.

WASHINGTON, July 6 .- The President, in vetoing another pension bill yesterday, entered upon a consideration of pension legislation generally and said:

I can not spell out any principle upon which

the bounty of the Government is bestowed through the instrumentality of the flood of private pension bills that reach me. The theory seems to have been adopted that no man who served in the army can be subject to death who served in the army can be subject to death or impaired health except that they are charge-able to his service. Medical theories are set at naught and the most startling relation is claimed between alleged incidents of military service and disability or death. Fatal apoplex is admitted as the result of quite insignifi cant wounds, heart disease is attributed to chronic diarrhoea, consumption to hernia, and suicide is traced to army service in a wonderfully devious and curious way. Adjudications of the Pension Bureau are overruled in the most peremptory fashion by these special acts of Congress, since nearly all the ben ficiaries named in these bills have unsuccessfully applied to that bureau for relief. This course of special legislation operates very un-fairly. Those with certain influence or friends to push their claims secure pensions, and those who have neither friends nor influence must be content with their fate upder the general laws. It operates unfairly by increasing in numerous instances the pensions of those already on the roll, while many other more deserving cases from the lack of fortunate advocacy are obliged to be content with the sum provided by the gen The apprehension may well be entertained

that the freedom with which these private pen-sion bills are passed furnishes an inducement to fraud and imposition, while it certainly teaches the vicious lesson to our people that the treasury of the National Government invites the approach of private need. None of us should be in the least wanting in regard for the veteran soldier, and I will yield to no man in a desire to see those who defended the Government when it needed defenders liberally treated. Unfriend-liness to our veterans is a charge easily and sometime dishonestly made. I insist that the true soldier is a good citizen and that he will be satisfied with generous, fair and equal consideration for those who are worthily entitlyd to help. I have considered the pension list of the Republic a roll of honor, bearing the names inscribed by National gratitude and not by improvident and indiscriminate almsgiving. have conceived the prevention of the complete discredit which must ensue from the unreason-able, unfair and reckless granting of pensions by special acts to be the best service I can ren der our veterans. In the discharge of what seemed to me my duty as related to legislation and in the interest of all the veterans of the and in the interest of all the veterans of the Union army, I have attempted to stem the tide of improvident pension enactments, though I confess to a full share of responsibility for some of these laws that should not have been passed. I am far from denying that there are cases of

merit which can not be reached except by special enactment, but I do not believe there is member of either house of Congress who will not admit that this kind of legislation has been carried too far. I have now before me more than one hundred special pension bills, which can hardly be examined within the time alcan hardly be examined within the time al-lowed for that purpose. My aim has been at all times, in dealing with bills of this character, to give the applicant for a pension the benefit of any doubt that might arise and which balanced the propriety of granting a pension if there seemed any just foundation for the applica-tion, but when it seemed entirely outside of every rule in its nature or the price of support ing it, I have supposed I did only my duty in interposing an objection. It seems to me that it would be well if our general pension laws should be revised with a view of meeting every meritorious case that can arise. Our experence and knowledge of any existing deficiences ought to make the enactment of a complete pension code probable. In the absence of such a *evision, and if pensions are to be granted apon equitable grounds and without regard to general laws, the present methods would be

general laws, the present methods would be greatly improved by the establishment of some tribunal to examine the facts in every case and determine upon the merits of the application. The President also returned without his approval the Senate bill to grant a pension to J. B. Morton, of Nebraska, as the dependent father of Calvin Morton. The father claimed that his son was killed in battle with the Indians in the Custer massacre in 1876. The President in his message says: "His name does not appear in any record of the soldiers engaged in that battle. Considering the complete list of the casualties attending this battle nov in the War Department, it must be conceded that the death of the son of the beneficiary is far from being satisfactorily established. The claim of the father is still pending in the Pension Bureau, and perhaps with further effort more information on the subject may be obtained."

The Senate bill to pension Polly H. Smith, widow of Lieutenant J. H. Smith, Second artillery, who served in the army from 1854 to 1876, was also returned without Executive approval, on the ground that his death had no connection with the service in the army.

O'DONNELL DAMAGED.

Sensational Testimony Introduced on B half of the London Times. LONDON, July 5.—The trial in the libel suit of Mr. John O'Donnell against the Times was resumed yesterday. Attorney-General Webster, resuming the presenta-tion of the case for the defense, quoted from speeches in favor of boycotting made by Parnellite members of Parliament. He said the defense intended to prove the genuineness of the documents published in the Times, but they would not reveal who disclosed them, even though such action should result in a verdict for the plaintiff.

He then read letters with the view of showing that the league instituted the Phoenix Park murders.

Among the letters read by the Attorney-General was one from Mr. Egan, in Paris, while he was treasurer of the league, dated February, 1881, in which he said: "Mr. Parnell is here. I have spoken to him about the further advance to the fund. He has no objection. We have agreed that prompt action is called for."

Afterward Mr. Egan wrote: "Mr. Parnell accepts the offer made by B." (meaning

Brennan). Next was a most significant letter dated October, 1881, written after Mr. Parnell's arrest, by Mr. Egan in Paris, to James Carey in Dublin. He said: "I have my post sent M. (meaning Mullet, who was afterwards sentenced to penal servitude for connection with the Phœnix Park murders) £200. He will give you what you want. When will you undertake to get the work done? Give us value for our money.' The reading of this caused a sensation in

Later-The jury in the libel suit of O'Donnell ag .nst the Times, growing out of the "Paruellism and Crime" articles, returned a verdict for the Times.

The Ice Cream Season DAVID CITY, Neb., July 6 .- Thirty persons are now under the doctor's care as a result of eating ice cream in a restaurant ere Monday. All suffer from cramping of the stomach. The doctors say the ice cream had poison of some kind but are unable to tell the nature of it. The restaurant keeper is a man of experience and an old

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—At seven o'clock last evening half a dozen Armourdale boys from eight to twelve years of age were bathing in the Kaw river at the belt ling bridge, when one of their number, Willie Joient, eight years of age, was swept into

CLEVELAND AND TAMMANY.

Letter From the President on the Tammany Celebration.

NEW YORK, July 5 .- The Tammany Society yesterday celebrated for the one hundredth time the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Usually the celebration takes place in the Wigwam, but the recent fire there compelled the braves to assemble in the Academy of Music. In addition to the well-known Tammany cheiftains present, there occupied seats on the platform, as guests, Senator Vest, of Missouri; Representatives Roger Q. Mills, of Texas; Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts; James B. McCreary, of Kentucky; Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi; Benjamin F. Shively, of Indiana; Melbourne H. Ford, of Michigan; William McAdoo, of New Jersey; Governor Biggs, of Delaware; S. S. Cox, F. B. Spinola. General John Newton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Maynard and General Fitz John Porter. Many letters of regret were read from distinguished Democrats, including the following from the President: Hon. James A. Flack, Grand Sachen

DEAR SIR: I regret that I am obliged to de-cline the courteous invitation which I have re-ceived to attend the celebration by the Tammany Society of the birthday of our Republic on the fourth day of July next. The zeal and enthusiasm with which your society celebrates this day afford proof of its steadfast patriotism as well as its care for all that pertains to the advantage and prosperity of the people. I can not doubt that the renewal of a "love and e-votion to a pure Jeffersonian Democratic form of government" which you contemplate, will suggest the inquiry, whether the people are receiving all the benefits which are due them un der such a form of government. These benefits are not fully enjoyed when our citizens are un-necessarily burdened, and their earnings and incomes are uselessly diminished under the pretext of Government support.

Our Government belongs to the people. They

have decreed its purposes, and it is their clear right to demand that its cost shall be limited by frugality, and that its burden of expense shall be carefully limited by its actual needs. And yet a needless and dangerous surplus in the National treasury tells no other tale but extortion on the part of the Government and a perversion of the people's intention.

In the midst of our impetuous enterprise and

blind confidence in our destiny it is time to pause and study our condition. It is no sooner appreciated, than the connection must follow that the tribute exacted from the people should be diminished. The theories which cloud the subject, misleading honest men, and the appeals to selfish interests which deceive the un-derstanding, make the reform, which should be

easy, a difficult task.

Although those who propose a remedy for present evils have always been the friends of American labor, and though they declare their purposes to further its interests in all their efforts, yet those who oppose reform attempt to disturb our workingmen by the cry that their wages and their employment are threatened. They advocate a system which benefits certain classes of our citizens at the expense of every householder in the land—a system which breeds discontent, because it permits the duplication of wealth without corresponding additional recompense to labor, which prevents the opportunity to work by stifling production and limiting the area of our markets, and which enhances the cost of living beyond the laborers' hard earned wages. The attempt is made to divert the attention of the people from the evils of such a scheme of taxation by branding those who seek to correct these evils as free traders and enemies of our workingmen and industrial enterprises.

This is so far from the truth that there should be no chance for such deception to suc-

It behooves the American people, while they rejoice in the anniversary of the day when their free Government was declared, to also reason ogether and determine that they will not be eprived of the blessings and the benefits which their Government should afford.

Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND. Speeches were made by Senator Ves and Congressmen Mills, Cox, Collins, Mcreary, Hooker, Shively and others.

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS. athering at Baltimore, Md., of Delegates

of Over Four Hundred Clubs. BALTIMORE, Md., July 5 .- Delegates from at least 400 Democratic clubs arrived yesterday morning and presented their cre-Fayette where they received the official badge and tickets of admission to the convention. The sub-committee of the league appointed by the genereral committee were in conference all morning with the mem-bers of the National and Congressional

committees of the party.

The Academy of Music, where the convention was being held, presented an inspir-ing appearance. The exterior of the building was tastefully decorated with flags and streamers, and in the center, over the arch, was hung a large canvas, pictures of Cleveland and Thurman, and the United States coat of arms. The interior was decorated in a simple manner. Over the stage and hanging from the bottom of the hoisted curtain in graceful loops, were two immense United States flags, separating which, as a porteire, was a bandana about six feet square, looped in the middle. In the center of the stage, hanging from the flies, was a portrait of President Cleveland

in a frame of blue set with white stars. The delegations were assembled in State groups and their positions in the auditorium designated by State markers. The back of the stage was occupied by the del-egations from Maryland and the District of Columbia delegations.

On the stage were such prominent men

as Senators Gorman, Kenna, Wilson, of Maryland, Faulkner, Phillips, Thompson, Cortland B. Matson, Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana; Congressmen Townshend, of Illinois; Good and Wise, of Virginia; Tracy, of New York; Rusk, Raynor, Compton, Gibson and Shaw, of Maryland; Third Assistant Postmaster General Knott, Hon. W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania; Hon. W. H. Crain, of Texas; General Clark, clerk of the House of Repre sentatives. ·

Half an hour was spent in giving cheers as they were proposed, for President Cleveland, Thurman, Henry Watterson. Carlisle, Gorman, Governor Lee, Senator Daniels, Tammany Hall, Chauncey F. "The Goddess of Reform," Black. Cleveland, Senator Blackburn and others, and the bands alternated with "My Mary land," "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," etc.

Not Stanley But Emin Bey. ALEXANDRIA, July 5. - Zobehr Pasha thinks that the "White Pasha" seen in the region of Barghazelli is not Stanley but Emin Bey. He, Emin Pasha, told Zobehr messengers that if pressed hard he would strike for Barghazelli, where the people are hostile to the Mahdi.

BENKLEMAN, Neb., July 6 .- This section had been troubled for some time past with horse thieves and it is estimated that a hundred animals had been taken in two counties during the past year. Last Monday Sheriff Buckwald, while in the vicinity of Idalia, came upon two of the most noto rious members of the gang, John Banfield and Mike Laughlin. Both men were armed with Winchesters while the only weapon the sheriff had was his revolver but he got the drep on Laughlin and or dered him to throw up his hands. He showed fight and the sheriff shot him dead. Banfield then surrendered and was brought to town and placed in jail. The sheriff is the hero of the hour.

GETTYSBURGH.

Continuation of the Reuniou of the Blus and the Gray on the Historic Ground

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 3.-Yesterday, the second day of the reunion, opened clear and beautiful, no cloud menacing the enjoyment of the visitors, while trains with thousands of passengers rolled into the town. At ten o'clock the five regiments of Green's brigade, the Seventy-eighth. One bundred and second, Sixtieth, One hundred and thirty-seventh and One hundred and forty-ninth New York, dedicated their monuments on Culp's Hill, and immedately afterward a reunion of the brigade was held. Major-General Henry J. Slocum, who commanded the right of the Federal line during the battle, and General George S. Green, the brigade commander, addresses.

brigade, made up of the Seventy-113t, Seventy-second, Seventy-third and Seventy fourth New York regiments, met at the site of the brigade monument and held the dedicatory exercises. At 9:30 o'clock the members of the Irish brigade, composed of the Sixty-third,

At the same hour Sickles' Excelsion

Sixty-ninth and Eighty-eighth New York infantry, marched to the Catholic Church, where requiem mass for those who fell in the battle was celebrated by Fathers Suillette and Corby.

In the afternoon the business meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac was held.

At three o'clock the Society of the Army of the Potomac had its annual meet ug. and elected General Joshua Chamberlan t president for the ensuing year. A tele-gram was sent to General Sheridan congratulating him on his convalescence.

At 4:30 o'clock the grand procession moved from Center Square to the rostrum in the National Cemetery, where the exercises of reunion between the blue and the gray took place. On the rostrum the front row of chairs was occupied by General Sickles, General Beaver and General Robinson, all with crutches. General Gordon, of Georgia, General Graham, General Butterfield and Rev. Dr. Valentine, of the Southern Theological Seminary. At five o'clock General Robinson in a few brief words introduced General Sickles as the presiding officer, who addressed the veterans assembled. He was followed by Governor Gordon and others.

Third Day. GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 4.—Yesterday morning was very quiet, all seeming to us holding themselves in readiness for the exercises of the afternoon, and with the exception of the drum corps of the various G. A. R. posts, no musical organizations were visible, the veterans mostly s aving out all night and devoting the morning to sleep. The Government troops remaine t in their camp and the sleepy soldiers crawled out slowly when the reveille sounded, as the sun showed itself above

the Seminary hill. There was a strange similarity between this day and that of just twenty-five years ago. Then the armies of Meade and Lee confronted each other. So yesterday the Federal and Confederates were once more on the field and again was the one on Seminary ridge and the other on Cemetery hill. Nothing unusual occurred to break the monotony until four o'clock, when the Union and Confederates met once more at almost the same hour at which they had joined in deadly combat twenty-five years

At three o'clock the procession, composed of the same military commands as Monday, entered the National cemetery and marched past the rostrum. At the conclusion of the parade General Robinson, of New York, as presiding officer, requested Rev. Dr. Twitchell, of Hartford Conn., to open the exercises with prayer. The prayer was listened to with overed heads, and when in concluding he began the Lord's prayer the crowd

When the orator, George William Curtis, was presented, three cheers were called for by General Sharpe, and he was greeted with hearty applause at the conclusion of his oration, which occupied cousiderable time.

At night a banquet was served at the Springs Hotel. At a business meeting of the department held in the cemetery yesterday it was decided to hold next summer's encampment at this place, the time to be determined at the winter session.

CANDIDATES FOR HEMP.

The Mayor of a Kansas Town Killed and a Justice of the Peace Shot by Lawless

GEUDA SPRINGS, Kan., July 5 -Mayor Kenyon, of this city, was fatally shot and Justice Furry badly wounded by negro desperadoes yesterday afternoon. Citizens are in pursuit of the criminals and will

give them short shrift.

Three negroes, Ike David, Jim Cherry and Simmons, all of Arkansas City, opened a joint in a corn field adjoining the city yesterday morning, and all day men were seen going and coming from the place. Colonel N. C. Kenyon, mayor of the city, said at four o'clock in the afternoon:
"There is a joint over there in the corn field. I am now looking for Judge Furry to go and arrest them." He went and in a short time a report came that Colonel Kenyon was killed and Judge Furry wounded

in the leg.

This proved to be true, and in a short. time the mayor was taken in a carriage insensible to his home, shot through the abdomen, and is now dying. Judge Furry, who is a justice of the peace, was shot the leg, receiving a serious but not fatal

wound. Colonel Kenyon was a brave soldier and commanded an Illinois regiment during the war. He was recently elected mayor of this city and was one of the most honored citizens of this place and one of the best business men. The killing was done, as now reported, by Cherry, who is a desperado and will certainly be hanged at once if caught.

Telephone and telegraph messages have been sent in all directions to intersept he murderers and the citizens organized armed squads who are now in pursuit of the desperadoes, and they will be shot on sight if intercepted. The Governor of the State will be asked to offer a big reward for the murderers and especially for the apprehension of Cherry, who is reputed to be a desperado of the worst type.

It is now known that the assassing swam the Arkanses with their horses near the ferry and fled to the Territory.

The Fourth in Kansus City KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 5 .- Accidents, ote., were numerous in this city yesteriav. The sad death of little Eddie Lynch, 'we ye years of age, who was run over by a mine car, was one of the first casualties of the day. Robert Elston, the fourteenyear-old son of Coroner Elston, was accidentally shot in the thigh by another boy with a twenty-two caliber revolver. Charles Ditsch, son of ex-Captain of Police Charles L. Ditsch, was bidly burned about the face and neck by the pre n. ature discharge of an improvised cannon. Albert Litsinger, a newsboy, was severed? out on the right ankle by a seds hottle which P. C. Howard threw at William Kd. munds in a drunken brawk