Courant. County

W. E. TIMMONS, Editorand Proprietor

HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1888.

Silao. The houses were made of adobe and

on the Allan line, and had intended to leave

for England. He was taken to his room

he was fearfully bruised.

whites were fearing a massacre.

im's new repeating gun, which fires sixty rounds a minute.

ROBERT H. COWDREY, Union Labor can

didate for the Presidency, has issued his

one farthing damages at London recently. He was accused of pulling Sir George

Chetwynd's horses by the Licensed Victual-

THE LATEST.

Colorado, Tex., June 29.-The man who

robbed the Ballinger and San Angelo stage

ast Saturiay was arrested here last night

by Sheriff Ware and Deputy McMurray.

He turns out to be a gambler named John

Gray, who was around here last winter. He struck the railroad at Sweet Water,

where he hired a horse and rode to Colo-

rado. The officers were on the watch for

him, and arrested him while eating supper

in a restaurant. He made no resistance

nor denied the crime. On searching him

\$158 in cash was recovered and the six shooter that he borrowed at San Angelo.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 29.-Hon.

ohn I. Martin and P. W. Fauntleroy, the

St. Louis criminal lawyers, came here yes-

terday and made an appeal to Governor

Hugh Mottram Brooks, alias Maxwell, sen-

enced to be hanged July 11. Their appeal

was unsuccessful, as the Governor refused

to grant the respite. There is but a mere

chance for Maxwell, and that lies in an ap-peal to the Governor for a commutation of

ernor will hear that plea Monday, July 9.
BALTIMORE, Md., June 29.—While A. D.

Lafton, a farmer at Fiorence, Howard

County, was working in a field yesterday afternoon, his wife being absent from

nome, a ten-year-old boy who had been left

n charge of their two babies, ran to him

and said the throats of the children had

been cut by a strange man. One of the children is dead, but the other will recov-

er. The boy is suspected of having com-

WILLOW SPRINGS, Mo., June 29 .- David

Bunch and Henry Thompson McEntyre,

two substantial farmers living in Shannon

County, twelve miles from the county seat,

had a dispute about some wheat a few days

ago, and yesterday Bunch secreted himself

in the fence corner with a Winchester rifle

and shot and killed McEntyre as he en-

tered the field to work. Bunch was cap-

TOPEKA, Kan., June 30.—The Governor has commissioned the following justices of

the peace for Grant County under the law

relating to the organization of new coun-

ies: For Sherman township, G. A. San-

born and A. J. Crum; for Howard town-

ship, John Cooer and James A. Kitchen;

for Thomas township, Ben Morris and T.

B. Dehart; for Sherman township, David

CHICAGO, June 39 .- A gentleman just re-

turned from Colorado, speaking of crop

prospects, said that corn in Eastern Colo

rado, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois

could not look better. In Western Kansas

where they had a failure last year, the

outlook was superb. The roads were mud-

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grown without irrigation. The wheat crop

was much improved and the grass crop something wonderful. Even the high hills

between Kansas and the Rocky mountains

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Holmes and W. H. Chown.

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He will be taken to San Angelo.

letter of acceptance.

ers' Gazette.

NUMBER 40.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

Bur little business was transacted in the But little business was transacted in the Senate on the 25th. In executive session Judge John F. Phillips, of Kansas City, was confirmed as United States Judge for the Western district of Missouri, and ex-Senator Thomas S. Maxey for the Western district of Texas.....The House did but little business, a quorum being more easily found at the bulletin boards to hear the news from Chicago than in the halls of legislation.

THE Senate on the 25th proceeded with the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, but a quorum not being present adjourned....The House resumed consideration of the Public Land bill, and not being able to secure a quorum adjourned.

In the Senate on the 27th, after routine business, the River and Harbor bill was taken up and considered until adjournment... The features of the House proceedings were the passage of the Land bill and renewal of the con-sideration of the Tariff bill. Very little progress was made and at five o'clock the House

In the Senate on the 28th the Pension Committee reported back eight vetoed pension bills with the recommendation that they pass. The Army Appropriation bill was also reported and the River and Harbor bill considered at some length. Senators Sherman. Allison. Manderson, Colquitt and Berry were appointed a committee to attend the Cincinnati Centennial Exposition. The Army Appropriation bil was then considered until adjournment ... The House took up the Tariff bill and its considera-tion drifted into a political debate. The con-ference report on the Diplomatic bill was agreed to and the House adjourned.

The Senate on the 29th further consid-

ered the Army Appropriation bill, but failed to reach a vote on its passage. A joint resolution extending certain appropriations thirty days passed...After a conference report the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill and a long debate ensued. Th House agreed to the Senate joint resolution ex-tending certain appropriation thirty days, an at the evening session passed twenty-seven pension bills and adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES. THE President was formally notified on the 26th of his renomination to the Chief

Magistracy.
The President has nominated Oscar E. Rea, of Dakota, to be register of the land office at Bismarck, D. T.; William D. Myers, of Missouri, to be agent for the Indians of the Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita agency, in the Indian Territory.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GARLAND has gone to a quiet resort on the Chesapeake bay for a few days' rest.

SENATOR EDMUNDS is reported as saying that he is satisfied that the charges against Melville W. Fuller, which are unknown, so far as the public are concerned, are unfounded and malicious, and that the committee at the next meeting will probably

report the nomination favorably.

THE President attended the commencement of the University of Virginia at

Charlottesburg on the 27th.

THE Postmaster-General has removed twenty post-office inspectors. This was made necessary by the reduced appropriation for this service for the fiscal year beginning July 1. Ten more will also be re-

THE President has allowed the act to allow the Paris, Choctaw & Little Rock railroad to go through the Indian Territory to become a law without his signs

REPUBLICAN Senators have expressed an opinion that the vetoing power so extensively used by the President is a dangerous use of his prerogative. THE contemplated removal of General

Sheridan from Washington was postponed temporarily because of rain.

THE total number of Presidential postoffices in operation (per department report for July 1, 1888,) is 2.502; increase during the year, 166; aggregate allowance for salaries of Presidential postmasters for the next fiscal year, \$4,202,400; increase, \$322.-100; total gross receipts of Presidential post-offices for the year ended March 31, \$38,498,721; increase, \$3.321,559.

THE Secretary of State has officially called the attention of the British Minister to the case of the American ship Bridgewater, unlawfully seized by the customs officials of the Dominion of Canada a year ago and detained for eighty-one days at

THE Secretary of the Treasury has accepted \$315,000 of four per cent. registered bonds at 128.

THE President has accepted the resignation of Lieutenant Emery H. Taunt, of the navy, who was convicted by court martial in November, 1887, of absence from duty without leave, and of disobedience of or ders, and sentenced to dismissal.

THE large water main between George town and Washington broke the other morning leaving the fashionable section of the capital without water. THE internal revenue collections of the

past eleven months were over \$5,000,000 larger than the same time last year.

THE EAST. THE New York Prohibitionists' meeting at Syracuse adopted a platform and nominated a State ticket, headed by W. Martin Jones, of Rochester, for Governor.

MISS ANNIE MILLER and the wife of Ber jamin B. Odell, Jr., were drowned at Newburgh, N. Y., by their yacht being struck by a steamer recently.

MRS. CHIARI CIGNARILA was carried into court at New York recently and sentenced by Recorder Smyth to be hanged August hanged on the same day. This makes three executions that day, Giblin being the third. 17. Dan Lyons was also sentenced to

At the Yale exercises at New Haven. Conn., on the 26th, General Sherman and many other celebrities were present, including the oldest graduate—from the class of 1815. Justice Stanley Mathews, of the United States Supreme Court, delivered an address on "The Judicial Power of the United States."

H. Hodges, Son & Co., manufacturers of straw goods in New York and at Monson, Mass., in the latter place under the style of Fay, Peck & Co., have failed. Their liabilities are reported as from \$60,000 to

THE New York Tribune sets into Judges Krekel and Philips. The former is arraigned as an attorney for the James boys, and the latter for carrying around in the pockets of his friends the resignation of the former for several weeks to be presented conditionally.

CONGRESSMAN GROUT has been unanimously renominated by the Republicans of the Second Vermont district.

THE revolver shooting match for \$1,000 between Payne and Bennett at New York has been decided by Referee John S. Shepard in favor of Bennett.

A mass meeting was held in the Academy of Music, New York, on the 28th, to ratify the renomination of President Cleveland. Hon. John G. Carlisle was the principal speaker. THE second meeting of the Republican campaign was held in the Metropolitan

Opera House at New York on the The National ticket was ratified. Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan, and Robert G. Ingersoll were the principal speakers. FIRE the other night destroyed the screen house, coal house, ore house and other departments of the Isabella furnace,

at Isabella Station, Chester County, Pa.,

together with valuable machinery. Loss

over \$50,000. THE WEST.

MRS. MAGGIE Ross and Maud Burmeister were suffocated to death by a fire at St. Paul, Minn., recently.

Ar Chicago during the convention it has transpired that ex-Mayor M. A. Smith, of Philadelphia, while taking a bath, had his room entered by a sneak thief, who stole a dramond stud valued at \$600 and a gold watch and chain valued at \$500. The police have the matter in hand.

FIRE at Ft. Apache, N. M., recently destroyed the entire quartermaster and com-missary supplies. Estimated loss, includng buildings, \$100,000.

APPLICATION has been made and granted at Minneapolis, Minn., for a receiver for the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway at the suit of Henry Siebert, trustee for the Central Trust Company of New York.

The Democrats of the Second Kansas

District have nominated John T. Burris, of Olathe, to run against Funston. THE Democratic committee of notification waited on Judge Thurman at Columbus. O., on the 28th. In his reply the Judge

nighly praised the administration of President Cleveland. THE State convention of the Iowa Union Labor party recently choose Presidentia electors and nominated the following State officers: Secretary of State, J. B. Vincent; Auditor, E. M. Farnsworth; Treasurer

James Rice; Attorney-General, J. M. Williamson. Congressmen Weaver and Anderson were indorsed as candidates for re election. THE Republicans of the Twentieth Illinois district have nominated G. W. Smith

o succeed George R. Thomas. STATE SENATOR D. S. HALL has been nomi nated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third Minnesota district.

THE official canvass of the vote of the Oregon Congressional election resulted as follows: Hermann, Republican, 32,820; John M. Geary, Democrat, 25.413; George M. Miller, Prohibition, 1,974. Hermann's plurality,

THEODORE CASTOR, a farmer, was attacked on his way home from Kingston, Iowa, the other night by three brothers, named Drost, who demanded his money. He shot one dead, fatally wounded another

and thinks he hit the third, who escaped. Suit has been commenced at Chicago by J. B. Mayo and Franklin Spencer, stocknolders of the American Exchange Nacompel him to refund to the bank \$-99,200. The suit is an outgrowth of the celebrated June wheat deal in 1887, which wrecked the Cincinnati Fidelity Bank and E. L.

Harper. FATHER F. X. WENNINGER, for more than fifty years a prominent Jesuit missionary, died recently in Cincinnati. RAINS about Oakland, Ill., recently did

\$25,000 damage to crops. Many fences and houses were washed away. WETMORE & BAKER, dry goods merchants of St. Paul and Excelsior, Minn., have

made an assignment. J. W. Tousley, a real estate dealer, assigned at Minneapolis, Minn., recently. His assets were about \$50,000 and liabili-

THE brass workers' strike at Cincinnati has been declared off. The men quit work several weeks ago for a reduction in hours, but for want of support the strike has come

Two young girls were drowned near Freedom, Ill., recently, while trying to cross a swollen stream. By the explosion of a boiler, in a saw

mill near Vandalia, Ill., the other day two men were blown to pieces. THE Rosedale propeller, which left En

gland some time ago, arrived safely at Chicago recently, having made the voyage across the Atlantic and through the Lakes She will for the future run between Toronto and Port Arthur.

THE SOUTH.

THE other morning a southbound train from Montgomery to Mobile, Ala., went through a small bridge a mile north of Tensas and the engine, baggage car, postal and two passenger cars and one sleeper be came a total wreck. Engineer John Morgan, Fireman Sam Williams and two tramps were killed; Mail Agent Davis, danger ously hurt; Baggage Master Taylor and four passengers slightly injured.

THE Catholic Knights of St. John in their recent convention at Louisville, Ky., thanked President Cleveland for his jubilee gift to Pope Leo.

A RAIN storm, at times approaching a deluge, fell to the depth of ten inches and seventy-eight hundredths in two days at Mobile, Ala., recently.

TATE, the embezzling Treasurer of Ken-

tucky, is said to be in Canada. THE Pikesville arsenal, near Baltimore, Md., has been transformed into the Con-

federate Soldiers' Home. A DEPUTY marshal named Tremmel has been killed by moonshiners in Montgomery County, Ark. The revenue officers had destroyed three distilleries, but were am-

bushed on their return. MICHAEL HIGHLAND fell into a well on which he was working at Vinita, I. T., recently, and died in a few hours.

A shocking affair occurred recently near Marly, Tenn. Wendell Whitcomb was at his barn killing rats with a shotgun. He fired a charge at one of the vermin, but the missiles went wide of the mark towards dy in Colorado, and good corn was to be the porch of his house, where his two young daughters were sitting. The shot struck killing one instantly and fatally

wounding the other. Hogs and cattle in and about St. Tammany, La., are dying by wholesale of a disease resembling tuberculosis. No remedy for the disease is known.

DISPATCHES from Mexico report 1,500 KANSAS STATE NEWS. lives lost by the recent floods at Leon and

PATENTS lately issued to Kansas inventthe soaking rains caused over 2,000 of them to fall, which was the principal cause of rs: Animal trap, William Deve'l and W. Devoll, near St. Mary's; grate, John the loss of life. The damage amounted to \$2,000,000 and the distress was extreme. A. Floyd, Paola; bag lock, Thomas W. THE steamer Werra, which went ashore Harrison, Topeka; evaporating pan, Thom-

at Dungeness recently, on her way from Bremen to New York, has been hauled off. as Mackemson, Mound City. WILLIAM MITCHELL, prominently con-nected with the Young Men's Christian Forest fires near the Gulf of Bothnia, Sweden, were reported to have destroyed \$5,000,000 worth of property. An extended drought was the cause of the fires.

Association of Salina, who was attending the assembly at Ottawa was drowned the DEFAULTER PITCHER of the Union Bank other evening while boating in the Marais of Providence, R. I., was arrested at Mont-real on the 26th. He had bought a ticket

des Cygnes.

ABOUT one hundred emigrants from Switzerland en route to Logan County, where it is said they have invested largely To England. He was taken to his room and cash notes amounting to \$700,000 were found on him. He took his arrest coolly.

TEMPLE, the American bicyclist, met with a serious accident while practicing at Amsterdam, Holland, recently. He was going at top speed, when he fell from his bicycle, striking the ground heavily. He was going at top speed, when he fell from his bicycle, striking the ground heavily. He was going at top speed, when he fell from his bicycle, striking the ground heavily. bicycle, striking the ground heavily. He peared to be a sturdy set of people.

lay insensible four hours. He vomited and was delirious. No bones were broken, but William Lindley four miles southwest of Howard, setting fire to and consum-THE North German Lloyd steamer Wer- ing the building and contents, conra, from Bremen for New York, which sisting of four horses and harness, corn, recently went ashore at Dungeness, but hay and machinery.

SECRETARY MOHLER, of the State Board was assisted off and taken to Southampton and placed in dry dock, after being exam ined and found all right, sailed for New York.

Agriculture, who recently returned from a trip to McPherson County, reports York. JOHN I. ROGERS, secretary of the joint and averaging twenty bushels or more per committee on base-ball rules, announces acre; oats a fair crop, well filled but short that the committee has unanimously voted straw; hay an average and corn a good to take bases on balls from the error stand and growing nicely.

column. The base on balls will remain as column. The base on balls will remain as a factor in the earned runs.

Nine Government officials of Seoul, whom the Ingails' letter, first published in Nine Government officials of Seoul, Corea, have been beheaded in the streets by the populace. Foreigners have taken refuge at the Consulates. The outbreak is attributed to Chinese instigation.

The Chilcat Indians of Alaska are reported insolent and troublesome. In a row with a party of prospectors the chief was killed when his followers demanded the the convention when it was handed to him, killed, when his followers demanded the and as it contained information intended who was escorting the prospectors. The Chilcats finally killed George and the chairman of the delegation. Governor Osborne, after reading the letter gave it to THE recent Presidential election in Mexa messenger to return to Mr. Bonebrake.

THE monsoon rains of India are a fort-THE monsoon rains of India are a fort-night overdue owing to the deflection of known as "One-eyed" Riley while intoxithe current to Burmah, where heavy rain has fallen for ten days. The crop prospects in Bengal, especially as regards rice, are extremely serious on account of the drought. Prices are rising.

The Marieon freight depot and adjoining THE Mexican freight depot and adjoining to where the negro was, when he assaulted buildings in Paso del Norte were burned the the officer, overpowered him and compelled other night. About seventy freight cars were also destroyed, a large amount of freight being burned. Loss about \$200,000. PRINCE EERDINAND has remitted the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Major Popoff, who was convicted of complicity in Bentley in the side and fatally wounding arrest the negroes opened fire, shooting Bentley in the side and fatalty wounding the frauds in the Bulgarian War Office.

THE London Daily News says that the
French Government has purchased Max-Martin. The negroes were finally cap-

ox the 26th patents were granted the Gustavus F. Kimball, of Topeka, for a blank attachment to tympan sheets for printing envelopes: Thomas W. Gilroy, of Parsons, for a weather strip; Jonas R. Smith, of Newton, for a salve.

THE Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land-office in the case of Elijah Stoddard vs. Eu McClosky, on appeal the latter involving a homestead entry made at the Larned land-office, in favor of Elijah Stoddard.

AT Kinsley the other morning as the annon ball express on the Santa Fe road was taking water another train, which was one hour late, rushed into the depot at a thirty-five mile rate. The engineer of the running train seeing the danger applied the air brakes, but was unsuccessful in stopping it and a collision resulted which did much damage to the train, but fortunately no one was seriously injured.

THE annual readjustment of the salaries of Presidential postmasters has just been completed and the following are the rates where changes have been made in Kansas: Abilene. \$2,300: kansas City, \$2,200; Armourdale, \$1,400; Ashland, \$1,400; Augusta. \$1,300; Belleville, \$1 500; Chanute, \$1,700; Coffey ville, \$1,5.0: Colby, \$1,400; Coldwater, \$1, 200: Concordia, \$1,900; Dighton, \$1,400; Emporia, \$2,600; Galena, \$1,300; Garden peal to the Governor for a commutation of entence to life imprisonment. The Gov-Holton, \$1,700; Hutchinson, \$2,400; Junction City, \$1,900; Larned, \$2,000; Lincoln, \$1,500; Lyons, 1.700; McPherson, \$2,100; Mankato, \$1,500; Marion, \$1,700; Meade Center, \$1,400; Mound City, \$1,100; Neodesha, \$1,100; Ness City, \$1,500; Nickerson, \$1,200; Norton, \$1,400; Oberlin, \$1,700; Peabody, \$1,700; Pittsburg, \$1,600; Pratt, \$1,-500; St. John, \$1,200; Salina, \$2,400; Scott \$1,400; Smith Center, \$1,200; Stockton, \$1, 400; Syracuse, \$1,300; Wichita, \$3,100; Winfield, \$2,400. The salaries of the offices at Caldwell, Harper, Kinsley, Medicine Lodge, Solomon and Washington have each been reduced \$100.

FROM all parts of Kansas come reports of abundance of rain. It is claimed that if the cattle of Kansas were formed in single file they would reach

from Atchison to New York. Some conscience-stricken individual re-cently sent the treasurer of Shawnee County \$80 to credit to the "conscience The letter juclosing it was mailed at Los Angeles, Cal. A few days later th same party sent a letter to Judge Foster at Topeka containing \$20 with the request that it be paid to R. W. Ludington, of Lawrence.

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Estab ished, Butte, Logan County, Frederick Nitzche, postmaster; Horanif, Wyandotte County, Thomas Horan, postmaster; Wagstaff, Miami County, Abraham Rohrer, postmaster; Youngtown, Miami County, Azariah H. Harborn, postmaster. Secretary Vilas bas affirmed the de-

cision of the Commissioner of the General Land-office in the case of the homestead entry contest case between Lucy A. Mur phy and George Despane, involving the outhwest quarter of section thirty-two, township twenty-nine, range twenty-seven, west, Garden City land district. The Des pane homestead entry was canceled be cause at the time of making it he was liv ing upon and claiming another tract under the pre-emption law. The Commissioner The Commissioner therefore awarded the homestead claim to the contestant, Miss Murphy.

SIX MONTHS' BUSINESS.

Bradstreet and Dun on Business For the First Half of 1888

Business as Good as Might Be Expected Under the Circumstances-Commercial Failures.

A Sharp Corner in Coffee-The Price Nearly Doubles-Grand Crops in the West.

New York, June 33.-Special telegrams to Bradstreet's from leading trade centers report general business practically un-changed during the week. Duliness and slight decreases are noted at Philadelphia, St. Louis, Galveston and New Orleans, while rains in Louisiana and Texas have checked trade some. Kansas City, Chicago, Louisville and Omaha announce a nore active distribution in some lines

Mercantile collections are quite irregular and there is no special change at promi-nent financial centers. Funds continue easy. Although there is some decline at the West in the demand for New York exchanges, the ra'es still favor the metropo-

In spite of rate cutting by the trunk lines and continued unfavorable reports regarding the granger roads, the New complete stagnation of speculation pre-venting any definite movements. Bonds are steady in anticipation of an invest-ment demand after July 1. Money at New York is very easy and the July changes and disbursements have little or no in-There were 1.653,197 bushels of wheat

and flour exported from the United States this week and 436,268 bushels of Indian corn, bringing the totals for the year ended to-day to 121,101,059 bushels of wheat and 21,831,877 bushels of corn. The decline in tioning to the present incumbent, General letter until it appeared in the News, each supposing the other had it."

This was the last known or seen of the the shipments of the former is 20 per cent. In the shipments of the latter 50 per cent. No. 2 red wheat closed at 89 cents delivered, or seven. eighths of a cent lower on the week; corn at 54 cents delivered, a decrease of three-fourths of a cent; oats at 35, from seven-eighths to 1½ cents higher. At St. Louis, Kansas C.ty and Omeha cattle prices tend downward and the markets are dull. There is a good demand for nogs at the cities last named with lighter offerings, but no material change in prices. The week's rains have furnished an excellent planting and growing season for tobacco, and the Kentucky crop is doing well except in the barley district where successive delays and short supp'y of plants have reduced the supply to about two-thirds of the contemplated

acreage.

Bradstreet's report of failures throughout following Kansas inventors: Charles M. the United States for six months ended Garrison, of Wichita, for means for utiliz-to-day, shows 5,254, against 5,575 last year, ing the current form of running water; and as compared with larger totals in each preceding year until 1882. The aggregate of liabilities is \$65,000,000—a gain of about \$12,000,000—but the percentage of assets to liabilities this year is 53 as compared with 48 a year ago.

DUN'S REPORT. New York, June 30 .- R. G. Dun & Co. in their review of trade say: "The half year closes with a volume of business at this date about 10 per cent. smaller than that of last year, but larger than that of previous The general complaint that business is dull means that the reaction from the greater activity of a year ago, and from the confident expectations of last winter is more keenly felt. To very many traders who bought largely in their overconfidence, the shrinkage brings serious losses or actual embarrassment, and to this cause is mainly due the increase noted during recent months in the number of failure. For the past quarter failures number 2,241 in the United States, against 1.905 for the same quarter last year and in Canada 343 against 315. In amount of liabilities there is also an increase in the United States of \$29,229,350 against \$22,976,-330 last year, but a decrease in Canada of \$2,781,694 against \$3,207,986 last year.

"The report of failures for the half year ending June 30 is more favorable than the statement for the last quarter, showing but a slight increase in number in the United States, and a decrease in the magnitude of liabilities in Canada as follows: United States, 1888, first half, failures 5,189, liabilities \$65,114,159. [Canada, failures 872, liabilities \$7,812,422; 1887, first balf, United States, failures 4 912, liabilities \$55,138,092; Canada, failures 721, habilities \$10,693,015."

New York. June 30.-The brokers in the coffee market were filled with consterna tion yesterday morning by the springing of the sharpest corner ever worked in the coffee exchange. The bulls had effected a complete corner in spot coffee, and when the operators having June coffee to deliver attempted to buy it they found that it was all held by S. Gruner & Co. and Crossman Brothers, who represented the bull clique, and in the first hour the price advanced 51/4 cents a pound, opening with a sale at 128/4 cents and advancing to 13 cents on the first call on sales of 1,250 bags. After the call it rose one cent at a time till noon, when 18 cents were bid and no coffee found for sale. The pool brokers intimated that the outstanding contracts would be settled at 20 cents a pound. In the afternoon the corner was continued, but a settling price was fixed on by brokers for the bull houses making transactions at 21 and 21.05 cents per pound—an advance of 8.05 points since the opening. The brokers claim that the short interest is very small.

CHICAGO, June 30 .- A gentleman just returned from Colorado, speaking of crop prospects, said that corn in Eastern Colo rado, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois could not look better. In Western Kansa, where they had a failure last year, the cutlook was superb. The roads were muddy in Colorado, and good corn was to be seen in the eastern part of the State, grown without irrigation. The wheat crop was much improved and the grass crop something wonderful. Even the high hills between Kansas and the Rocky mountains were green with grass. He believed there would be the old yield of 23,000,000 bushels of corn this year.

MORE KANSAS LYNCHINGS.

Two Negroes Lynched in Labette County— Ottawa County Also Furnishes Quota. Parsons, Kan., June 28 - John Risbee

and Wyley Lee, two colored men, who were arrested at Chetopa Tuesday evening for shooting City Marshal William Bent-ley and Deputy Ed Martin, were lyached yesterday morning at two o'clock by a mob-of several hundred citizens of Chetepa. The prisoners were in the hands of Sheriff Wilson and a guard, who endeavored to take them to the county jail at Oswego on the north-bound Missouri, Kansas & Texas passenger train about midnight, but the streets were full of excited and angry people, who notified him that the prisoners must not be taken out of town until a preliminary examination was held. Wilson telegraphed to the county attorney, and returned to the city and placed the prisoners in the City Hall. In the meantime the crowd in the streets swelled by the additions of bundreds, who learning of the trouble, flocked in from the country; armed with shotguns and whatever weap-ons they sould find. The streets were packed full of people for a distance of three squares on each side of the places

where the prisoners were. About 12:30 o'clock a report was circulated through the crowd that Deputy Marshal Martin had just died from his wounds, and Marshal Bentley was dying. The crowd became wild with rage, and threats of lynching were freely made. Shariff Wilson doubled the guard over the prisoners, who, struck with terror, begged him

to protect them. About one o'clock a mysterious mowing was noticed in the crowd and a few moments later the electric light was suddenly extinguished and a moment later somebody in the crowd in front of the City Mall shouted: "They are coming.". The crewd. gave way, and a company of about 200 men. filed through it and up the stairs into the City Hall. Sheriff Wilson fought desperately to protect his prisoners and severely wounded one of the mob in the face by a blow from his revolver. He and his guard were soon overpowered and the mob had possession.

The prisoners were handcuffed together and had crouched down under the table. They begged most piteously for mercy, but the mob was determined to do its work. A few moments were granted to them to say a prayer, and they fell on their knees and prayed most earnestly.

At two o'clock they had finished their prayers, and the mob seized them again and rushed them out of the City Hall into the Chetopa Statesman office adjoining. The window on the north side of the room was kicked out, and the doomed men carried and stood in it. The ropes were tied to a piece of timber, and suddenly the men jumped forward, while an involuntary exclamation of borror came from the crowd. The men dropped back against the side of the building, with their faces toward the crowd and their feet about three feet from

he ground. Risbee's neck was broken by the fall and he died without a struggle, but Lee was slowly strangled to death. He was handcuffed to Risbee, and made a desperate effort to raise his hands to catch the rope, but Risbee's weight held them down. His igue protruded from his mouth and sight was most ghastly and revolting. The crowd slowly dispersed leaving them hanging, and it was not until nine o'clock in the morning, on the arrival of the coroner,

that they were cut down. The crime for which they suffered death was committed Tuesday evening. Risbee, while intoxicated, rede his horse into a barber-shop belonging to a colored man named Weir, who swore out a warrant for his arrest for disturbing the peace. Marshal Bontley took the warrant and attempted to arrest him, but Risbee overpowered him and beat him in a severe manner.

Bentley returned to the City Hall and deputized ex-Marshal Martin to assist him to make the arrest. They returned to the western part of the city, where Risbee was, and told him that they had come to take him, as they had a warrant for him. Risbee immediately drew a revolver and fired at Bentley. The ball struck him to fall immediately. Martin was shot in the back by Lee and fell. The two men advanced toward the prostrate men, discharging their revolvers at them. Five balls struck Martin and three Bent ley. Two bullets entered Martin's breast just below the collar-bone, while a third took effect in the left breast near the heart. The others struck his arm and side. His wounds are regarded fatal. Bentley's worst wound is in his forehead, but the ball glanced around to the left ear, and it is not considered fatal. The assassins fied to the residence of Lee's mother near by, where they were arrested. LYNCHING IN OTTAWA COUNTY.
MINNEAPOLIS, Kan., June 28.—At two

o'clock this morning a party of forty or fifty masked men from Fountain township, this (Ottawa) county, neighbors of Mike Dorsey, who was murdered in his bed a few days ago by Chubb McCarthy, came into this city and with sledges and a bar of railroad iron proceeded to break down the doors of the jail where McCarthy was confined. The outside and one door were broken open and then, finding greater resistance than they expected, they overpowered the jailer and compelled him to open McCarthy's cell. McCarthy was taken out, bound, removed to the Geisen bridge across the Solomon river, about three miles from town, and then hanged. The mob was well organized, heavily armed and quiet. The city marshal, hearing the noise, went toward the jail, but was stopped by the guards and held up until the mob got away with the prisoner. The sheriff was kept in his room by armed guards. Citizens who were on the streets were held as prisoners until the mob got away.

Pork Packing. CINCINNATI, June 28. - The Price Current says: "Packing for the week was 185,000 hogs against 165,000 a year ago. The total is 2,815,000 hogs packed in the West since March 1 against 2,825,000 a year ago, and the quality is well maintained and pares well with other years. Prices during the week have been somewhat varying, closing about the same as a week ago at most centers. So far as we can judge of the outlook for the supply of hogs the coming month it appears likely to not vary greatly as compared with last year with chances not favorable to an increased number."

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

OFTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

KNITTIN' AT TH' STOCKIN'.

Gosh! But Phebe did look sweet! Scrumptious? I should say so. Hed her ha'r all fixed in kinks That I wished 'ud stay so. Thumpin' on th' floor my hoofs Went, ez I sot rockin'; She jis' made the yarn-ball hum Knittin' at th' stockin'.

Work was never my bes' holt, Ain't thet kind o' chicken.
'Druther set 'n lis' to Pheeb's Needles clickin', clickin' Watch her fingers an' her face, Ez I went on rockin,'

An' she never once looked up-Knittin' at th' stockin'. "Pheeb." at las' I sez. sez I. With my heart a-thumpin'. 'Well, what is it, Ab?" sez she. "Mayn't I tell you sumpin'?"
"Lawsey! What you got to say?

Better go on rockin'

Reckon I don't keer," she said, Knittin' at th' stockin'. "Waal, I know a feller, Pheeb, What 'ud like to marry, 'N he'd like to marry you, Sartain ez Old Harry." Then my breath jis' lost its grip, Worse I went to rockin', "Is he han'sum?—rich?" sez she,

Knittin' at th' stockin'. Gee! But wasn't I sot back! Rich? Good lookin'! S I jis' put on style in clo'es Thet I worked in Monday!
"Guess he's neether, Pheeb," sez I,
Ruther narvous rockin';

"No-I dassant-'taint no use, Things looks blue 'n yeller; Thers no hope fur me—I mean,
Fur that other feller."
"Ab, I knowed that you meant you, Sure ez you'se a rockin'.
Ain't you fibbin' now?' sez she,
Knittin' at th' stockin'.

'Dassent tell his name." sez she,

"Pheeb, you hit th' post first shot." "Why," sez she, "thet's funny."
"Funny! Pheeb, now won't you be Mine in matrimunny? "Yes," sed she, 'n then I jumped, Left the chair a-rockin',

'N I kissed her on th' lips. Ez she toed thet stockin' -A. W. Bellaw, in Tid-Bits.

A PEACEMAKER.

How a Three Years' Feud Was Brought to an End.

The mountaineer of Tennessee is a curious combination. He is ignorant, but courteous; unlearned, but sharp; poverty-poor, but open-handed; suspicious and cunning, yet scorning any unfair advantage. He is shiftless, but virtuous; most always a sinner, as the word goes, yet holding to some of the commandments with a grip more tenacious than a Christian's. I have eaten his hoe-cake and possum, slept before his rude fire-place, walked and hunted with him; studied him from all sides, and yet he is as much of an enigma as the day I first saw him.

One evening, after a hard day's climb in the mountains beyond Athens, I came upon a log cabin near the road. I said evening because every thing after twelve is "evening" in the South. It was about five o'clock in the afterno A man sat on a log at the door smoking and whittling, three children were playing about, and a woman sat on the door sill with elbows on her knees and her face in her hands. As I came near the man looked up and said:

"Howdy, stranger?" The woman slowly lifted a face the color of a sunflower, gazed at me for half a minute, and then added:

"Howdy?" The children sat down on a log in a bashful way, each sucking a finger, and Jim, let's fix fur a hunt to-morrer. I the father pocketed his knife, knocked got track of a b'ar yesterday up yere a

the ashes from his pipe, and continued: piece.' "Make yerself right to hum, stranger. Children, bring the gourd, and you, Jen, hunt up a bite to eat."

I explained that all I asked was drink of water and some information about the route, but he spoke up with considerable energy: "You must stop with us to-night.

There's no other place for ten miles whar' they are fixed to take you in." I demurred and he insisted, and I finally sat down beside him. We had

scarcely begun a conversation, when the woman looked up and drawled: "Say, Hi."

"What?"

"Better git yer gun." "Why?" "'Cause Robinson's coming?"

The man rose up, passed the woman and the next moment came out with a rifle in his hands. He stood on the log and looked down the road, and as I cast my eyes in that direction I saw a man leave the road and take to a tree.

"Yes, that's Robinson;" muttered my host. "Stranger, you'd better squat! Children, by low! Jen, look out fur yourself."

I sat down on the ground beside the log, while the children took cover on the other side. The woman never

"Who is Robinson and what does he want?" I finally asked.

"Lives down on the creek and wants to shoot me," was the calm reply. "He's getting yer range, Hi!" marked, rather than exclaimed, the

Next moment a bullet whistled over my head and the report of Robinson's rifle came to our ears.

"He couldn't hit a barn at the end of a gun!" muttered Hi, who stood with

rifle ready to raise to his face. There was a long silence, and then he stepped down and said:

Guess we'd better go in, stranger. Robinson's an onery skunk, and is probably creepin' up on us for a clusser | who agrees with everybody;" and of a shot. Jist don't mind us, but make tyrant, "the other version of someyerself ter hum."

The door had not been shut to after s as we entered the cabin when a bullet struck it. This aroused the spirit of the woman, and she exclaimed:

"There, Hi Skivens, didn't I allus say Robinson was a coward?" "Yes, you allus did."

"And you hev got to wipe him out?"
"Yes, I hev. Tain't no use puttin' up with him no moah."

"Have you and Robinson been at this down.

"Bout three years." "It's what they call a feud, is it?" "That's the name, I guess. I'd have had him twice if my gun hadn't missed fire, and he's hit me once.'

"Only a trifle, though," added the woman, as if I would regard the wound as a stain upon his honor.

"I'd like to see the man as could kill pop!" exclaimed the oldest child, a girl of ten. "Go long, Nancy, and take that with

you!" said the mother, as she bestowed sound cuff on the ear. Robinson now fired a bullet through

the only front window and uttered a war-whoop. "Goin' to stand it?" queried the woman, as she looked over to her hus-

band. "In course not. Stranger, I'm sorry for this muss. That ornery Robinson has took advantage of your bein' here to raise a furse. Don't blame it on to

I excused him and asked him for the orign of the feud. He could not give a the animal substances will be consumed clear reason, and after ten minutes' argument he consent to let me go out and talk with Robinson. I opened the door, waved the only white cloth the woman could find in the house, and soon after went out. Robinson was behind a tree across the road.

"Howdy, stranger?" he queried as l came up. "Has Hi surrendered?" When I told him I had come to act as a peacemaker he laughed the idea to

"Didn't he tell a hull bar-room full of fellers at Athens that he could put me on my back?" he howled.

"And what else?" "Didn't he call me a sassafrax-chewer, and make fun of my shootin'!"

I went back to Hi, and he roared out-"Didn't he brag of how he could out: | ishable. jump me?"

"What else?" "Didn't he say we run off durin' the

I went back to Robinson, and just as darkness settled down I patched up a truce. He was to come into the cabin and talk matters over, being guaranteed protection. When we entered Hi sat on the edge of the bed, rifle in hand. The two men glared at each other a minute, and neither the wife nor children seemed to have a quicker heartin a corner, went over to Hi with extended hand, and said:

"We've bin onery long 'nuff. I know you kin out-wrastle me."

"Yes, we've bin powerful onery," replied Hi. "I allus knowed you could out-jump me."

"And I chewed sassafrax."

"And we run off durin' the war." getting supper, and it wasn't ten minutes before Robinson was trotting one of the children on his knee and saying: case there is an advantage in first

to take arter both of ye. Wife hevin' any chills this summer?" And the pioneer, whose rifle was at

half cock and only two feet away, re-

plied: "Purty fa'r child, as they run. No, Jen isn't chillin' any this sezun. Say,

And they went off together in the morning before I was up .- M Quad, in Detroit Free Press.

Come Home to Roost.

"Speaking of love," said a Detroit lawyer the other day as he sat in his office, "look at this."

He pulled from the desk a package of 260 love letters securely tied up, and to the reporter's inquiry he re-

."They were written by a young man in the city to a girl in Washtenaw County. He began to cool off on her at last and she threatened a suit for breach of promise. He defied

"Why?" "Because she had promised to burn his letters, while he had carefully pre-

served hers." "But she didn't?" "Not much. While he had saved only 190 of hers she had saved only 260 of his. to settle, and these letters reached me

"What did it cost him?" "Oh, about \$80, which was very reasonable, considering she wanted \$30,-

000." - Detroit Free Press.

-On All Fools' Day a New Orleans esting account of a remarkable pocket telephone that had been invented by a young electrician in that city. The article, although written entirely as a joke, found its way as serious matter into the columns of several highly respectable scientific journals, and a number of wealthy corporations wrote to agents in the city authorizing them to I give them a bread pill and they are begin negotiations for the purchase of the invention.

-A good definition of a "Pharisee" is "a tradesman who uses long prayers and short weights:"'of a humbug, "one body's hero."

DISPOSING OF BONES.

Treatment Which Will Make Them of Value to the Soil.

All farmers have at length become acquainted with the great value of bones for fertilizing purposes. They know that they contain a large amount of phosphorus, which is needed for all the higher orders of the plants used as food for man. They also know that thing very long?" I asked, as I sat they contain lime and substances that be an irksome thing to get out and lay produce ammondia. They think it is can be of much value as fertilizers. It is certainly advisable to treat them in one of these ways if immediate results are expected of them. If one is conducting farming or gardening operations on land leased for a limited period. he would not apply bones to it unless they were first reduced by grinding or treated with an acid. He is looking for immediate results, and knows that they can not be obtained from bones that are entire, especially if they have become dried. Such bones will remain in the soil a long time and show scarcely any more changes than stones.

Bones possess the greatest value at the time they are taken from an animal or fowl. They then contain a large amount of fat, the hollow ones inclose marrow and there is considerable flesh attached to them. The bones, if large, are very hard to break. Without suitable machinery it is almost impossible to pulverize them. If placed in a fire and the mineral portions will become quite brittle. All the substances, however, that are capable of forming ammonia will be consumed and lost in the atmosphere. It is very desirable to have the animal as well as the mineral substances that are contained in bones. This may be done by crushing them in a machine prepared for the purpose, or to treating them with sulphuric acid. Farmers, however, are not generally in a condition to do either of these things. It will accordingly be their best way to put the bones under conditions favorable to their decomposition and at the same time unfavorable to the loss of any part of them that is volatile. Solid as bones appear, nearly half their weight is matter that is quite per-

One of the best ways of disposing of fresh bones is to throw them into the pig pen. The pigs will devour the flesh that is on them and will break many of them for the purpose of getting the marrow they contain. They will often devour all the bones of a fowl and most of the smaller ones of a sheep or calf, the last being quite soft. The undigested portions of them that are eaten will become part of their dung and will be in the best condition to use as a fertilizer. The larger bones will beat. Robinson finally placed his gun be at length mixed with the manure in the pen, which during the process of fermentation will soften and partially decompose them. Bones can be softing them with fresh horse dung. The softening and decomposition may be promoted by putting them in a pot with inferior layer. quick lime and causing it to slake by That settled it. The wife set about thing may be effected by placing them in a tight barrel and covering them with moist wood ashes or lye. In either

"Mighty peart youngster, Hi. Seems breaking the larger bones. If large bones, like those of the heads of cattle, sheep and horses, are buried under grapevines or fruit trees, their roots will penetrate them and in time appropriate all the fertilizing matter they contain. Bones kept under the, sod will decay in time, and their influence will extend for a considerable distance and for many years. If bones have remained on the surface of the ground so long that all, or nearly all. the animal substances have been taken from them, it may be best to subject them to the action of fire, and then pulverize them with a hammer or the back of an axe. Bones broken in pieces of the size of grains of corn or wheat will be readily eaten by all kinds of fowls. If pulverized as fine as coarse corn meal they will be eaten by cattle and sheep, and will be of great benefit to them. Every farmer should save all the bones he can and utilize them in some of the ways described .- Chicago Times.

To Cure Kicking Cows.

Tie your cows short up in the stall. then take a rope half an inch in diameter, tie it securely around the cow just back of the shoulders, insert an inch stick, which ought to be two feet long (an old buggy spoke does nicely), under the rope, give the stick a couple of turns, the short end catching so as to draw the rope very tight, and then As soon as I found it out I advised him tuck the long end of the stick under the fore leg. If the cow still offers to kick, give the stick another circle turn. I have seen vicious kickers completely subdued in two minutes by the simple twist of the rope. The device is not patented and is very effective, as the cow soon learns that every kick means an additional twist of the rope and newspaper printed a detailed and interstick. Of course the rope should be removed as soon as possible after the milking is over, as the rope is a very powerful persuader.-St. Paul Pioneer Press.

-"In nine cases out of ten," says a Detroit doctor, "where people come to me and want something for the liver. promptly cured. The liver is about the last organ to rebel, but is the first to be suspected if one doesn't fell well."

-A Fort Worth newspaper shows that the Lone 'Star State would make 241 States the size of Rhode Island, or seven kingdoms the size of Portugal

ABOUT PLATE WARE.

Wonderful Room in Windsor Castle

and Its Contents. In Windsor Castle there is one apartment called "The Gold room." In that room the gold-plate is valued at \$12,-000,000. Much of this plate is only silver-gilt. A good part, however, is of solid gold, and \$12,000,000 was the estimated value of the whole whether the material was gold or silver. It is said to the plate for a state dinner, so enormous necessary to break bones very fine, or is the weight. It is handled and placed dissolve them in an acid before they by the royal pages, some of them havby the royal pages, some of them having been over fifty years in service. One salver in the "Gold Room" is of

immense size (5 feet in diameter), and was made from the gold snuff boxes alone of George IV., presented to him by various cities and towns, the lids and inscriptions curiously preserved on the surface in a kind of mosiac of gold, and this salver is valued at \$50,000.

Among other curious articles here is a dinner service of silver, presented to Victoria's uncle, William IV., when he was Duke of Clarence, the donori being the merchants of Liverpool, reward for royal service rendered to them by his advocacy of the slave trade. Forty years later, when he was King, he signed the act of Parliament which abolished slavery in the British dominions on and from August 1, 1834.

A candelabrum of gold, to be used for lighting the dinner-table, which is among the plate at Windsor, is so heavy that two strong men are required to lift it. Its value is \$50,000. There are 140 dozen of gold table and teaspoons, of six different patterns, and golden plates of various sizes sufficient | the meanwhile with many gesticula to dine 250 persons.

It will be noticed that with all the had a small sister of fourteen whose modern improvements and facilities for marriage price was a certain weight of workmanship and manufacture, it is silver equal to tendollars, and if I could easy to detect even by the polish a afford so high a priced wife I could silver spoon made recently from one made a hundred years ago. The old plate is heavier owing to its having been well hammered in the making, which reduced the thickness but retained the weight.

In most parts of Europe what is called "plate" (from the Greek word platus, broad, because first applied to dishes and plates) can not be sold after it is completed until it has received a particular and recognizable mark from the Government that it contains no more than the legal quantity of alloy. In the United States, where a large quantity of silver and a very small amount of gold ware is made, the purchaser is not protected in this manner, must take the vender's word for it that the metal is genuine. Respectable manufacturers indeed do stamp the word coin with their own name and initials on the plate, and, so far, this is a

protection to the purchaser. The processes of making gold and silver plate are numerous, and often delicate. By mechanical means (pressure between steel rollers), a thin layer of ened and partially decomposed by mix- gold or silver may be made to adhere to a thicker plate of some cheaper metal; but true gold plate has no such

The process of rolling, casting, the application of water. The same punching, chasing, hammering, stamping, soldering, riveting, all come into requisition in the manufacture of a piece of gold plate, and also largely in that made of silver. Electrotyping. which has so largely taken the place of the real and valuable metal, is of recent origin. In 1837 Thomas Spenser, a picture-frame maker in England, and Prof. Jacobi, a great chemist in Russia, simultaneously discovered electro-metallurgy, by means of which inferior metals may be coated, almost to any

thickness, by deposits of gold, silver or copper chemically held in solution. A hundred years ago Horace Walpole mentioned in a letter from Derby that the greatest curiosity he had met on his provincial tour was a pair of candlesticks wrought under a new process. This was the "plated ware" which for nearly a century was the peculiar and profitable manufacture of the towns of Sheffield and Birmingham. Electroplated ware of the highest artistic merit is manufactured in the United States, most largely in New England .- Troy

A Letter's Wanderings.

On December 20, 1886, a letter containing a draft for \$100 was mailed at Jacksonville, Fla., to the address of William H. Kingsbury, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It reached Rio on February 3, 1887, and Mr. Kingsbury having left there, it was forwarded on March 7 to his address at Trinidad. From there it was forwarded to St. Thomas, and so continued to follow the addresses to Colon, on the Isthmus of Panama, to Callao, in Peru, and then back to New York again. From there it was forwarded to the dead-letter office, and upon its being opened and its valvable contents discovered, the writer was notified at Jacksonville, Fla., of its receipt in Washington, and asked for instructions. As a result of this the letter reached Jacksonville May 22. and although the end of the envelope had been cut off at the dead-letter office the message and the draft were intact. The letter had traveled in its zigzag course nearly 12,000 miles, and after following Mr. Kingsbury for seventeen months in his wanderings was delivered to him safely at the place from which it had originally been sent. The envelope was almost completely covered with postmarks in a variety of languages and colors. It will be preserved as offering an excellent illustration of the efficiency of the American postal service.—Savannah News.

-The mayor of a municipality in Kansas appointed a city marshal whom the council didn't want, and the latter, six the size of New York, or nearly to get even, fixed the marshal's salary

BELLES OF MOROCCO.

An American Traveler Studies One of Them, and Is Studied by Her.

The principal figure among the washers was a comely young woman of perhaps twenty, with a bright intelligent face and a form that could not be criticised, and as she swung her lithe body around I could not but fancy her in pink silk tights and satin slippers. Jacob selected this young person to exercise his Oriental imagination upon by telling her tall yarns about my importance, and I soon found myself in for more attention than a man of retiring taste would know what to do with. It was all right when she felt of my boots to see what they were made of, and by a determined effort of the will I kept quiet when she took my hat off and ran her fingers through my hair; but when she found I had pockets and commenced to go through them to see what they contained, I felt the time had come for me to tell her there was only will prevail;" but this is only half the what they contained, I felt the time had one woman in the world who had a right to go through my pocket for keeps, and so I tried to change the subject. Then she pulled one of my gloves off and put my hand on her arm to see which was the whitest, and I asked Jacob with a gasp if he did not think the mules were loaded by this time; but he was so busy sneezing Arabic at the little brown-skinned maiden that he paid no attention to me. Then my companion ran over to Jacob and talked to him with great animation, pointing tions, and Jacob interpreted that she have her.

I may say here that the marriage price is always paid to the parents of the bride at the wedding, and the money is held in sacred trust for the bride, as the laws of Morocco on the divorce question are so free and generous that all a man has to do is to open his door and put his wife out into the street, in which case she goes back to her parents and lives in dizzy luxury on the income of \$5 or \$10. The horror and indignation with which I heard this proposition I will leave my poor innocent fellow man to imagine, but I refrained from reading her a lecture on the enormity of trying to inveigle an innocent man into bigamy for fear she would bring down her cousins and aunts, and I should find myself the possessor of a ready-made harem before I had been a week in the interior: so I called Jacob and retreated in a hurry, first giving her three empty glass bottles, which seemed to be of tremendous value in her eyes, and an empty tin can to a little girl who was playing with a half dozen other little savages as naked as when they came into the world. By the way, their play of it. was the one bit of nature that makes were making long rows of mud pies | Haven News. and putting them into a little Moorish mare creators of New England, they Merchant Traveler. took the shape of Moorish bread and koos-koos, which last, to the Arab, is date for public office is availability, and Boston Transcript.

BISMARCK'S SCRAP-BOOK.

The Chancellor's Intimate Acquaintance With Newspaper Literature.

Prince Bismarck refers to the words of the press as "nothing but printers" ink spread on paper." But no man reads the papers more diligently than he. Besides personally reading every day a dozen or more of the leading journals from various European capitals he keeps a staff of from four to six clerks constantly at work like the exchange editors in a newspaper office, scanning the columns of the hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of papers from all parts of the world, and clipping out every item that can possibly be of interest to him. These clippings, with the names and dates of the papers from which they are taken, are carefully classified, and indexed, and pasted in enormous scrap-books. These volumes form a conspicuous feature in the Chancellor's private library. There is one lettered on the back "Socialism." another "France-Military," another "France-Civil," another "Russia," another "Culturkamp," and so on. Each volume is subdivided into chapters, and all so carefully indexed that the states man can in a moment turn to what has been said by any particular paper on any particular subject.

This vast encyclopedia is made use of cago a few years ago called on Prince Bismarck, armed with a note of introduction from the German Minister at Washington. The Prince received him cordially, and after a few general remarks, said: "I see that your Chicago papers are pitching into me on the pork question." And then he went on to quote the exact language the various papers had used, and replied to their arguments. "He told me," said the gentleman, "more about the Chicago papers and the pork-packing industries than I knew myself, though I have lived there all my life. And before I left in came Congressman ---, from California, and the Prince at once turned on him with a lot of talk about Coast newspapers were saying about

-Not what we have, but what we enjoy, constitutes our abundance.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-In the dark cloud of a great sorrow the beautiful bow of God's promise is often seen, if we look up.-Chaplin.

-O do not mock God any more, by asking for things with your mouths, when you do not believe in your hearts

he will grant them. - Christian at Work. -The more believers love God, the more they love one another; as the linesof a circle, the nearer they come to the center the nearer they come to each other. - Charnock.

-Men priding themselves on their intellectual stature, ridicule faith and the prayers it prompts Christians to offer. Yet atheism itself is faith, but faith in. blind fate instead of the living God.-Christian Inquirer.

-How fast we learn in a day of sorfor while, of course, I did not like it at row! Scripture shines out in a new all, at the same time I was afraid of effulgence, every verse seems to conlacerating the feelings of this tender tain a sunbeam, every promise stands daughter of the desert and submitted; out in illuminated splendor; things hard. to be understood become in a moment plain .- H. Bonar.

case. If you put truth upon the shelf and let dust lie on her record, of whatuse will it be to men? Truth unknown, how can it enlighten? Truth not felt, how can it renew?-Spurgeon.

-The flippant indifference of the unbelieving world to the supreme work and the awtil sacrifice of Jesus in his Atonement. This is well illustrated in the soldiers who, after they have nailed him to the cross and have set it up, amuse themselves by gambling for his seamless coat. - Examiner.

-The daty of confessing Christ before men is thus emphasized by his own words: "Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess before my Father which is in Heaven. But whosoever shall deny me before men him will I also deny before my Father which is in Heaven." He will in this respect treat us therefore as we

trant him .- Independent. -The popular belief is that college athletics are carried to such excess in some institutions that they interfere with the intellectual and moral benefitof the students. With classes of students the talk is of games, teams, etc., and so absorbingly so that the legitimate aims of the colleges seem to be entirely obscured. And yet there oughtto be the "sports," and there will be, which requires that they shall be putunder intelligent regulation .- United

WIT AND WISDOM.

-If you can't help a man don't stand. in his way.

-The happiness of love is in action; its test is what one is willing to do for others. -Ben Hur.

-Nothing flatters a man so much as the happiness of his wife; he is always proud of himseff as the source

-It is a curious fact that a man usuthe whole world kin, for as I watched ally runs up a bill with his eyes shut them it did not take long to see they and down with his eyes open. - New

—There is no use in trying to give an oven of their own manufacture to bake, | inferior quality of metal a fine edge and only instead of the dear familiar night- the same rule applies to mankind .--The first thing needed in a candi-

what the holy bean is to Boston .- Cor. then the next thing a vail o' charity .-Duluth Paragrapher. -Humility in man consists not in de-

nying any gift that is in him, but a justvaluation of it; rather thinking toomeanly than too highly.-Ray. -Every strong word uttered, every

loyal sentiment, every noble impulse, purifies and sweetens public sentiment. and makes it more sturdy, sinewy and robust. -In every relation of life we must bear and forbear; we must not expect

perfection, and each party should carry a cloak of charity for the other .- Christian at Work. -With every exertion, the best of men can do but a moderate amount of good; but it seems in the power of the most-

contemptible individual to do incalculable mischief. -The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others sinfully and difficultly, and perhaps unsuccessfully, too.

- South. -Idleness saps the foundation of every virtue and pours upon you a deluge of crimes and evils. Labor gives the relish to pleasure. He who is a stranger to industry may possess, but he can not enjoy.-Bellaw

-McQuillan-Say, Curt, you've got a splendid arm. I don't know when I saw one with a better muscular develin many ways. A gentleman from Chi. opment. Gymnasium work? Curtis-No. You see, I've carried a Waterbury watch for three years and always wound it myself .- Philadelphia Call.

> -Truth is the only foundation on which manhood can be erected; for otherwise, no matter how beautiful the upper stories may be, and no matter of how good material they may be built, the edifice, the character, the manhood, will be but a sham which offers no sure refuge and protection to those who seek it, for it will tumble down when trial comes.

-Doktors are not all quaks, you hav got rong noshuns about this. Doktors, lawyers and ministers hav a hard row to ho; they hav to deal with kredulity. knavery and fears of the people-three the silver question, and what the Pacific of the most difficult traits in human natur tew handle. If I was a doktor, it."-Adolf Houssage, in Chicago Tri- and understoood my bizziness, i should doktor mi pashunts, and let the disease take care ov itself. More folks are kured in this way than enny other .-Josh Billings.

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WIT MONUTON FALLS . KANFAS

JESSIE'S GROWING.

"Jessie's growing!" Uncle said, Stroking Jessie's curly head; "You are taller now, my dear, Than you were this time last year!" Yes! the pretty maid had grown, Loving friends were proud to own; Then, with Jessie on my knee,

Serious thoughts came over me. Jessie's growing every day, Surely in a lovelier way, And in this silent growth we find

In her soul and heart and mind She is growing in her soul. Brightly, like a gloriole, Faith beams on her, and brings

Glimpses of eternal things. She can kneel to God in prayer. Feel His presence everywhere. Conscious of His piercing sight, In the darkness and in the light

Jessie's growing in her heart, Choosing still the better part. Kind and gentle in her play, Helping mother every day. She is growing in her mind; Further grace and growth we find; Questions come with wondrous eyes

Questions running through the earth; Questions touching death and birth; Questions of the Home above; Questions of the God of love

What shall earthly parents say Of this growth from day to day? Teach us, Lord, to recognize

Jessie's growing for the skies!

J. R. Eastwood, in the Quiver.

THE MINISTER'S COAT. od and hond tungs

Its Instrumentality In Making a True Love-Match.

"I shall be glad when conference is over," exclaimed Hetty Darrel, with a look of despair; "if there isn't father bringing home another minister tonight! I told him this morning that I And George comes this evening, too," she added, with still more vexation, as she came down stairs in answer to her

"This is Mr. Compton, Hetty," said night with us. My daughter and my ning the apron. housekeeper, Mr. Compton."

Mr. Compton looked at the trim figure and bright face of the young housekeeper, and rejoiced that the fates had led him into her domain. Hetty, however, hardly spoke to him, and followed her father out of the room.

"O father!" she said, "why did you do it again? It keeps me working every minute."

"Sho, Puss," said easy Mr. Darrel, "don't fuss for him; give him any thing you've got in the house, crackers and cheese if you like." "You know I can't," pouted Hetty,

"ministers always expect the very best, and they know what is good, too. "He don't, I guess," said Mr. Darrel: "he has been working his way while he

guess most any thing will seem all right to him." "Oh! is he one of that kind?" said

Hetty. "I wish, if I must have them, you would bring home somebody with good clothes and plenty of money for a change."

"This one is smart, any way," said her father; "there is a big church awaiting him somewhere. I heard that one of the Middletown churches want him up

"Well, I suppose he can't starve," said Hetty, and with a toss of her head. expressing many things, she began to get the supper. It was certainly very unfortunate that he should had come

on one of George's evenings.

But as Hetty set the kettle to boil, she began to feel a little compunction for her inhospitality, and as she remembered that the young minister, just from his studies, had been "keeping himself," she began to feel enough pity for him to stir her into concocting a dish of cream-toast, such as only she knew how to make. This necessitated going down cellar after cream, and, taking her skimmer, she descended in-

to the lower regions. It chanced that the door of the cellar way was furnished with a spring latch, and Hetty, forgetting to fasten it back before she went down, found herself, when she would return, a prisoner.

"Father!" she screamed, but Mr. Darrel was making his toilet in an upper room, and could not possibly

Poor Hetty called until hoarse, and then paused in despair. At the same moment she caught sight of a pair of black broadcloth legs passing by the cellar window. With a frantic rush, sprang towards this straw of hope, and, putting her blooming face close to the bars, shricked, again; "Father! father!" after the retreating limbs.

They hesitated, stopped, and finally returned. "Is any one in trouble?" said a strange

voice, far above Hetty's vision. "Yes," said Hetty, "I am in the cel-

lar and I want to get out."

The knees bent, and a face confronted Hetty from the other side of the window-bars. It was, as she had guessed, the young minister. "How can I get you out?" said the

face outside. "You will have to go into the passage and put back the spring," said the lips within. They were exceedingly red and dainty lips, as they spoke from

longing the interview for a few mo

"What spring?" said he. "The spring on the door," said the pretty lips, impatiently.
"Ah! What door?"

"Good gracious! The cellar door." "Yes? Where is it?" "Mercy me! In the kitchen!" cried

the lips. The young man rose slowly and took a few steps toward the apartment men-

tioned, but some way he paused again. Some way those lips behind the bars reminded him unaccountably of kissing a child between the banisters, and the moment he opened the door he would never see them in that position again.

If his had been a secular office, I might have had to record a most unworthy act, as it was he went into the kitchen, found the cellar door and opened it. Hetty came out flushed and breathless, and began to hurry her supper. The young man lingered.

"Had you been a prisoner many minutes?" he inquired.

"No," said Hetty, "and, gracious l didn't bring up the cream after all. I never shall get supper ready!"

"Let me bring up the cream for you," said the minister, quickly. "I used to help my mother, and I am the one that is making all the trouble."

In a moment he had appeared with the forgotten bowl, and was inquiring, "Can't I toast that bread?" Hetty hardly knew how it was, but in

a few moments Mr. Compton seemed to be as much at home in the kitchen and dining-room as herself, and the two cooks were on the best of terms.

Hetty decided that Mr. Compton had very fine eyes, and Mr. Compton had discovered, some time before that Miss Darrel had a beautiful mouth.

"One would think you had been a cook all your life," said Hetty, when the toast was at last piled in the dish, and menced a conversation on the spring she began to pour over it the rich cream.

"I have been for some years," was the quiet reply.

A vivid carnation covered Hetty's face and neck. How had she happened thought we had entertained our share. to forget and say such a thing? A flash rel continued in the present strain. of fun shone in the minister's eves.

"I never made cream toast, however," he said, "oatmeal, coffee and an occasional chop, was about the extent of my culinary labors. I have learned her father, "and he will spend the a new dish, if I am ever reduced to don-

Hetty did not laugh; her eyes were full of the softest pity. He noted them with surprise.

"Why, don't be sorry," he said. "It was fine exercise, I assure you." "But I am sorry," said Hetty. wasn't right; didn't it hinder your

studies? "I worked a little later into the wee, sma' hours, perhaps," he said, lightly, and he stopped the conversation and

carried the cream toast in for her. Hetty glanced at the clock as she took her place behind the tea-pot. George ought to have appeared by this timeshe had forgotten all about him. In order to atone, she nearly petrified her guest by the haughty manner in which of all professions, I will do it. Don't she stared at him and inquired whether be so foolish, George; you ought to studied, and keeping himself, and I he took sugar and milk. Young Comp- want me to help him. Father says he ton in vain endeavored to engage her in conversation; he wondered how he could have displeased her.

> Tea was over and the dishes washed, but still George did not come. Hetty hung the dish-towel on the nail and came into the front hall. She stood listening, but the gate did not click; there was no step on the porch. When a young man tells you that he has something particular, very particular, to say to you, appoints a certain time in which to say it, and then is tardy, one may well be vexed. Hetty was growing

> angry. At this moment the door of the parlor opened and the young minister came out. He started on seeing Hetty alone, and, after looking around, approached her.

"Miss Darrel," he said, "have I offended you?" "What do you mean?" Hetty.

"I thought from your manner at sup-

"Oh! you musn't judge from my manner,"gaily interrupted Hetty, "perhaps I burnt my tongue.'

She tilted up her pretty head saucily and with a dimpling smile. She felt no more compunction on George's account, he deserved punishing.

"I am sorry you burnt your tongue," said the young gentleman, calmly. "Thanks."

"Because it has given me an uncomfortable hour," finished Mr. Comp-"I hope you won't burn it again."

"Uncomfortable! Nonsense," cried

"Why did it not cause you to treat your father in the same Icelandic manner?" inquired Mr. Compton. "Are you very, very sure you burnt it?"

"I am very, very sure I am not in the least bit offended with you," said Hetty. holding out her hand. George deserved all she could give him by way of punishment-it was nearly eight.

"Thank you," said Walter Compton. pressing it. "Is that eight o'clock? I promised to go to the parsonage this evening, but I never kept an engagement with such reluctance."

"You have forgotten your overcoat," said Hetty, as he took his hat.

The minister flushed to the roots of his hair. "It is quite warm," he said, "I don't need it." "Yes, you do, it's real damp," said

Hetty, flatly. He shook his head with an odd laugh. "I don't really care for it," he said. between the bars, (Hetty had her face He lingered a moment. "Will you be milk, then hastening, softly to the door without leaving the tin very thin, or pressed close to the iron), and the glad to see me if I come back soon?"

"I don't know," whispered Hetty, drawing away her hand in some confusion, for the hall door was partly open, and the recreant George was now ascending the steps.

A look not pleasant to see passed be tween the two young men, as one went out and one came in.

"Oh! here you are at last!" observed Miss Darrel. The new-comer was angry, but she

was equal to him. "I had given you up," said Hetty.

"And so entertained yourself in another way," said Mr. George Swift, in an unpleasant manner. "Who was he from a distance.

who went out?" "A friend of father's who is staying

George jerked off his overcoat, but, behold! his accustomed nail was occu-

"Is that his coat?" said George. 'Father's friend must, I judge, be something of the tramp order." He held up the garment between thumb and finger.

"He is a minister," said Hetty, indignantly.

"Then he ought to be ashamed to disgrace his calling by such a coat," replied George. "He must have bought it second-hand of a Jew. I should feel like burning it for fear of infection. Look at the state of the braid and buttons!"

Hetty's heart gave a great throb. She knew the reason, now, why Mr. Compton would not wear the coat. She took it from George's hand.

"What are you going to do?" he de manded.

"I am going to put on new braid and buttons, and hang it up again," said Hetty, walking into the sitting-room. George hung up his own handsome overcoat and followed her. Mr. Darrel looked up from his paper, and comrains, to which George listened with the utmost impatience, while watching Hetty procure her work-basket and with provoking coolness set to work on the obnoxious garment. He could neither remonstrate nor prevent while Mr. Dar-

At last, the old gentleman paused, and, as if suddenly remembering himself, rose abruptly, and took his newspaper into the kitchen. Then George

"You seem determined to insult me this evening, Hetty."

"Insult?" Hetty's eyes flashed. "Yes, insult. The first thing I see to-night is a fellow holding your hand. Do you think I am going to stand that? And then, instead of giving me your attention you prefer to patch this man's old rag-bag of a coat.

"Let it alone," said Hetty, as George laid hold of the garment in question: "why were you so late on your own part? But don't let us quarrel, George. Sit down."

"Will you stop working on that

coat?" "No," said Hetty, " I will not. can do any thing to help a man who has worked his own way in the noblest a very brilliant young man, and he has had a dreadfully hard time. think, he cooked his own meals!"

"Disgusting," said George. "All the more reason I won't have you waiting on such a beggar."

"George!" "Well, listen," said George; "you know I came here to-night to ask you to be my wife. If you are going to marry me you will put down that coat." "And if I don't, I can't marry you?"

questioned Hetty, smiling. "Put it down, Hetty! Dear Hetty, dearest Hetty, please do as I ask?" Hetty, without glancing at him, be

gan to sew on another button. When the minister returned it was still early, but he was disappointed to find that Hetty had retired. He did not notice his coat at the time, nor was he much consoled by talking of the spring rains with Mr. Darrel, in his turn, for half an hour. Overhead. Hetty lay sobbing and laughing in her

little white bed. She was glad George had gone as he had; she felt, now, that she had never loved him, but had let things take their own way. If it had not been for the coat he would not have shown himself in so ugly a light, and she might, now, have been engaged to him. Hetty

shuddered. "I do not know whether I would have taken him any way to-night," she said. "yesterday would have been different." She did not, however, analyze this

morning. When Hetty came down to prepare breakfast, the young minister was standing in the hall, his overcoat in his hand. He started was a standing in the started and started and started width has a started and started and started and started width has a started and st in his hand. He started and clocked at the metal hot and afterward rolling it

"very fine eyes." "Do you want me to thank you?" he

Hetty laughed, shaking her head but bath of molten tin, thus receiving its her eyes were unaccountably filled. How shabby the coat still was:

"I have accepted a call to the First Church in Middletown," said the young man, softly, "and with the first instalment of my salary I shall buy a new face hardened and polished. It is overcoat, but I shall never part with claimed that by this method the tin is this one.

thing," said Hetty, and forthwith she carried her rosy, dewy face into the kitchen.

early waik, but he changed his mind. He stood waiting where he was until he of the cellar way, he fastened the spring young man may be pardoned for pro- he murmured, taking her hand again. | catch. After this maneuver he went | Sun.

outside and stood near the cellar window. Old Mr. Darrel had gone to the barn, so there were no chance of rescue

from him. The young man let Hetty rattle the door and call her father several times before he spoke.

"Where are you, Miss Darrel?" he said, "is anything wanting?" He was still out of sight, but Hetty

recognized his voice as coming from the outside walk, and flew to the window as before. "I am fastened in the cellar again,"

she called. "Where did you say?" said Compton,

Hetty pressed close to the window-

"In the cellar!" Compton laughed aloud, and, coming to the window," he stooped down as he had done on the previous night. This time, however, he came very close,

tween the bars. "Don't be angry, dearest," he pleaded, as Hetty drew back hurt and astonished. "I couldn't help it, I love you o. Hetty, will you go with me to

close enough to kiss the red lips be-

Middletown?" "So you can always get your coats mended?" asked Hetty, saucily, but with a shy color stealing over her face. "No, because you will have such a useful, domestic husband, who can do the kitchen work. Say 'yes,' Hetty. I

sha'n't let you out until you do." "I suppose I shall have to, then," said Hetty; "any place would be preferable to this cellar, even Middletown. But I shall have that spring catch taken

off the cellar door." "I would if I were you," replied her lover. The two faces came very near to appear the next morning on to the bars again for a moment, and then he went around and opened the spair, which was enough door .- Ellen V. Talbot, in Housewife.

ARABIAN INFANTS.

The Hard Lot of Bables Who See th Light of the World in the East.

Life has exceptional difficulties for the babies of Eastern nations, especially for those who are of sufficiently high rank to be brought up according to all the ancient customs of their race. The lady who tells her own story in the "Memoirs of an Arabian Princess," says that a royal baby's first toilet, in Arabia, consists in winding a bandage about its body, after it has been bathed and perfumed. The little creature is then placed on its back, its arms and feet are straightened, and the entire body is swathed to the shoulders.

In this position it remains motionless for forty days, but the bandage is removed twice a day that the child may have a bath. The Arabs believe that this process will make the body straight for life. Under such circumstances, it seems fortunate that babyhood is not a period which can be remembered in after years, for nobody would choose to suffer such days of misery again, even

in recollection. If the child be a girl, on the seventh in number, are pricked in her ears, and shaved-a ceremony which could scarcely be performed in our own country, where thick hair is usually of later growth. This operation is considered a very important one, and thirty or forty persons are witnesses of it for the performance of certain rites. The disposal of the first hair is regarded as a very weighty matter; it must not be burned nor carelessly thrown away, but buried, thrown into the sea, or hidden in some

crevice of a wall. This fortieth day marks a turningpoint in the child's life. Heretofore it has only been seen by its parents, the slaves on duty and a few intimate friends of the family; now, however, it may be seen by any body, and is regarded as fairly launched on the tide of existence. Several charms are attached to its body, for protection against the "evil eye, boys wearing them to a certain age. and girls still longer. The favorite charm consists of a gold or silver lock-

et, worn on a chain. The smallest children among the Arabians are strongly perfumed; every thing they use, from their clothing to articles of the toilet, is covered at night with jessamine, and before it is used. fumigated with amber and musk, and sprinkled with attar of roses .- Youth's Companion.

Continuous Tin Plates.

The manufacture of continuous tin

her with a world of eloqueno in his cold, until a proper thickness and perfectly smooth surface are obtained; after this, the surface of the sheet is scoured, and then it is passed through a coating; finally, the sheet is subjected to a rolling operation under heavy pressure between highly polished rolls, by which the tin and steel are condensed and consolidated together, and the surso hardened upon and incorporated with "Don't, please, it is such a little the steel as to produce a tin plate superior in most respects to any other. Owing to the homogeneous molecular structure of steel, this new plate differs Mr. Compton had intended to take an essentially from those of tinned iron. because the fibrous structure of the latter renders it impossible to subject it, heard Hetty go down cellar for the after tinning, to such heavy rolling, broken through in some places .- N. Y.

CRAFTY FINANCIERS.

the Founder of the Rothschild Family

Mayer Amschil Rothschild, the founder of the Rothschild family, commenced life as a banker's clerk at Hanover; when he started for himself, it was as a dealer in curiosities, coins and works of art. Such dealers often do a little business in money, and Mayer Rothschild soon devoted himself entirely to this most profitable of the articles of commerce. Some service rendered to the Landgrave-authorities differ as to the precise naturewas the turning point of his fortunes. He was found to be capable and honbars, and cried as loudly as possible: est, and he had a largeness of conception and a boldness of execution which soon raised him to the front rank of

financiers. But it was the first Rothschild's policy, bequeathed as a dying injunction to his sons, that made the fortunes of his house. Mayer died in 1812, and within a few years his five sons were at the head of great financial establishments in five of the European capitals. The eldest retained command of the Frankfort house, Nathan went to London, Carl to Naples, Salomon to Vienna and James to Paris.

Nathan, the ablest, though not the eldest of the brothers, had the general management of the affairs of the family. Personally, Nathan was not an attractive character. One can have nothing but admiration for the courage which took him to the field of Waterloo, and which carried him, when he was satisfied of the victory, across a stormy sea that only a heavy bribe could induce the sailors to brave. But 'Change with a look of desend down the funds, which all the while his agents were eagerly purchasing, was discreditable. Nathan Rothschild is said to have cleared £1,000,000 by his journey to Belgium. Sixteen years afterward he gained a

vast sum by a "corner" in quicksilver. James, the Parisian brother, makes a much more agreeable figure. He had all the characteristic courage of his race. For a financier to settle in Paris in 1812 was itself a step of some boldness; to have piloted the bark of his fortunes unhurt through all the storms of the eighteen years between 1812 and 1830 proves at least an equal skill. Some of his operations seem, indeed, to have been audacious almost beyond belief. The London brother, for instance, is said to have contracted with the British Government to furnish supplies to the armies in Spain, and the Paris one actually contrived to convey these supplies through France. To play off the two bitterest enemies in the world, and to make this double profit out of them was, indeed, a master stroke of policy.

Eugene Delacroix, dining one day in Baron James de Rothschild's house, fixed his eyes repeatedly on his host in so searching a manner that the latter day after her birth, holes, usually six | could not help asking his guest, when they left the dining-room, what it was when she is two months old, heavy gold that had to such a degree rivited his rings are attached to them, to be worn attention. Delacroix acknowledged the fortieth day the baby's head is like to have for a prominent beggar in his new picture, is suddenly occurred to him what a splendid model the Croesus would make who was enter-

taining him at his table. Would it be too great a favor to ask the Baron to sit for a beggar? Rothschild, who was fond of art, and not displeased to be reckoned among its chief protectors, gracefully assented to act a part probably never performed before by a millionaire, and appeared the next morning in the celebrated painter's studio. Delacroix hung a tunic on his shoulders, placed a small staff in his hand, and assigned to him a posture as if he were resting on the steps of an ancient Roman

In this attitude he was discovered by a young friend and pupil of the painter's who alone had the privilege of being admitted to the studio at all times. Surprised by the excelence of the model, he congratulated his master at having at last found exactly what he wanted. Not for a moment doubting that the model had just been begging at the porch of same church or at the corner of a bridge, and much struck by the features, the young man, espying a moment when the artist's eyes were averted, slipped a twenty-franc piece into the model's

Rothschild kept the money, thanking the giver by a look, and the young man went his way. He was, as the banker soon found out, from Delacroix, without fortune, and obliged to give lessons in order to eke out his living. Some time later the youth received a letter, mentioning that charity bears interest, and that the accumulated interest on 20 francs, which he, prompted by a generous impulse, had given to a man in appearance a beggar, was lying at his disposal in Rothschild's office, to the amount of 10,000 francs, having borne 500 fold, like the seed in the parable. - London Tid-Bits.

-Kingsley wrote: "Men must work and women must weep." But it doesn't necessarily follow. If some men would work more, many women would weep less. It is the thinly-clad, halfstarved wife of the man who won't Drake's Magazine.

-Mr. Timothy Sead (taking his first meal in a New York dime restaurant) -"Give me a mutton chop-" Waiter (top of his voice)-"Bah! Bah!" Mr. Timothy Sead-"And some fresh eggs and - Waiter - "Cluck!" Cluck!" (Mr. Timothy Sead grasps his umbrella and flees.) - Puck.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-A very good cement to fasten on lamp tops is melted alum. Use as soon as melted, and the lamp is ready for use as soon as the cement is cold.

-In the making of jams the fruit should be thoroughly bruised before cooking as this prevents its hardening. Jams also require almost constant stirring, and a good ladle or paddle should be in possession of every house-keeper.

-If a child is to be nourished on cow's milk, it should be diluted with three parts water during the first week of the infant's life. After a few weeks one-half water may be added, gradually lessening the quantity of the latter until pure milk is given. Usually in the first two months of life not more than two teaspoonfuls of milk should be given at

-Stewed Water-Cresses. - Lay the cresses in strong salt and water; pick and wash them well and stew in water for about ten minutes; drain and chop them; return them to the stew-pan with a bit of butter, some pepper and salt; stew till tender. Just before serving put in a little vinegar; serve with fried sippets. Stewed cresses are very good with boiled chicken.

-For sleeplessness try change of air and scene together with a plain, nutritious diet, two meals a day, and a conscience void of offense. Cultivate the habit of quietude in the latter part of the day. Read no exciting books, and especially write no letters after lamplight. Woo sleep by gentle, natural means, not by remedies which at best are temporary in their effects .- Laws of

-It is not generally know that poultices made of Indian meal are quite suitable for application in internal inflammations, such as pneumonia, pleurisy, inflammation of the bowels, etc. It is used in the form of hot mush, prepared just as if it were to be eaten. If one part of mustard is to be added to four parts of meal, the poultice will excite a moderate irritation of the skin, but can be kept on for hours without

blistering. -Rice Corn Bread-Beat three eggs, without separating, until very light, then add one and a quarter pints of milk. Mix; add two cups of Indian meal, one cup of cold boiled rice, one large tablespoonful of butter, melted, and one teaspoonful of salt. Beat thoroughly; add too heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, mix lightly, turn into greased shallow pans, and bake in a moderately quick oven thirty minutes.

Serve hot. -A recent writer affirms that there is one noteworthy respect in which English girls, daughters of mercantile and professional men, are superior to American girls, and that is in their ability to conduct the affairs of their homes. This ability is accredited to the common practice in English households where there are several daughters of having each take charge of the house in turn for a week, or other specified period.

IMPROVING POULTRY.

Hints to Farmers Who Have Their Own Interest at Heart. Many an anxious breeder has been most wofully disappointed in the development of his chickens; the result of injudicious matings; they lack in size

and constitutional vigor; being slow in

Entirely too much importance is at-

growth and maturing.

tached to the breeding for fancy colors, fine combs, ear-lobes, etc., to the detriment of size, form and general make up, especially in the larger breeds, where size has much to do with the value of the fowl. Many a long-legged, ill-shaped cock is used in the breeding yard, wholly because he is fine in color and markings. Thus utterly ignoring the nobler qualifications of size and form. What we need most in a fowl, is a good stout understanding, rather heavy than otherwise; good, well-shaped body, and good carriage. These points, with a good, even color, would constitute a bird worth having; and if he was of an established strain the results would be all that could be desired. Too much importance can not be attached to these points. What would you think of a stockman that would go all on color, and not pay any attention to the size and general stamina of the animal? The facts are, he would soon run them into a lot of scrubs. Just so it is with the breeding of thoroughbred poultry; size, form and stamina should be the objective points. Do not understand me as advocating a line of breeding in opposition to fine color, etc., for such is far from my intentions. would say, give us a line of breeding pointing to the developments of all the nobler qualities of the fowl, in flesh and form, together with the best possible attainments in color, consistent with them. Sacrificing a point in color or comb, rather than a point in size and form. For as the breeding of farm and commercial poultry is the stimulus and actual foundation of all fancy poultry breeding, it should be the aim of every intelligent breeder of high class poultry, to breed conducive to the interests of the farmer and the market poulterer. thus eliciting a trade from them that will make fancy poultry take a regular boom; resulting in ultimate good to all concerned. Not only is it essential to keep our fowls well established in size and form, to make them more valuable work that does the most weeping. - in a marketable point of view, but how essential to the health of our flocks, to select for our breeding birds those of the mest growth, largest and best developed bodies, which indicates a good constitution. And, I might say right here,

that but few breeders seem to realize the

value of old birds as breeders, over

those immature in many ways .- T. J.

Marshall, in American Poultry Journal.

The Chase County Courant.

WiE.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT. S. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Of New York. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

Of Ohio.

A CALL.

A CALL.

A delegate convention of the Fourth congressional district of Kansas is hereby called to meet in the city of Emporia at 10 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, the 24th day of July, A. D. 1888, for the purpose of nominating a santidate for congress.

The basis of representation shall be one delegate and one alternate for every 200 votes and any fraction thereof over 100 votes cast for Hos. John Martin, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth district in 1886. The several counties in the district are entitled to the following representation:

COUNTIES. DELEGATES. ALTERNATES. Butler 10 Coffee 7 7 7

Morris 5 5 5

Gaage. 9 9

M. B. 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 September, 1833, 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 1836, and the several counties in the district are entitled to the following representation; ALTERNATES. CGUNTIES. DELEGATES.

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 Mth District.

W. E. TIMMONS,
Secretary.

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

The Republican policy as illustrated in its platform and candidates. A Chinese all bout the conutry and Chinese cheap labor within it.

We favor the entire repeal of internal taxes, [on whiskey and tobacco] rather than surrender any part of our protective system.—Republican Platform.

Aristocracy and wealth in free Ameri-

indecency, but the party that is just now running around shouting for Ben. Harrison and wiping its nose with the tion. That policy has ever been in re
American flag has reached about the lowest estate that any organization has

save under Democratic administrations, to protect these birds that are to the house, as he carried the cat natural allies in the fight. The most to the house; it sprang at him, and bit him in the face and had to be choaked useful birds for this purpose are the ever attained in Amercan polotics.

Harrison, beaten for Governor of States Senator 1886, Morton, beaten

Henry Waterson says that the protection plank of the Republican party is not really a protection plank,

the small majority with which Cleveland carried New York four years ago.

The big majority with which Ben.

Harrison didn't carry Indiana for ity is bound to carry its fostering policy into practice in every department. Governor in 1876 completely eclipses anything in the line Cleveland has done in poor-running qualities.

dense in poor-running qualities.

dense in poor-running qualities.

dense in poor-running qualities.

Will any advocate of a high tariff answer these questions? If a high tariff tax is a good thing for workingmen, why is it that so many employers get immensely rich while their employees remain poor? And if the teriff is so good for them, why do the workingmen engage in so many

Hou. Levi P. Morton, of New York, was placed in nomination for the Vice-Presidency because he owns a bank in New York and one in London. One of our citizens remarked that he was specially acceptable because he has a bar'l. Out of their own mouth has, proceeded their convictions, Money is to do the winning, not prin-

AT A DISCOUNT.

BAD DEBTS," ENVELOPES CO THROUGH THE MAILS NO MORE. The following circular to postmas-

ters will explain itself, and will in its effect tend to stop the "Bad Debts' fiends from carrying on their blackmailing schemes, as under the new provision of things they will be guilty of a misdemeaner, and liable to a fine and imprisonment. The circular is as

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, '88. The President has this day ap-

proved the act which, among other things, provides as follows:

And all matters otherwise mailable by law upon the envelopes or outside cover or wraper of which, or postal card, upon which indecent, lewd, lascivious, obscene, libelous, scurrilous or civious, obscene, libelous, scurrilous or threatening declarations, epithets, terms or languange, or reflecting im-piously upon the character or con-ducting of another, may be written or printed, are hereby declared to be non-mailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails, not be delivered from any postoffice by any letter car-rier, and any person who shall know-ingly deposit or cause to be deposited. ingly deposit or cause to be deposited, for mailing or delivey, anything declared by this section to be non-mailable matter, and any person who shall knowingly take the same or cause the same to be taken from the mails for the purpose of circulating or disposing of, aiding in the circulation or distribution of the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeaner, and shall, for each and every offense. be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not less than one year nor more than ten years, or both, at the descretion of the court

Postmasters are notified that under this act such matters will be treated precisely the same as obscene matter is treated. Any postal card, or any other matterupon the envelope or outside cover of which appears anything which reflects injuriously upon the one addressed, or any one else, or upon to the music of the, days of 1776.

The wagen of this city in which the learner of the price of your largest than the left with the learner of 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 largest than the left with the learner of the learner of 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 largest and best weekly paper published in Kansas City. Send in your name at once and get two pabers for the price of your largest weekly paper published in Kansas City. Send in your name at once and get two pabers for the price of your largest weekly paper published in Kansas City. Send in your name at once and get two pabers for the price of your largest and best weekly paper published in Kansas City. Send in your name at once and get two pabers for the price of your largest and best weekly paper published in Kansas City. Send in your name at once and get two pabers for the price of your largest and best weekly paper published in Kansas City. Send in your name at once and get two pabers for the price of your largest and best weekly paper published in Kansas City Weekly Journal FREE, during the campaign of 1888. precisely the same as obscene matter his character or conduct, or is plainly calculated and intended to injure his feelings or reputation or bring him into discredit, or which threatens him will be excluded. Anything in the nature of an offensive or threatening dun, apparent on an envelope, outside cover or postal card, or conveying the suggestion that such dun is enclosed, will be excluded as non-mailable under this act.

A fine-haired Republican was heard to exclaim on the depot platform the other day "there were thousands of men who would vote for Mr. Harrison because he was so much of a gentleman, when an old farmer stepped up and remarked, 'Yes, and there are hun-dreds of thousands of men in the cornfields to-day who will not vote for him for the same reason. Harrison never would mix with the common people. Ottawa Herald.

The Republican platform contains a Aristocracy and wealth in free Ameri-ea have never proven winning campaign plank declaring "our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in eries. The assurance of the monopo- trusts or otherwise, to control arbitralists and protection money kings in putting forward Harrison and Morton is phenominal and unexplainable.

Frank Weller has sold the Strong Frank Weller, has sold the Strong City Republican to W. Y. Morgan, son of W. A. The Morgans seem to have the Chase County newspaper field pretty well in hand.—Marion Times.

Van the Republican portion of it.

form pronounces in the people of the trust and the people of the country shall be turned over to the trust and tariff fed combinations which it denounces so vigorously. That is very consoling to the millions in the west.—Emporia Democratic.

BIRDS AND

The damages from chinch bugs are frequently heavy all over the west, and how to get rid of them effectually is as yet the unsolved problem. That certain birds are the natural enemy of the chinch bug is well known, and wise for all farmers and

This country has never had a well defined and executed foreign policy interest of the country or hurtful to Indiana in 1876; beaten for United territory by purchase alone, and confor Senator in 1885; again heaten for cratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a

The following supplementary resolution was adopted by the Chicago convention in its closing hours amid a general row: "The first concern of but that if its terms were caried out in good faith it would culminate in such a glut of the American market as to shut down every factory in the country.

We will hear very little more bout all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of the home. The Republican party cordially sympathises with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality." People wonder that such a plank for the only original God-and-morality was necessary at such a late all good government is the virtue and

UNION LABOR, COUNTY CON-

VENTION. A delegate convention of the Union Labor party, of Chase county, is hereby called to meet at the Court House, 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 alse 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.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

THE DAY WAS CEL. BRATED BY BOTH CITIES.

IN CARTTER'S GROVE.

A PLEASANT DAY ENJOYED BY ALL-THE DARING LEAP. FROM
-THE COURT HOUSE OTHER HAPPENINGS,

The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. Mathews, of the Presbyterian Church, after which J. W. McWilliams, president of the day, introduced, in some well chosen words Mr. Ed. S. Waterbury, of Emporia the orator. The oration was pronounced by the vast assemblage to be the most classical, logical and entertaining Fourth of July speech they ever listened to. Surely it was a splendid exhibition of advanced thought, and its eloquent delivery strengthened the general opinon of last year's school, for the faithfulness the gentleman's high standing as an and painstaking as instructions of the orator.

J. V. Evans, of South Fork, ably esponded to the the toast. "The patrons of husbandry; the honest yeomen; the bone and sinew of the the primary department of the school country.'

Mr. Evans called out to respond, and in an impromptu manner, ably re-sponded, and proved himself to be a man of matured wisdom and an rator, of old time ment.

The Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, cornet band furnished excel-The wagon of this city, in which the States and Unions, were represented by little girls, waving flags and singing, was artistically prepared by A.

The Strong City wagon, was filled

answer any question's, or discuss any points that may be brought up:

Strong City, July 10th, 7:30 p. m.
Toledo, July 11th, 7:30 p m
Bazaar, July 12th, 7:30 p m
Bazaar, July 12th, 7:30 p m
Gedar Point, July 13th, 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 H July 18th 7-30 p m Elmdale, July 19th, 7:30 p m Cottonwood Falls, July 20th,, 7:30 p m

it would seem wise for all farmers and others interested in farming operaquail. prairie chickens, black birds in fighting with the dogs and other our citizens, to let them alone; the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California and of the adjacent Mexican considered, by those who have watched for the adjacent Mexican its helits, valuable, to destroy this its habits, valuable to destroy this pest. Those States that have care-Senator in 1880; again heaten for chase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a that kid gloves are not popular in Indiana, nor money barrels in New Statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.—National Demdiana, nor money barrels in New Statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.—National Demdiana, nor money barrels in New Statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.—National Demdiana, nor money barrels in New Statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.—National Demdiana, nor money barrels in New Statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.—National Demdiana, nor money barrels in New Statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.—National Demdiana, nor money barrels in New Statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.—National Demdiana, nor money barrels in New Statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.—National Demdiana, nor money barrels in New Statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.—National Demdiana, nor money barrels in New Statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.—National Demdiana, nor money barrels in New Statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.—National Demdiana administration of nearly a quarter of a century.—National ment is well worth trying, as it can not possibly do any harm while the results are almost certain to be beneficial.

but would not, stick.

It was next applied to the Bartlett boys wound and adhered several times Both the boys are doing well. This

SCHOOL MEETING. J. M. Tuttle, Director, of the School Board of this District, presided over the school meeting held at the school-

house, last Thursday. The annual reports of the clerk and Treasurer were read and approved. W. H. Holsinger was elected Treasurer, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edwin Pratt.

S. D. Breese was unanimously reelected Clerk for the next three years; but as Mr. Breese had already served this day and time by the success or in that capacity for seven years he rein that capacity for seven years he resigned the office, saying that he would work as hard for the school in the future as he had in the past, but its appointments, and ready to rehe preferred for some one else to be ceive exhibits.

It should be remembered that last elected by the meeting. His resignation was accepted, and F. B. Hunt in Cottonwood Falls, on Friday July was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. 20th, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the Breese had made an excellent officer. kansas commissioner states that the and it was no more than right that he should be re-cleated and then left to should be re-elected and then left to resign if he so wished.

> A tax levy of 16 mill's on the dollar was then made,

It was left to the School Board, to determine the number of teachers to be employed during the coming year, which schould be a nine months school; also to devise means for additional school room.

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.

follows:

verdict for \$60.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

FRANK DOSTER, JUDGE.

Since our last report the follow-

cases have been disposed of, as

Margaret Ann Mann vs. E. A. Kinne, Sheriff of Chase county; in-

30 MILES DISAPPEAR. Thirty miles of country is a big thing to disappear, but this dis-

tance has been dropped out be-

tween Kansas City and Chicago. How it happened is thus figured out: The Chicago, Santa Fe & Cal-

ifornia Railway is completed between 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

trayel 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

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. Blaine's criti-

cism on the message, and all the principal speeches delivered this ses-

sion for and against the Mill's tariff

bill, As a campaign document it is invaluable.

HUMPHREYS'

In use 30 years.—Special Prescriptions of minent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure.

in use 3 years.—Special research in use 3 years.—Special research in interest of the property of the property

OMEOPATHIC

Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza, 50 Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs. 50 Asthma, Oppressed Breathing. 50 Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing. 50 Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling 50 General Debility, Physical Weakness. 50 Dropsy, and Scanty Secretoins. 50 Bropsy, and Scanty Secretoins. 50 Kidney Discharges. 50 Kidney Discharges. 50 Kidney Discharges. 50 Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges. 100 Sore Month, Canker. 100 Discharges. 50 Discasses of the Heart, Palpitation 1.60 Epilepsy, Spasm. 51 University Discharges. 50 Discasses of the Heart, Palpitation 1.60 Epilepsy, Spasm. 51 Vitus' Dance. 1.60 Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat 56 Chronic Congestions. 50

PECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price. — HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Falton St. N.Y.

Humphreys'

Witch Hazel Oil

Cures Piles.

Notice for Publication.

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

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

FRANK DALE, Register.

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK

Cloth & Gold Binding 144 Pages, with Steel Engraving, MAILED FREE. Address, P. O. Bex 1810, N. Y.

will be in New England.

On motion of Dr. Cartter, a vote of thanks was tendered the teachers of children in their respective depart-

Dr. W. H. Cartter kindly offered the use of his hall, rent free, for the use of which tender was accepted, and a vote of thanks to the Doctor, for his genorosity was unanimously adopted.

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

VESTIBULE TRAINS TO CHICAGO, The vestibule train is a new factor in western railroad transportation. It is claimed for these trains that on ac-The Strong City wagon, was filled with children also as above, under the able direction of J. F. Kirker. Both wagons were a grand success, and added to the impressiveness of the occasion and to that fraternal nnity, and comity, which happily exists between the two cities.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Proffessor Hull, of Iowa, will address the citizens of Chase county, on the children is claimed for these trains that on account 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 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 bedress the citizens of Chase county, on the issues of the day, at the following points and times.

L. Vincen, of Winfield, will be with him. They hold themselves ready to him. They hold themselves ready to chicago.

The ween Kansas City, and Unicago 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.

A CREAT OFFER.

Elsewhere we print a proposition from 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 this offer should meet with speedy acceptance at the hands of our read-We will send The Weekly Times with the COURANT for the campaign for 95 cents. It is not necessary to organize clubs. Individual sub-scribers will be entitled to this low subscription rate.

Albert Bartlett, the twelve year old son of Geo. Bartlett, who lives near Morgan post-office this county was bitten by a rabid cat on June 25th, while going to his work in the field. Not knowing there was anything wrong with the cat, which was a pet he asked Louis Pieffer to take the cat ever, until the bites that the boys had received began to grow worse. They

hours on the day after being bitten. It was applied six times afterwards

stone has a wonderful medical qualities and is of great value to the community as well as the owner.

THE KANSAS CITY EXPO-

The plan of proceedure adopted by the management of the approaching exposition appears in our local col-umns. As this is essentially a public enterprise, and not a private scheme, it behooves the people of Kansas City, to extend to it their hearty co-operation. As President Buck remarks, a town is judged in

year's exposition was but an experi-ment, and yet over half a million peo-ple beheld its exhibits, and the Arby a much more extensive similar display made at Louisville and New Orleans.

In short, a world of good will result from a successful exposition, and our people must, without ado, put their shoulders to the wheel and start the enterprise a rolling on to-ward the goal.—Kansas City Times.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. A rertising Bureau (16 Spruce St.), where advertising guaracta may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

ATTORNEYS 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 connties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supseme Court of the State, and in the Federal courts therein.

MISCELLANEOUS. Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

-DEALER IN-

HARDWAPE, STOVES ADD TIPWARE.

FARM MACHINERY & WIND Kinne, Sheriff of Chase county; injunction made perpetual....Sophia Judd vs. Henry Judd, divorce; decree granted and \$500 alimony... Sarah A. Kellogg vs. Wm. M. Kellogg, divorce; decree granted, and homestead as alimony, and custody of the children...J. W. Stone vs. John E. Harper et al. to quiet title; judgment for plaintiff...L. E. Kinne vs. Etta B. Richards, et al., foreclosure; judgment for \$1,442.07....David Sauble vs. O. H. Drinkwater, et al., damages; verdict for \$60. MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps.

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

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



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

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

JOHN B. SHIPMAN

MONEYTOLOAN

In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, Call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTON WOOD FALLS. KANSAS, If you want money

OMPLEXION OMPLEX HEBRAN OMOVIOLA GREAN

THIS preparation, without injury, removes Freck-les, 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 draggists or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by G. C. BITTNER & CO.,

TOLEDO, OHIO. Sold by C. E. HAIT.

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, Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away Frank Dale, Rogister.

Land Office at Salina, Kans., 5 6896
June 6th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed rotice 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, EW. Ellis, Clerk, at Cottonwood Falls Kan.
sas, July 20th 1888, viz: D S No, 8659 of
Joseph J. Fenner, Cahois, 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 upou, 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. Palmes, Register. bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Au-gusta, Maine.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1888.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

'No fear shall awe, uo favor sway: Hew to the line, lett 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.

	lin.	1 in.	3in.	5in.	% col.	100
l week	\$1.00	\$1.50	83.00	\$8.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.
weeks	1.50		2.50	4.00	7.00	18.
weeks		2.50	3 00	4.50	8.25	15.
weeks	2.00	8.00	3 25	5.00	9.50 14.00	95
months .	3.00 4.00	8 00	7 50	11 00	20.00	32.
months	6.50		12.00	20.00	82.50	55.
l vear	10.00	18.00	24.00	85.00	55.00	85.

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

TIME TABLE.

	-			
	TIME TABLE	A., T.	4 8. F	. K. K.
	KAST. At.KX.	Lec.Pass.	E.EX.	K.CEX
	a m	a yn	pm	a m
	Cedar Gr. 9 43		10 47	12 13
	Clements. 9 53		10 55	12 22
	Elmdale 10 07	9 05	11 10	12 37
	Evans 10 12	9 10	11 15	12 42
	Strong 10 20	9 20	11 23	12 55
	Elitnor 10 32	9 30	11 38	1 06
	Kenyon 10 38		11 44	1 12
	WEST. TEX.EX	. Cal.EX.	Den.EX	. Col.EX.
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	C. K.	& W. I	R. R.	
	EAST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed.
	Lost springs	11 17a	m 4 52p	m
	Rurdick	11 00	0 41	
	Diamond Spring	8 11 02	5 57	
	Hilton	12 10	6 27	
	Evans	12 00	7 08	
	strong city	12 40	7 30	4 55pm
	cottonwood Fall	ls		5 05
	Gladstone			5 22
	Bazar			6 00
	Dazar	Page	Frt.	Mixed.

Streng City

WEST.

Pass. Frt.

Mixed

Hilton 3 46
Diamond springs 4 02
Burdick 4 16
Lost springs 4 33 MAILS.

MAILS,
The mails are opened and closel at this post-office as follows;
EAST: Closes at 12 a. m. and 7:30. p. m. opened at 7:30 a m. and 5:30 p m. wEST: Closes at 4:30 and 7:30 a m. opened at 7:30 a m. and 11:45 a m.
NORTH: Close at 2 p m. opened at 3 p m. SOUTH: Close at 12 m. opened at 3 p m. wONSIVU: Closes at 7:30 a m every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Opened at 4 p m every bonday, Wednesday and Friday.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

The creamery will be openen for work, next Wednesday.

Mrs. W. T. Hutson, is quite sick.

Mr. W. W. Sanders, was taken quite sick, last Sunday.

County Attorney John Madden, is suffering with a catarrh on the back

of his left hand. Mr. A. Ferlet lost the other one of his big black horses, last Sunday, on the prairie, from colic.

Mr. Jack Lee, was down to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. Geo. Winters, of Strong City, went to Wichita, last week.

Mr. W. S. Romigh came in from the west, last week, for a short visit to his

family. Mr. Albert Berry, of Strong City, sold a carload of bulls last week to New Mexico firm.

Mr. William Capwell returned home, Saturday, from an extended vis-

it in Kansas City. Lizzie, the little daughter of Mr. E. F. Bauerle, of Strong City, was taken

quite sick, Sunday night. Mr. M. H. Permell, of Colorado City, Col., has our thanks for late Colorado papers.

Mr. Lyman Wood and wife contemplate soon starting on a visit to their old home in Ohio.

Thornton Featherkyle, of Cedar Point was attending Court here the

past few days. Mrs. F. V. Alford, of Rock creek, has returned home from the Ottawa Sunday School Assembly.

The two little sons of Mr. J. S. Standiford, of Buck creek, has our thank for a bucket of cherries.

Mrs. Fisher, of Pennsylvania, is visiting her daughters, Mrs. W. Peck and Mrs. F. B. Holcomb, of Cedar, Point.

Mrs. E. W. Pinkston and daughter, Hattie, attended the Sunday-school

assembly at Ottawa, last week. Mrs. C. M.Frye and son are visiting

at Mrs. Frye's old home at Chetopa. The social at the M. E. church. on Wednesday evening of last week, was

Mrs. Michael Gannon, of Strong

City, is quite ill. Miss Eva Stingle of Strong City, is visiting in St. Louis.

Mr. Scott E. Winne was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Alphonse Bichet of Florence, was in our city last week on business,

Henry O'Neil, one of Marion countie's "Solid Muldoons," was in the city Thursday last.

H. A. Sturges, County Surveyor of Marion county, was attendnig court here last week.

The A. O. H., will meet at 8 o'clock for the ensuing year.

At the school meeting in Strong City, last Thursday, M. R. Dinan, was unanimously elected Clerk; a tax of 13 mills was levied, and the Board was instructed to pay better salaries to the teachers.

Messrs. W. P. Martin & Co. made the first shipment of stone, last week, from their new quarries on Peyton creek, the shipment being thirty car loads sent to Argentine. A good force is now employed.

Mr. Chas. W. White, and family of Osage City, are spending a few days in Strong, with their friends. Mr. White is foreman of the Daily welcome in our midst.

Editor Timmons of, the Chase County Courant has lost a spotted dog. Will somebody please take him one from Marion, any kind of a dog will do if he is spotted. Timmons is stuck on spots.—Marion Times.

"The lost is found."

Master Rollis Watson, came from the west, the other day.

At the earnest request of the School, Prof. L. A. Lowther, has ac cepted, the position of Principal of the schools here another year and takes this oportunity to withdraw his name as a candidate for the office of county superintendent. Mr. Lowther wishes also to thank his many friends for the kindly interest they have manifested in his behalf.

Some correspondence and other interesting matter was crowded out of this issue that will appear next week. County Commissioner's proceedings

Court adjourned, last Saturday, afternoon, until next Monday.

Mr. Sturgis, County Surveyor of Marion county, was in town, last week attending court.

100° in the shade Saturday and Sun-

Mr. Chas. E. Dibble, son of Capt. C. E., arrived in this city, fuesday from Topeka. Charlie is one of the old time "print's" and is always welcome in our midst.

Messrs. W. P. Martin, A. C. Cox, Dr. J. W. Stone, J. G. Burton and W. E. Timmens, left, Tuesday morning, for Leavenworth, the first four as deleates to the Democratic State convention to be held last Wednesday.

Mrs. C. C. Watson, and daughters, Misses Ferry and Frankie, are expected to arrive here to-night. They come from Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, there former home, and will reside here permantly. The Democrat bids them a royal welcome, and sincerely hope they may find a pleasant home in this city.-Woodsdale Democrat. June 27.

Married, on Monday evening, June 25, 1888 at the residence of the bride's uncle A. B. Emerson Esq. Cedar Point, in this county, by the Rev. L. Martin, Mr. K. J. Fink, of Hymer, and Miss Elizabeth Emerson,

of Ohio. A large audience assembled in front of the Court House, Wednesday; their continuance aglow with expectation of seeing something wonderful in the way of a daring, and dangerous leap, but, alas, they were doomed to dissapointment, for the Professor who was announced to do the jumping had broken his neck in Emporia. At least we suppose something of the kind happened to him as he failed to put in an appearance.

Ed. Stephens, of Strong City, was arrested Wednesday for disturbing the peace. He resisted the Marshal and it took force of a club to bring him under any kind of subjection. The Marshal deputized several men to assist him but they failed to serve, and then some censured him for the using harsh means. The marshal was justified in doing as he did.

The Sieber show arrived Wednesday morning, and gave a grand performance in their tent, east of the Court House. Prof. Fred H. Leslie and his trained dogs were the feature of the day, notwithstanding the hot, sultry weather they played to a large audience.

Rev. N. B. Johnson, of Iola, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church at this for in 30 days will be sent to the Dead Letter place, will lecture in the above church on Tuesday evening, July 10th, subject, "How to find the end of a rainbow." The lecture is spoken of as a very enjoyable affiair, as also a being quite interesting, admission

> Mr. Geo. W. Hotchikiss, of Strong Six rooms in the Britton Mr. Geo. W. Hotchikiss, of Strong City, was on the road, last week, for the Hotchkiss packing house, of that place.
>
> Also the roams formerly occupied as a barber shop, north of Kuhl's harness shop. For particulars call on J. P. Kuhl.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Tracy, of Strong City, returned from Chicago, last week, bringing with them Mrs. Tracy's siter who was seriously ill next Sunday evening, to elect officers when Mrs. Tracy was sent for to go to Chicago.

Mr. W. H. Winters, of Strong City returned, last week, from a visit to Abline and Salina.

Mr. J. L. Cochran, of Strong City, returned on Wednesday of last week from his visit to his old home in Ohio.

Starbuck, of the Strong City yard and his "fifteen switchmen" attended the circus here yesterday.

Barney, the butcher, got run in at Strong City, for being "too gay" on the Fourth.

Mr. J. H. Holmes, station agent at of station agents held at Salina, June Kansas People, at Osage, and is always 27th, and was elected one of the dele gates to the national convention which will meet in Chicago, in September Hon. J. W. McWilliams, was down

to Emporia last Friday. A Democratic club was organiz d at Elmdale, Saturday night, S. E. Yeoman, President; J. A. Holmes, Secretary, and J. R. Jeffry, Treasurer.

Mr. John M. Bannon, District Grand Masterof the Knights of Labor, City, on Wednesday night of last week and on Saturday night, he delivered a very interesting lecture in the Court

| Visited assembly, No. 2578, of Strong John Flinner, Boling, gate; E. A. Floyd, Paola, artificial teeth; T. W. Harrison, Topeka, bag lock; Thomas McKernson, Mound City, evaporating visited assembly, No. 2578, of Strong House in this city, on the aim and objects of the order, which was well attended, and much appreciated by his hearers.

Miss Lillie Buchanan, of Kansas, City, formely of this city, was visitng friends here week this.

Mr. D. A. Ellsworth, of Strong City who went to the Chicago Republican covention, returned here last week. While away he visited Detroit and Canada, also.

Dr. Theo. Blenkner, who was sent from this county to the penitentiary, for bigmay, and afterwards pardoned out, is now, so we understand, serving a trem in the Colorado penitentiary for abortion.

Miss Bertie Gassett, of Council Grove, a student of Washburn College, Topeka, is visiting at Mrs. J. F. Kirk's, Strong City.

Dr John McCaskill shipped three car loads of cattle to Kansas City, Brown & Roberts have all the furnilast week, and Mr. C. Wilson shipped ture and undertaking goods in Cottonone at the same time.

Mr. E. A. Hildebrand, of Strong lity, went to Chicago, last week, on business, and will bring home with him his daughter, Lillie, who is attending school there.

Mrs. N. E. Martin, of Elinor, has returned from her visit to her son, Mr. John H. Martin, in New Mexico.

Frank Niles, formerly typo and ed itor of the Bazine Register, and wife came up on the train to-day from Cottonwood Falls, and are the guests of Mr. J. M. Childres, father of Mrs. Niles, - Bazine Register

Mr. Jas. Hays and wife, Frank Hays and Will Bigelow, and the family of Mr. N. W. Frisby are going to start to Oregon, next month.

The Chase County Democratic Club will meet, to-morrow (Friday) night, at Dr. J. W. Stone's office in this city.

W. S. Jennings of Bazaar, was in the city Monday, visiting the Institute. While here he made the Cour-ANT office a pleasant call. He reports crops in his neighborhood as being extra good.

Died-Dr. Furman, at the National hotel, in this city, Friday June 22d 1888. Dr. S. M. Furman came to our city some two weeks ago to pratice his profession, that of dentistry, but was profession, that of dentistry, but was attacked with nervous prostration about the 10th inst, which resulted in his death. In his short stay here he made many warm friends who are pained to hear of his death. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his untimely demise. The sympathy of this community is ex-tended to the bereaved family in this hour of sore affliction. He was buried at McPhereson Sunday by the Knights of Honor.—Moundridge (Kas.) Leader.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held in the school-house in Cottonwood Falls, on Friday and Saturday, July 6 and 7, 1888, beginning at 7:30, sharp.

J. C, DAVIS, County Supt.

LETTER LIST Leter's remai at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. If not called office at Washington D, C. Armstrong, William Fox, Mrs. or Earnest Gardner, Immanuel Mandsley, James Roach, James m Armstrong, J. West Gackton, Eli Metz, Marshall Nelson, John Ruby, Jackson L. P. Pugu, P. M.

FOR RENT.



EDUCTIONAL EXCURION TO SAN FRNCISCO.

Kansas had a larger enrollment at the Chicago meeting of the National Educational Association than had any other State, in proportion to the number of teachers in the State. Even Illinois was beaten on her own ground. Prof. J. N. Wilkinson, of the State Normal School, Emporia, says the prospect is good that we shall take the lead in the San Francisco meeting next July. He is working up the Kansas excursion and every one who sees any chance of going, whether a teacher or not, should write him, to learn rates and attractions and then should go if Strong City, attended the convention possible, and thus help swell the

KANSAS PATENTS.

The following patents for the two weeks ending June 19, 1888; reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and foreign patents Pacific building, Washington, D. C:
D. B. Bearden, Wilson, grain drill; J. H. Doub and F. Robbins, Walnut, washing machine; J. C. McNamee, Hope, liquid meter; A. J. Reams, Augusta, electric winding attachment for clocks; Wm. Devolld and W. C. Devolld, near St. Mary's, animal trap; John Flinner, Boling, gate; E. A.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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

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

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

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

aug5-tf aliteat. Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

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THE TIMES, Chicago, Ill.

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

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 laim, 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 HE No 24394 for the n), of sw 1/4 of sec 24, up 20 s, of range 7 east.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messes. W. AVER 4 SON, our authorized agents.



YOU ARE GOING TO

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The Fourth or not, if

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Fine Clothes. Collars & Cuffs. Cheap Clothing. Straw Hats. Wool Hats. Fur Hats. Stiff Hats. Dress Gloves. Fine Hosiery. Fine Dress Shirts.

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Fine Summer Undeswear Fine Dress Boots. Fine Dtess Shos. Or any thing in the line of men's and boys' wear, you ean

ASSORTMENT, THE

find the best

LARGEST STOCK.

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The only Exclusive dealer in Mens and Boys wear. in the County.

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THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

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Notice for Publicaion.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAS., 6884
May 23rd, 1888.

Stice is hereby given that the followinged settler has filed notice of his intento make final proof in support of his
m. and that said proof will be made beethe Judge of the District, or in his abce, E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at
tonwood Falls, Kas., on July 6th,
cytiz, P. D. S. No. 8507 of Francis M. Cutof Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, for the
s 20, 21 and 22, of see 30 tp 20 south, of
the South of the Salina Court, and the Salina Court, and S

PHYSICIANS.

5

m

T. M. ZANE

STONE & ZANE. Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

A. M. CONAWAY.

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ELMDALE, KANSAS SHAS ACAIN PUT IN ANZENTIRELY New and Complete Stock

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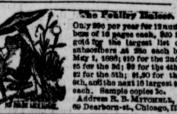
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THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Ring out, ring out ye merry bells, And let the deep-mouthed cannon roar, Each patriotic bosom swells, The glorious Fourth is here once more.

When night descends, what joys are hist The hissing rocket cleaves the skie Hark, hear the Roman candle fizz, Behold the red and blue light rise.

Now, whizz! z-z-zip! bang! torpedoes crash and split the fretted ear of night; Fire-crackers jump, toy pistols flash, 'Mid exclamations of delight.

Now blaze the barrels smeared with tar, Slow matches pass from hand to hand, And salve and sticking plaster are At druggists' stores in great demand.

"THE WILD BUFFALO."

How It Was Tamed and Caught --

A Fourth of July Romance. [Written for This Paper.] OLLIE CLOSE and



Judith Capell were studying by the open cottage window. It was the last study hour in the morning and they were rivals worked silently at the task of memorizing and adapting, giving the other only an occasional and preoccupied glance. Mollie swung herself in the single rock-ing chair of their sitting-room; but Ju-dith huddled on a

away."

stool, and grooving her cheek against the window-frame, projected her lesson through the college shrubbery. At once there was a tearing of rose bushes and a man's bearded face at the window. Mollie ran screaming to the other md of the room, and Judith recoiled until she lost her balance on the cricket.

"Let me help you up," he said, extend-g a good humored hand.

"Oh, its Colonel Montgomery," said Ju-th. "I can help myself, thanks; but low you've got me a mark for talking in study hours."

I'll go to the president and take it on

The cottage was an additional dormitory stone's throw from the main building. The Colonel's carriage stood at the gate. Mollie Close sat back in the room eyeing him with displeasure. But Judith kept her cricket and audaciously saw her reflec tion in the Colonel's eyes. She was small, hair brown and curly, supple and cat-like in motion or repose, and with an air of evenly-balanced daring and incredulity. "You played exceedingly well at the concert last night," said the Colonel.

"Yes; my life depends on doing well. You better go away and let me get my lesson now. And be sure to say good-morning. You didn't say good-morning when you poked your head into the window." Good-morning, ladies." took off his hat and kept it in his hand. Pardon my abrupt ways.'

"Mollie and I call you the wild buffalo." observed Judith, gazing sincerely upon his light whiskers. "You took so shaggy and tramp around on the flower-beds so.

"I think you're polite, Miss Capell!" burst from Mollie's indignant lips. "There, I've made you speak, and you'll get a mark, too," said Judith, in a satisfied

"Well, if I'm a wild buffalo," said the Colonel, smiting, "you must lasso and dis-"I have dispatched you, but you don't

"Let me hear you say your lesson." She placed the book in his hand. r "Didn't the president tell me when he introduced me that you were a Kentuck-

"That question is not in my rhetoric." "But it's in my mind. The name of Capell, you know," suggested the Colonel.
"I'm Southern myself."

"Are you!" exclaimed Judith. "O, why did I ever call you a buffalo?" Probably because you like to laugh,' said the Colonel, indulgently. "You'd turn any thing to ridicale. Even me."

he drew forth a brass button on a rib bon which she wore around her neck. That's a medal for the girl who can make the most fun. I've carried it a week



THERE WAS A TEARING OF ROSEBUSHES. make you an object lesson for the girls that button would never depart from me 'Can't we make such an arrangement?'

suggested the Colonel. If you've come to that cross-mark made with a thumb-nail at the end of the lesson you may give me back the book," said Judith.

'Just one more question. You aren't an

"Of course I am, and you knew it. And on that account the president doesn't feel responsible to anybody about me. So you can stand and amuse yourself with me just as much as you please, and I can give you pert answers, and my mother won't be

"Good morning. ladies." said the Colonel, lifting his hat gravely and kin and crunching back among the rosebushes "Now you have done it!" exclaimed Mol

lie Close, with the asperity of a sharp-featured blonde, "You've made me speak out and I'll tell you what I think of you."
"Do," said Judith, the flush around her eyes becoming emphatic. "I saw your nose tilt up and I knew you were busy get-

ting something ready."
"You act herridly, Judy Capell. You've talked through a window and broken study-hour, but that's nothing. You've firted. I never stoop to that."
"For good reasons."

"I'm engaged, and I have some respect

"I shouldn't have much for myself if I'd quailed as you did before that blessed You're a coward."

"I hope I may remain a coward, then." "You can't help it. Cowardice is constitutional in scrawny dyspeptics."

Von said I flirted "

She blames me," said Judy to the widow, dropping her book, "because I stood between her and what frightened

"Did you speak, mademoiselle?" Yes, I did, mademoiselle. You called ne Miss Capell twice hand-running, and I wouldn't stoop to call you Miss Close!" "You said I was a scrawny dyspeptie."

"Well, you did flirt-you flirted scandal-'And you know you're scrawny. And

don't you have to take pepsin after every meal?—and the whole school knows how it cts on your temper."

"I should like to have a few undisturbed moments to myself this morning," said Mollie Close, holding her book in tremb-ling claws. "I shall go into the bed-room, and if you try to follow me I shall lock the

"Follow you! I wish I might never se eyes on you again."
"So do I. Heartily. Our friendship is

at an end." Miss Close walked into the bed-room. "I shall ask to have my room changed at noon," she observed. "And I'm going to take down my dresses and fold them right

When she had been engaged in this improving labor long enough to be mollified by recollecting the successful recitation she had made in the blue dress, and dis covering some fergotten caramels in the pocket of another, a pecking began upon the door, which increased to pounding, Miss Close heard it not. She continued folding her wardrobe ready for departure
"May I come in, Mollie?"

"I said if you tried to follow me I should lock the door.' "O don't lock the door! It's all my

fault. We never quarreled in our lives that it wasn't my fault." "Well, Judy, you are to blame. And you annoy me more than I can endure."
"I know I do. I'm so horrid! Do for-

give me. I ache more than I can stand." 'Come in, then," granted Miss Close "I really havn't any right to keep you out of the bed-room." Judy came in downcast, with glowing

lips and eyes, and gazed at her chum. 'I wish I wasn't so hungry to be she said, suppressing 'There'll never be any body that likes me "We bring our troubles on ourselves in

this world," observed Miss Close, in that didactic tone which always chilled the opine of her more ardent friend.

At that point, the president's pert little daughter, who, sometimes, condescended to carry cards, rushed in with a bang, and projected an oblong bit of white at Judith

"Miss Capell, Colonel Montgomery's been waiting in the reception-room to see you this long while, and if you don't hurry in Sally Smith will begin her noon practice hour there, and you can't hear your ears for the noise."

Just after the simultaneous thunder

which the entire boarding-school produced by drawing their chairs to sit down to dinner, Miss Close said to her friend: "And what did the wild buffalo want in

his to-be-continued?" "He wanted to enliven my deadly vaca-tion here by taking me to Newark to see the Fourth of July parade."

"I suppose any proposition he makes will be agreeable to you," said Miss Close, sit-ting upright with the disapproval of another's admirer, which even pattern girls will sometimes manifest. She shot plates past herself like shuttles as they came from the carver's hands."

"You judge from your own former anxious standpoint," replied Judy. And she added with the passionate pessimism of Julth, "but I'm with Hamlet myself. Neither man nor woman will ever be any thing to me again. And I will never, never worry any more about any one's frame-work or digestion or engaged affections."

over and the lonely ache of vacation had begun in Judith's solitary heart, when empty rooms echoed, and she daned not ce in minor chords for fear of sobbing herself, it gave her a throb of unconfessed delight to sit beside the Colonel on the Fourth of July morning. He drove slenderlimbed, black horses from the blue grass region. His entire turnout was an ornament to the landscape, and that landscape was an ornament to the State. There were green hills melting against the sky and valleys downy soft with verdure. Dense ranks of dewy fern brushed the carriage wheels, and bits of wood views opened to and receded from the eye like enchantment.

Judith's gloved hands were folded on her white lap. It was the year when hats of cactus braid were introduced, and she wore one with poppies bunched above her face. brilliant and defiant young face kept its side curve toward the Colonel. "I put the question to you now be

can't wait any longer," said the Colonel.
"I don't want to be engaged," said Ju-"Engagements reduce the sum of dith. human happiness."

The Colonel laughed. "My roommate got herself engaged to a man, and it spoiled her. I have seen the folly of such things, and I am going to carve out my future."

"You dear child, you couldn't carve a good-sized roast. And a future is a tough thing to tackle. I have a great big heart for you, my darling, and its lonesome like

"Oh, I'm not lonesome," said Judith, fting an indifferent chin. "I always feel lifting an indifferent chin. "I always fee myself in good society with Miss Capell." The Colon el laughed again.

"Well, Miss Capell, you know considerable about me. And I have every thing to give you that a woman could ask for." "And you think you have nothing to do but help yourself to me," said Judith, turning on him. "You think you can pick me

up half in pity, give me the name of Mrs. Montgomery, pet me awhile, and then drop me for your smoking and your men's clubs. I've seen men's patronage of wives. I've seen enough of half devotion. I don't like

men. I won't marry one."
"Don't you want to be loved?" pressed the Colonel, still unable to suppress his

laughter.
"Yes-O, yes; I'm going to have a deg as soon as I can feed him. I want to be adored."

"I adore you. Now, seriously, I have not been able to think of any thing else since the evening I first saw you. I'll make you a good kusband. Look me in the eyes. Don't mind my abrupt ways. I'll wait ten years or I'll marry you in an hour, which

ever you dictate."

Judith sat awhile and watched him guide his horses, and then she gazed over him steadily. Tears were in her eyes.

"You know I'm going to throw myself into your arms at last, because I can't help liking you," she said.

"My darling!" said the Colonel, tenderly. "But don't my-darling me too quick. It will make me wicked to love you all. I can love you, and not feel sure you would give your life for me in return."

"But I would give it."
"You wouldn't give one day. This is the struck, probably," replied her husband-Fourth of July. Now. I'm going to try Tul-Bits

"Thank you, Miss Capell."

"Entirely welcome, I am sure."

Mollie turned her back, and they both ble, I won't believe in you. and I'll never put myself in your hands."
"All right," said Colonel Montgomery.

"Test me all you please."
"Well, there. There's something for
You to do now," exclaimed Judith, indicating the carcass of a calf which lay un-buried not far from the road. "People are always saying what a nuisance such a thing is, and yet they leave it lying there to taint the world. Get a spade and bury

The Colonel came near remarking that it was a hot day for such employment; that they might ruin the parade; that he was not the owner of the calf, and that the surrounding atmosphere was not fit for a ady to linger in. tied up his horses in the shade, and handed Judith out to a secluded seat upon a log. Then he went to the nearest farm-ho and borrowed a spade. He chose a spot near the caif and excavated with a vigor which soiled both boots and hands. Occa-



HE EXCAVATED WITH A VIGOR

sionally he went several rods away and breathed. when earth began to cover its own his task became easier. He finished it, tramped back across the field with the spade, and they resumed their ride.

An expression of intensity came out on

Judith's face. The Colonel showed a quiet smile, but he kept an alert and brightened eye upon her. Without much talk thus they rode on to

Newark. The procession was already moving in the principal streets; a gorgeous pageant full of banners, flower-garlanded carriages, brass bands, the sweet faces of children and the gray heads of houored old men. Behind this array came a motly gang of human rag-bags, masked and playing pranks,

mounted on lean nags.
Small boys exploded fire-crackers on the pavements. Cannons boomed as they had been booming since daybreak. The crash and extravagance of a typical Independence Day stirred all of Judith's blood w.th de-

"Go and take that old woman to a safe seat," said the girl, suddenly. "She will get hurt.' The old woman indicated was a profes-

sional beggar, who had chosen the curb as her best vantage ground.

The Colonel beckoned to a colored man and paid him silver to stand at his horses' heads. Then he went to the old woman, and with her formed the center of a dense crowd which thronged close to hear him argue with her. She was deaf, blind, dumb

and palsied by turns. She was lame, she was liable to fall in a fit. A five-dollar note would not move her to any other seat, but when his bid reached ten dollers she let him lift her, and hobbled on his arm to a chair within a barber's shop, where he gave her an additional five dollar piece and paid the barber to let her stay, lest she should return to her perch and his task would have to be repeated.

Part of the crowd took him for a tender-

minded philanthropist, and gave him advice as to where he might soak his head. Others which to form for attack. inquired if she was his long-lost mother, Attack it must be. The and a lot of boys clamored after him for fire-crackers, promising to move in any direction he indicated.

Without a word he returned to his carriage. He had just taken up the reins when cries arose from the procession; with lightning swiftness space opened for a frantic horse, and it flew, dragging the rider by the stirrup
"O catch that horse?" screamed Judith.

She would have given her life to take the words back as the Colonel sprang from her side. She wrung her hands and cowered down upon the floor of the carriage, seeing him tossed and dragged at the bridle. She hid her face and prayed alone as people in-stinctively do in utter helplessness. The thuds and the raging clatter ceased; an al-ready excited multitude shouted, and she raised her face to see the Colonel stepping up beside ber. He was covered with dust: one coat sleeve was torn off. He had a

bruise above his eye.
"There's your horse," he said, tilting his head toward the runaway. Plenty of men now held and soothed it, and a stretcher was already provided for its injured rider. He was to be taken to the hospital.

Judith set quite still beside the Colonel as he turned his horses away from the pro-"Well, that's three," tallied the Colonel.

"Only one more."

"And I'm going to ask that now."

"Let a fellow breathe," suggested the Colonel, "and get himself repaired. The

business houses are all closed. I can't ever get a coat. So we most hunt for dinner in some inconspicuous spot."

"I won't let you breat's twice till I ask
the last thing," said Judith. "I love you
now with all my might. I love you for patience. I love you for gentleness. I love you for heroism. My heart will burst, I

love you so!"
"This is hard," murmured the Colonel, "when I can't even kiss your hand before this crowd. "Never mind. My soul is on it's knees kissing your hands. And we have the

"Yes, we have the years!" "But the last thing I shall ask will be hardest of all. And it is never to mention these tasks that I set you again." "Why, that's ne task at all."

"I think, may be, it might be in the long run," said Judith, sagely, "for some men, but not for you. I will remember them. I will remember them as four great

"Of the wild buffalo," said the laughing Colonel. Then, having turned into a deserted street, he bent over and received her kiss.

M. H. CATHERWOOD.

CONFIRMED BACHELOR-"How time does fly, Miss Seaside? Why, it was ten years ago that you refused me on this spot."
Miss Seaside—(who wishes she hadn't)— "So long as that! I was young and foolish then, Mr. Smith." Confirmed Bachelor-"But we are both older and wiser new."-

Harvard Lampoon. WHY it fell!-"Well, the thermometer THE ISSUE DEFINED.

▲ Clear Statement of the Work Now Before the Democratic Party.

Intelligent Republicans have ceased to deny that the whole trend of their to the political literature of the day is party's principles is in the direction of a circular sent in large quantities to centralization. The facts are too the St. Louis convention [professing to patent. They had already become too patent when, after a quarter of a cen- President Cleveland as a debauchee tury of opposition, responsibility for the execution of the laws was devolved | brochure has been heralded by word upon the Democracy. These laws are of mouth for several weeks, the story the real government; their spirit is the being peddled out from Washington centralizing spirit of Republicanism.

interest of the people and to the per- winter, and on one or more occasions petuity of popular government, the re- he has struck his wife; that she and publican laws embodying it stand on her mother had been driven out of the the statute-books, and since they evade | White House by his cruelty, and that, a violation of the letter of constitution- although Mrs. Cleveland had been inal restrictions, the Democratic party, duced for political reasons to return represented in the Executive branch of and put herself within reach of her the Government, has been obliged to husband's fist, Mrs. Folsom had fled to administer them. There is scarcely a Europe with the declared determinalaw passed during the period of com- tion never to return. New York society plete Republican ascendancy that is had been shocked with this narrative, not dangerous in its tendency, yet these laws have bound the Democratic Executive Administration of the Government. The party has been in power, but having on it the necessity of administering present at one of the wife-beatings, law as it found it, prevented by the Republican Senate from beginning reform at the root of injustice, it is now entering a new campaign with the greater part of its work before it. It seems to us that this is the most

important fact of the present situation, for it shows the absolute necessity of Andrew Jackson's policy of "aggression, aggression and always aggres-To act on the defensive, to sion." leave a possibility of being forced from the offensive to the defensive, is, under such circumstances, to court defeat.

The Democratic party in the House of Representatives has done well. It was impossible for it to do better with a hostile majority in the Senate holding it in check and the precedents of so many years of vicious Republican legislation constantly raised against it. But it has been able to do nothing that would serve to turn a Presidential campaign in the party's favor, if the issue were other than it is-an issue of work vet to be done, of work the Democratic party is bound by the necessity of its

existence to do. Much has been done in four years, it is true. The Government has been brought to a basis of economical administration. The plundering of the Treasury has been checked. Millions of acres of land have been restored to the public domain; Republican financial legislation has not been allowed to precipitate a panic; the Administration, hampered as it has been by Republican laws, has still been able to keep the business of the country from disaster and to postpone results that will be inevitable unless the financial policy involved in the present policy of taxation is thoroughly reformed; the sections have been brought nearer together; the Union has been restored in fact as well as in name; prosperity has begun to return to the Southern States: the old issues of sectionalism have been forced into the background to make room for the issues of the present; the country has been brought to renewed confidence in the Democratic party, and we have thus been given ground on

Attack it must be. The campaign must be fought in the enemy's country. There must be no compromises of the principle at stake. To compromise any thing is to imperil every thing .- St. Louis Republic.

THURMAN AND ELISHA.

A Bible Lesson for Republican Scoffers Thurman is full of years. A grand and honorable career is drawing to its close. Called again to the service of the people in whose behalf he has labored nearly all his life, and for whom he may die in the harness, opponents less discreet than zealous mock and deride him because his years are ripe and the hand of time is upon him.

Let them have a care! The mantle of Elijah, the terrible, fell upon Elisha, son of Shaphat of Abel-Meholah. Taken from the plow, Elisha filled the prophetic office for nearly sixty years. When Elijah went

up into Heaven in the flery chariot drawn by horses of fire Elisha passed on to the work that still lay before him in Israel. He had healed the waters of Jericho. And he went up thence to Bethel, and, as he

was going up by the way, little boys came out of the city and mocked him, saying: "Go up, thou bald head; go up, thou bald head." And looking back he saw them, and cursed them in the name of the Lord; and there came forth two bears out of the forest, and tore of

them two-and-forty boys.

And from thence he went to Mount Carmel, and from thence he returned to Samaria.

Now, Thurman's head is not bald, nor is it known that Elisha's poll was nude. After the manner of the modern monk he may have worn his hair closecropped, but to the lads of Bethel the prophet of the Lord was not venerable. and curses lighting on them they were torn by wild beasts. Let the modern scorners of Thurman's whitening hairs these nineteeth century sons of Bethel and Baal, take warning.

The woods are full of Prohibition bears, and when these will have fed upon the scoffers the venerable Thurman, like Elisha, god-beloved, in old Judea, will go upon his way-from Columbus to Washington. - Chicago Times.

-There is a woman's Democratic club in Milwaukee. This is the first organization of its kind in the United States, its object being to assist husbands, fathers, brothers and sweethearts in their campaign labors. The club prepared the badges which the Wisconsin delegation wore to St. Louis. -Chicago News.

SCANDALOUS LIBEL.

The Infamous Calumny Circulated by an Annonymous Swindler.

Among the enlivening contributions be written by a Democrat] representing and a wife-beater. This precious that Mr. Cleveland has been "on a Opposed as this spirit is to the best spree" several times during the past which has been repeated with many grave particulars on the authority of a United States Senator, not named, the Senator, so the story goes, having been and having interfered in a gentlemanly way to rescue the persecuted lady from further ill-treatment. Of course, so monstrous a tale as this could not be contradicted by either Mr. or Mrs Cleveland. But the Herald has interviewed Mrs. Folsom on the subject at Paris, with the following result:

"All that is beneath notice," said Mrs. Fol-som, with quiet dignity, "and is a matter best treated with contemptuous silence. Who was so foolish as to start a story so easily dis-

'I suppose they counted on the fact that neither the President nor his wife would deign to utter a word in reply. What woman, hap-pily married, will consider it necessary to say: 'My husband is kind to me?' What husband, devoted to his wife, will say: 'I am not unkind to her?' But they were so foolish as to bring my name in That was not clever, was it? But let us talk of something else. It is all a foolish campaign story without a shadow of foundation. I only wish all American girls were half as happy in their wedded lives as is my good daughter in the love and care of her worthy

The fabricator of this infamous calumny undoubtedly reckoned that, although the story would eventually be denied and disproved by perfectly satisfactory evidence, yet the public would say that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, and that even if the President did not knock his wife down he must have abused her in some way, and if he did not get beastly drunk he must have been under the ir fluence of liquor. We trust that step. will be taken to trace the authorship of this early campaign lie in order that the United States Senator who started it, if there be such a monster, may reap the harvest of loathing of every dent will have learned so much that he decent man and woman in the world .-N. Y. Post.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

-There is nothing wrong with Cleveland and Thurman. They are the stamp of men in whom the people trust. -Philadelphia Record.

-With Cleveland and Thurman the verdict of the people in November next will not be doubtful. "Not-to-bebeaten" would be the universal judgment on that ticket from the moment it was made. - Boston Globe.

-Mr. Cleveland will be the next President of the United States, the trundle-bed, small-caliberd, smoothbored, peanut politicians who now control the Republican party to the contrary notwithstanding .- Buffalo Times.

dlers were paid \$3.50 per ton under what was called the "free trade" tariff of 1846. They are now paid \$3.50 per ton under the blessed protective tariff of 60 per cent. Yes, there is a difference. Under the tariff of 1846 the cost of living to the puddler was at least a third less than it is now .- Harrisburg Patriot.

-Mr. Thurman has always been in touch with the people. He has always been a Democrat, socially, personally, humanly, as well as politically. Always of the people, with the people and for the people, Allen G. Thurman at this time is receiving, in the hearty respect paid to his name and character by his countrymen at the material for the crank as well as large, a sterling evidence that charac- for its charlatan.—St. Louis Republi-

ter tells .- N. Y. Graphic. --- "It is a fact," says the begging circular sent out by the United States Republican League to the manufacturers of the country, "that the manufacturers of the United States are most benefited by our tariff laws." "Oh! they are!" exclaims the Kansas City wuth?" Times. "From a casual reading of Republican literature we thought that \$3,900." a high protective tariff was maintained exclusively in the interest of

the working-men. -Mr. Thurman in the years of darkness vivified Democracy. To-day in the richness of years and in his devotion he glorifies the party whose able champion he has been. was in the mire of defeat he exalted it abler and a truer champion when it needed one most. The Democracy of Thurman is that of Jefferson and of Jackson and of the people.- Troy Press.

-Thus, against the dangers of a surplus revenue the Republicans of the his conversation is in Biblical phrase-House would place the demoralization ology, and he knows of no other book of sweeping and unjust expenditures; against the complaints of excessive and needless taxation they would place the claims of pension agents and the prospect of liberal rewards for spoils huntting of heads locked up in this play to statistics, one-fourth of the entire which it would seem the blindest might population of Christendom die before see. The times are out of joint at the they reach the age of seven years, and

CONCERNING HOBBIES.

The Importance of Having One and Getting the Best Out of It.

It is a great accomplishment to be

able to ride a hobby well and grace-

fully. It is more than an accomplishment, if the rider is a judge of hobbies; if he has made the right selection; if he is neither too proud of his mount or of his riding. Granted all this in the hobby-horse rider, and he is not only a comfort to himself but a help to his fellows. In fact, to be of any lasting help and usefulness to mankind; to add to its knowledge, to its comfort, to its power, a man must not attempt to reach his object on foot. The way is too long, his time too short. He must mount a hobby for the journey after having learned to manage it in short trips, which will show him whether it is the right hobby for the man; the right man for the hobby. The subject ought to have in it possibilities of extended usefulness. Chemistry is such a subject. It has the future of the world in it. Its possibilities are vast; its horizon is beyond the scope of the keenest vision. It may work great industrial revolutions; it may change the whole aspect of art, of science, of social life at any time. It offers in exchange for labor, lovingly bestowed on it, such power as may put to shame the poetical dreams of enchanters and magicians. If every man may not have such a hobby as this there is, fortunately no lack of others. Geography, history, astronomy, language, science, are all easy-going, easily-managed hobbies. Geography, for instance, is far more attractive as a hobby than some might think. Some slight knowledge of it is generally acquired in the schools, but knowing the number of capes on a given coast is not geography. The young man who has not taken it for a hobby at twenty one will know at thirty-five more than most men ever knew of the earth they live on and the men in it. He will learn the effects of climate, and the laws of climate; he will comprehend how cold and heat can change men in their habits, in their customs, in their languages. He will discover that books of travel, if the travelers and explorers tell the truth, are the most important part of geography, and, following the development of the human mind in its increasing knowledge of the earth, his own mind will develop with it. History is most useful study. So is language. Four hours a week devoted to either by any young man will make him a thorough scholar in his specialty long before he is old. Real study for four hours a week will have the most astonishing results. In five years the stuwill be inclined in his astonishment at himself to think he knows all there is to be known; in ten years he will know what he does not know of what is yet to be learned; in fifteen years he will be at the front among those who know all that is known. The number of hobbies is almost infinite. Some few are vicious by nature; all can be made vicious by wrong treatment: but, nevertheless, it is the duty of every intelligent American to select his hobby; to take whatever risk is to be taken and to master it. We are in great danger of becoming a nation of mere imitators and smatterers. We try to ride too many hobbies, when no man in one lifetime can get the best work out of more than one of them. We are doing real work in mechanics, but seldom anywhere else. We can do no real work for the world without the thoroughness that comes from the struggle with one subject. It is this struggle that makes the master. No State fostering of literature, no hot-house system of State education can do it. From being a smatterer to becoming a charlatan there is only a step. Without smatterers, charlatans could neither come into existence nor thrive. Against the national habit of smattering, which produces and fosters national charlantry, we have a sure defense in thoroughness-thoroughness in some one thing, since thoroughness in all is impossible. But thoroughness in one thing means broadening in all. The smatterer is

Particular About the Make.

can.

"One o' my hired men has got a notion he wants a fiddle," said an agriculturist to the dealer. "What might that secon'-hand one in the winder be

"That's a Stradivarius; it's worth "I'll speak to the hired man about it," shouted the agriculturist as he

backed out of the place; "he may not

like that make."-N. Y. Sun.

-A few years ago Nathan Smith, of Macon, Ga., an illegitimate negro, una-When it ble to read or write, had the Bible revealed to him one night in a dream. with the words of hope and record of Next morning he took up a Bible, and, consistency. No party ever had an to his surprise, and to the greater surprise of his acquaintances, he could read any portion of it. Now, he is a walking concordance of the Bible, and ean repeat any verse from Genesis to Revelations, and can tell, you the number of verse and chapter and book. All

-Although what is called "the allotted period of human life" is three score and ten years, the average life of man ers. There is a strong wall and a but- is only thirty-three years. According capital .- Springfield Republican (Ind.), one-half before they arriving at sevenween years of age. .

than the Bible.

Considerations Which Women of Moderate Means Should Not Ignore.

It is quite possible for a woman to dress with neatness and ladylike taste being a poor, hard-up, down-trodden on fifty dollars a year, or thereabouts. coyote is an absurdity which has out-It is possible, also, to dress more or less lived its day. Orpheus C. Kerr or Arfashionably on the same sum. But temus Ward, or some of the other both ends one may not hope to accom- pioneer funny fellows, started the stoplish; the attempt can prove only confusing and fruitless. If the later aim is and vegetables on subscription, and of fixed upon, one will buy cheap gloves having to live between bread and and hosiery, a silk dress at seventy-five cheese, and the public accept-cents a yard, and a five-dollar jacket of ed them as facts. For years past "one of the stuffs fashionable just now," expecting to replace them all next year. If the former aim is before one, she will pay twice or thrice that sum for her street jacket, securing a well-fitting will be a great disappointment to the garment or substantial cloth which may be worn, like a gentleman's overcoat, season after season until threadbare. She will not make her bonnet of scraps from her coarse woolen gown, knowing that an unobtrusive shape in felt or straw will last enough longer to repay the extra outlay, and be from first to last decorous and becoming. She will the bank for one of the "comps" not buy her handkerchiefs at two dollars and deposited \$2,000 for him, cleaned a dozen, knowing that dainty linen is up the foreman's \$600 diamond, and far more essential to a lady's costume than surah satin and jet ornaments. Indeed, in these days, when even the rich are finding soft, clinging woolens worthy of all occasions, there seems no reason why the woman of moderate circumstances should tax herself to secure the traditional black silk. A delicate shade of serge or cashmere may be obtained in good quality at the price named for a cheap silk, and the greater width would prevent danger of crimping the material.

In general, the principle holds that it is wiser to buy a fine grade of low-priced goods than a cheap grade of costlier material. A fine cambric is at once prettier and more durable than a coarse gingham. This, to my mind, is the only sound interpretation of the much-abused maxim: The best is the cheapest

For the jaded, anxious women whom I sometimes see in the shops, lured, I feel sure, by delusive advertisements, and vainly trying to get much value for little cost, I have one suggestion of possible helpfulness. Bargain-hunting as such I consider evil and only evil. It has the uncertainty of any lottery, and, even when successful, all its vicious features. That one pays for what he gets is a rule with few exceptions. But when a season opens, when new goods are first put upon the counter, he gets a wide choice, and he pays roundly for it. Had I a family to provide for, and a short purse with which to do it, I should always shop out of season; for winter clothing, not until after Thanksgiving; for summer, with the arrival of June. The novelties would be gone, out the staple articles would remain, and the price of many of them would be but fifty per cent. of the earlier figures. I should feel that in saving the shopkeeper the risk of carrying his goods I came honestly by that reduction, and would gladly store them myself, fresh and uncut, against the next season's needs .- Christian Union.

FREAKS OF NATURE.

The Salaries Commanded by Some of the More Noted Ones.

Animal "freaks" are not, of course, either so costly or so attractive as human ones. I dare say that the six-footed cat could be bought for £20, and that even the elephantine pig could have been purchased for £50. But human "freaks" command very high salaries indeed. In America they are generally the leading attractions in those places of amusement which are known as dime museums. You pay your ten cents for admission, and in return you get a feeble and tasteless dramatic performance in the cellar, an exhibition of fourth rate conjuring on the ground floor, a chat with a five-armed negro on the second, a glance at a bearded lady and a couple of small alligators on the third, and an interview with a wild man of the woods in the garret. In this country "freaks" are chiefly in demand at the music halls, though occasionally when a showman finds a "freak" of a specially horrible or startling character, he hires a hall solely for its exhibition. "Freaks" of less distinguished peculiarity travel about and disappear twenty or thirty times a day in booths at fairs, the charge for admission being generally a penny or twopence. The small sums mount up rapidly; and at the last Kingston fair a fat lady of very opulent proportions privately confessed to me that she often earned fifty pounds a week for the furtunate speculators who exhibited her. "Freaks" command far better salaries than many people of light and reading. Humanity is full of bad tastes. It loves to gaze upon the deformed and horrible, especially if the deformed and horrible be alive and fairly well, and it is prepared to pay liberally for the disagreeable pleasure. fool. This is why Miss Millie Christine, the double-headed young lady with two "marry the fool, for, should you marry tuneful voices, earns £150 a week, and is allowed her expenses and the ex- of fool."-Arkansaw Traveler. penses of three servants. A clear £7,800 a year is a salary fit for an Ambassador, or even a Prince. Mrs. Tom Thumb also earns £150 a week, but she has to pay her own expenses. I should take her to be very dear at the price, for dwarf and dwarfesses are drugs in the market: and Mrs. Thumb -though her husband was a General, How much is the rent? and she has been introduced to some of the crowned heads of Europe-is by no means the smallest of her kind. Mr. Bates, the giant, and his wife, nee Miss Swan, when they appeared together, used to be paid £125 a week

SOME LIES NAILED.

An Article That Will Be a Disappointment

to the Masses, All this talk about the country editor ries about editors taking wood and hay the country editor has been fondly supposed to be crying for "more copy," and to be on his last sheet of paper and last shilling, and I presume my article

I began life as a "printer's devil." It is popularly supposed that "the devil" sweeps out and does other dirty work for a year or two before promotion. On the first morning I reached the office I was told to take things easy till the "old man" came down. I went over to dusted off a plush chair and opened a box of Henry Clays for the pressman, and by that time the editor came down in his carriage. He ordered his coachman to give me an airing, and when I returned he benevolently observed:

"Well, Henry, you and I are to run the Gazette. You won't have much to do. Give me about three columns of crispy editorial per week, and if you want to dash off a poem or a sketch, go ahead. Your salary will be \$30 per week for the first six months, and you will occupy one of the spare chambers in my residence-the blue and gold

He had a residence valued at \$125,-300, filled with the richest of furniture. His wife thought nothing of giving a washerwoman a silk dress which cost \$500 and had a splash of mud on it. No tramp went away with less than \$20 in cash. Their ice-cream for one season cost \$1,426.75, and they were astonished at the smallness of the bill. One of the rooms was known as "the coupon room." A young man with very delicate complexion spent eight hours per day the year round in this room shearing off coupons from bonds, and from November 1 to December 31 he had to have two assistants.

While the bona fide circulation of the Gazette was close on to 200,000, the editor kept the figures at 1,400 in order to avoid a rush of patronage. He paid six of the largest merchants in the city \$2,000 per year each not to advertise with us, as their advertising would make extra work for the compositors. What advertising we did do was very high-toned, and was charged for at the rate of \$1 per word. The salaries paid to employes were not as large as in some offices, because we could not afford it, but every one who had been on the Gazette two years had saved sufficient money to buy a house and lot and horse and carriage.

During my ten years in the office I never knew us to be hard up but once. The proprietor bought a gold mine in and a railroad in New England at about the same time, and carelessly made out the papers so that we had to raise about \$3,000,000 in one day. We raised it, but I had to chip in fifteen cents from my private finances to make up the sum. It was only a week later that the wife of the proprietor paid \$6,000 in cash for a blue-faced sunflower for a corner of the back yard, and the only remark made by her husband as he learned of the purchase was:

"Why, my dear, you should have taken a pair of them at \$11,000."

In the seventh year of my stay the Gazette changed hands. There was the usual notice of sheriff's sale, and of the plant being bid in by a young and enterprising man who would seek to make it a popular local organ, etc., but that was all tar. The proprietor sold out to open a chain of National banks extending from Portland to Galveston, and to put five new lines of ocean steamers into operation. I can remember the day he left the town. I was called upon to see his wife's jewelry to the special car chartered for it. There were seven large dry goods boxes full, and a peck or so of diamonds which could not be crowded in was brought along in a coffee sack .- Detroit Free Press.

A Philosopher's Advice.

An old philosopher sat in his library A beautiful maiden entered the room. "Great man," she said, "I have come to ask your advice. Two men have made me an offer of marriage."

"Ah, and you do not know which one to accept," the philosopher replied. "You understand the situation. One of the men is handsome, rich and is a lit-

erary genius." "And the other one?"

"He is ugly, poor and regarded as a

"My child," said the philosopher, the genius, you would occupy the place

Her Last Resort.

Eastern Landlord-Yes, madam, that

house is for rent. Sit down. Desperate Applicant -Thank you. have never been so nearly dead in my life. I believed I have walked nearly fifty miles to-day trying to get a house.

"Only-by the way, madam, have you any children? "Um-er-n-o."

"You seem to hesitate about it." "Well, the fact is, I have children, but I intend to kill them to-night."and their expenses .- Cassell's Saturday Gmaha World.

ATMOSPHERIC PURITY.

Three Methods by Which It Can Be Ascer

tained Without Difficulty.

Recent discoveries by English scientists with regard to atmospheric constituents and how to ascertain them should be of great interest to all. The following are three of the more important tests. The test for carbonic acid consists in placing several twogallon glass bottles side by side and filling them with air withdrawn from different parts of the room by means of India-rubber tubing. Into each bottle is then poured a small quantity of weak baryta water, which, acting upon the carbonate acid, gives rise to a dense white precipitate of barium carbonate, easily separated by filtra-tion and weight. The germ test is made by means of a glass tube, some two feet long by three inches in diameter, lined inside with a coating of transparent gelatine. A certain quantity of air is made to pass through the tube, and the germs deposit themselves upon the gelatine, where they can live and multiply, and where they may be distinguished and identified under the microscope. For the detection of organic matter, six large glass bottles are filled with distilled water, and are connected with each other by glass tubes. The air, made to pass though the whole series in a continuous stream by means of an aspirator, communicates to the liquid all the organic impurities with which it was charged, and without visibly affecting its color, causes it to acquire a disagreeable smell. This simple process recommends it to the serious consideration of those who are intrusted with the care of the public health. Public buildings and apartments, in which large bodies of persons daily congregate for business or pleasure, should be provided with the necessary and inexpensive apparatus. It might be presided over by some intelligent person (not necessarily a scientist), and its frequent use would insure the immediate detection of a noxious element, and we might thus constantly maintain or restore pure air by applying such preventive or remedial agents as are well known. - Phrenological Journal.

-The golden rose, which the Pope bestows annually, comes to America for the second time, the recipient being Miss Mary Gwendolin Caldwell, of New York, whose magnificent benefaction of \$300,000 toward the erection of a Catholic University at Washington has won for her this special mark of Pontifical favor. The only other American woman upon whom it has been bestowed is Mrs. Sherman, wife of General Sherman

GENERALLY speaking the gentleman who has just accepted a position is not a bit happier about it than the man who has just got a job.

The phonograph is the most polite machine in the world. It receives long speeches without a murmur, and with no signs of being bored, and a crank can make the color of the co it talk .- N. O. Picayune.

THE mystery of a hansom cab-how t enter it without knocking your hat off .-Texas Siftings.

A buckwheat cake and a home run depends largely upon the batter .-- Co

A MUSTARD plaster does not seem smart at first, but it makes its impression by hard steady application. - Merchant Traveler. A BORE is a present nuisance, but he may

In marriage, one and one make one; in

divorce, one from one leaves two.—Puck. Time waits for no man because some men are so long in coming to time, we suppose.

THE organ is supplied with "stops," but unfortunately the piano has none.-Roch ester Express.

It is undoubtedly true that the trouble with most spendthrifts is that they spend the results of other people's thrift.—Har per's Bazar.

In spite of criticisms against it, non can deny but that the Government weather bureau has from its very inception done our merchant marine a signal service.

In leap year it : nothing strange to read of female lawyers going court-ing .- Roch-

ester Post-Express. "FINE day," said the judge, as the sev

enty-fifth man went through the mill to

The Result of Merit.

When anything stands a test of fifty years among a discriminating people, it is pretty good evidence that there is merit here. Few, if any, medicines have met with such continued success and popularity as has marked the progress of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which, after a trial of over fifty years, are conceded to be the safest and most effectual blood purifier, tonic and alterative ever introduced to the public.

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drug and medicine store, either plain or

Ir is said that no one can arrest the flight of time; but who is there who is not able to stop a minute.—Life. Lemon-Colored People

You need not be a Mongolian to be lemon-colored. Just neglect a slight attack of biliousness for a few days and see what you'll look like. A delicate, but not becom-ing saffron tint will suffuse your intellec-tual countenance. Take Hostetter's Stom-ach Bitters at once if you feel bilious, and avoid further trouble. It extirpates the malarial and racematic virus, dyspepsia and costiveness.

To round men-it is better to be fast asleep than fast awake. Women Admiration win who use Glenn'

Sulphur soap to improve the skin. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c. THE type writer 15 the only woman who takes kindly to dictation.—N. F. Star.

Can freckles on your boy's face be called pots on the son!

Throwing Dice on an Altar.

A curious custom was recently observed in the parish church of St. Ives, Hants. Dr. Robert Wilde, who died in August, 1678, bequeathed £50 (\$250), the yearly interest of which was to be expended in the purchase of six Bibles, not exceeding the price of \$1.87 each, which should be "cast for by dice" on the communion table every year by six boys and six girls of the town. A piece of ground was bought with the £50, and it is now known as "Bible Orchard." The legacy also provides for the payment of ten shillings yearly to the vicar for preaching a sermon on the occasion, "commending the excellency, the perfection and the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures." This singular custom has been regularly observed in the church since the death of the testator. but representations having been made to the Bishop of the diocese the practice of throwing the dice on the communion table was discontinued some years ago, and the raffling now takes place on a table erected at the chancel steps. The highest throw this year, three times with three dice, was thirtyseven, by a little girl. The vicar, Rev. E. Tottenham, preached a sermon from the words, "From a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures."-London

-President Seelye, of Amherst College, is gifted with a remarkable memory. He is able to greet by name every living graduate of the college whom he has ever met, and freshmen who have been in college a week are surprised to hear the president address them by their first names.

* * * THE STARRY FIRMAMENT * ON HIGH."

Sang Addison. But hadn't you, for a few years at least, rather look at the firmament from the underside.

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ple to-day in insane asylums and graves, put there by Kidney Poisoned Blood.

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know whether this is so or not, do not neglect your case until reason totters and you are an imbecile, but to-day while you have reason, use your good

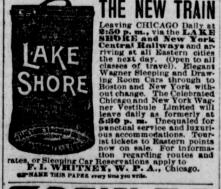
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If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not

will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

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or later, induce a fatal termination.

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FREE I The trial year subscriptions are almost free, and this the Reggal Queen of Starrap ing. Outfile—the best ever known—is entered that the server made to the desired it included; all other outfits urpassed, by this, the best, the most artistic, the Regal Queen. Below we give a list of a few of the patterns; space is to valuable to admit of naming all; I Poppies for Sear, 7.1-2 inch, 2 Tidy design, 7.1-2 inch; 3 Splendid Timel desire, 3 inch ; 3 Colden Rod, 4 inch, 5 Pond Lillies; 6 Pansies; 7 Moss Ross Rud; 8 Tube Rossa; 9 Wheat; 10 Oak Leaven; 11 Maiden Hair Fernay 12 Roy; 13 Girfs Head; 14 Bird; 15 Strawberries; 18 Owi; 8 Dog; 18 Rutterfly; 19 Apple Blossoms; 20 Calla Lily; 21 Anchor; 22 Anchor; 23 Japanese Lillies; 34 Rubbit; 25 Runch Forget—me-nors; 25 Fachhas; 27 Bell Drops; 25 Fan; 20 Cown head; 30 Calla Lily; 21 Rud; 30 Cown he

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A. N. K.-D.

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

Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, For Presi dent-Levi P. Morton, of New York, For Vice-President-The Balloting-Adjournment.

Fourth Day. CHICAGO, June 22.—At a few moments past eleven o'clock the Republican National convention was called to order by Chairman Estee, who having completely lost his voice, called Senator Hiscock to the chair to preside over the session, which was formally opened with prayer by Rev. J. H. Worcester, of Chicago.

BALLOTING COMMENCES.

The convention at once proceeded to call of States for a ballot for President. During the calling of the roll the convention was at first disposed to become boisterous and to cheer the votes as they were announced. There was a very enthusiastic outbreak when California voted solidly for Blaine, but finally having found that these demonstrations were delaying the announcement of the result the convention's



BENJAMIN HARRISON. curiosity overcame its enthusiasm and the confusion was considerably abated and the call proceeded in good order.

When Virginia was reached in the call of States a demand was at once made for a poll of the delegation. During the poll, benator Riddleberger, notwithstanding the sharp raps of the chairman's gavel, when his name was called, arose and said that e would have voted for Blaine if he had ween nominated, but as his name had not been presented he voted for Allison. This violation of the rules of the convention was allowed to go in the Scuator's case without retuke. The ballot resulted as follows:

8 E E E E E E

Blaten	orman	Trison	esham	pew	Jet	lison	noley	attering.
Alabama	12	1		1	6			
Arizona		(*)			2			
Arkansas	2	1						10
California								16
Connecticut	***	8	3			1	12	
Dakota	1	87	-	2	i		120	*
Delaware	556	6	5.33	- "		133		
Dist. of Columbia						111		
Florida	4							ī
Georgia	19	2				100		2
Idaho						1		
Illinois			44					
Indiana		29	1					
Iowa	144					26		
Kansas								17
Kentucky		4	6		4			
Louisiana	9		1	1	2	3		
		8	!	1	3			
Maryland	5	1 4	1 2		6	2		2
Michigan			-	100	26	-		
Minnesota		**	11	2				
Mississippi	14	rige	1 3					
Missouri	6		3		6			"i
Montana	100	4.00	i		1	i		
Nebraska				l	1 2	3		i
Nevada		1		1	8			
New Hampshire		4	Ī	1 4				
New Jorsey		١			1			18
New Mexico	1	1		7	1 1			
New York		1			1			1
North Carolina	015		2		2			1
Ohio	46	1	1					
Oregon	21			1	1			6
Rhode Island	28			1 0	1	8		0
South Carolina	lii			li	8			i
Tennessee	1 7		l'i					3
Texas	1 5	li			1 2			1
Utah			1		1	2		
Vermont		1 8			100			
Virginia	11				8	8		
Washington	1	1			1	li		i
West Virginia	1 6	X			1 1	I		i
Wisconsin		1		1	1.0	1. 2	1.2	22
Wyoming	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
	1-	-	1-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	10€	1 20	1111	1 99	I OA	12	1 13	

Total vote, 832; necessary for choice, 417. On the first ballot Senator Ingalls re-ceived 28 votes, 10 from Arkansas, 17 from Kansas and 1 from South Carolina.

Fitler was withdrawn.
On the second ballot Pennsylvania gave 53 to Sherman. Harrison lost 1 in Indiana to Gresham. Wiscosin gave 3 to Gresham amid choers and hisses. Arkansas gave her all, 14, to Alger. The result of the ballot was in no election and was as fol-

Depew 99[Ingalls	1
Harrison 91 McKinley	
Allison 75 Lincoln	
Total vote, 830; necessary for choice, 417.	
The third ballot was then taken and	i
resulted as follows.	
Sherman244(Blaine	3
Alger 122 Rusk	1
Gresham 123 Phelps	
Depew 90 Ingells	
Harrison 94 McKintey	

Adjournment was then taken to seve

o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION. The feature of the evening session wa the wendrawal of Chauncey M. Depey from the race. This caused a desire for adjournment to enable the delegates consult together concerning the new condition of affairs. General Hastings, Pennsylvania, moved that the conventio adjourn untliten a.m. to-morrow. The States were called and the chairman de clared the motion carried.

Fifth Day.
CHICAGO, June 23.—The convention in this morning with the usual rumors combinations flying through the air thick as blackbirds.

The convention was called to order 10:08, but it was not until twenty minute later when the proceedings were formall opened by Chairman Estee calling upo Senator Warner Miller, of New York, t preside over its deliberations. Bishop Sa uel Fellows, of Chicago, delivered the in vocation.

The convention proceeded to take fourth ballot and when a delegate from Connecticut voted for McKinley, Mr. M Kinley rose and stated that he came to th convention with instructions to vote f John Sherman and he felt that honor quired him to faithfully discharge the du ties required of him, and he therefore re-quested that no vote should be cast for

				d as follo	
				0	
Harris	on	M	217 McK	inley	
				ker	
Gresh	m		98 Linco	oln	
				Douglass	
	choice.	1000000			A 100 CO

The fifth ballot was immediately taken, as follows:

Immediately upon the announcement of the result of the ballot Governor Foraker, of Ohio, moved to take a recess until four o'clock, which was carried.

The convention had no sooner met in the afternoon than Mr. King moved that it adjourn until Monday morning. The roll of States was called on the motion and it was adopted by 496 to 322.

Sixth Day.
CHICAGO, June 25.—At three minutes past eleven o'clock this morning the sixth day's session of the National Republican convention was called to order by Chairman Estee, who was again in good voice, and the proceedings were opened by prayer by Rev. Arthur Edwards, of Chicago

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, arose to a ques tion of privilege. Mr. Haymond, of California, made the point of order that nothing was in order except a ballot. If there were any speeches to be made, he wanted

to make one for Blaine. [Applause.]
The chair said that he understood that the gentleman from Maine desired to make a privileged announcement, and he was given the floor. He mounted the platform

"I find myself somewhat embarrassed in being thrown even into a semblance of antagonism to the representative of the delegation from the Pacific slope, who have come here manifesting such a devotion to a chieftain whose banner I have followed with pride and affection lo, these many years. [Applause.] I would like, were the occasion appropriate and did I feel it proper, in view of the courtesy to which I am indebted for an appearance here at all, to preface the announcement I am about to make by some explanatory remarks, but I shall not attempt to do so. No in this convention, not one in this magnificent Auditorium has any doubt as to where the affection, the de-votion and the allegiance of the Republicans of Maine has been and always will be. [Applause.] No delegate here will doubt the regret with which I discharge the duty imposed upon me, but Mr. President and gentlemen of the convenion, I am under a constraint I do not feel at liberty to ignore, and without attempting to give constructions or interpretations of my own to the language of one greater than myself by far, I discharge my humble duty as the representative of the Maine delegation by reading to you without preface or comment the following dispatches which I have received:

The first cablegram was as follows: EDINBURGH, June 24.

To Boutelle and Manley, Chicago: Earnestly request all friends to respect my Paris letter. JAMES G. BLAINE.
The second was dated to-day and said:
I think I have the right to ask my friends to respect my wishes and refrain from voting for me. Please make this and former dispatches JAMES G. BLAINE. At this point the galleries broke out in uproar which was, however, promptly checked by the chairman, who warned the audi nce that unless it preserved better

order strict measures to	enforce it would
be resorted to.	
The convention then b	egan taking the
sixth ballot, which result	ed as follows:
Blaine 40 Al	ger137
Harrison	
Gresham 91 Mc	
Sherman244 Sc	
The convention was t	
sensation in the seventh	ballot at the very

first by California casting her 16 votes for A poll of the State being demanded it showed one vote for Alger and 15 for Harrison. Both Estee and Haymond voted for

Colorado followed by giving all her votes to Allison. Gresham lost another vote in Illinois, Alger captured it. Sherman and Kinley. Texas gave one vote for Creed

Haymond of California. Harrison gained 2 votes in Pennsylvania and made a total gain of 47 on the ballot, the result of which was as follows:

278 Alger 2 Allison 16 Blaine

9	Sherman 231 Foraker 1
	Haymond 1 Gresham 91
3	Before the convention began taking the
Ġ	eighth ballot General Henderson, of Iowa,
H	arose and withdrew the name of Allison.
	This increased the sensational feeling in
	the convention and every thing seemed to
	point to a nomination on this ballot and
	that it would be Harrison. The delegation
	leaders were busily consulting each other.
	Allison's withdrawal gave Harrison 23
	new votes from Iowa, and Senator Cullom,
됳	of Illinois, said Harrison would receive
	nearly if not all of the Allison votes.
	Colorado gave Harrison all her votes;
ı	Georgia gave Harrison 10; Illinois gave
i	him 4; Connecticut gave him her solid
ā	vote: Delaware did likewise; Pennsylvania
y	
3	gave him her 60 votes; Kentucky gave
	him 14; Kansas presented him with 16;
1	New York was solid for Harrison: Louisi-

ana gave him 9: Massachusetts 25, and so the story was told unto the end. HARRISON NOMINATED.

The eighth ballot resulted as follows:

0.1	The state of the s		_	_		-	-
3 2 t	States.	Harrison	Sherman	Alger	Blaine	Gresham.	McKinley
	THE REST OF STREET	:	:	:	:	:	:
5 6	Alabama	3	5	10			-
5	Arkansas			14			
0	Galifornia	15			1		
8	Colorado	6					
2	Connecticut						
n	Detaware	6					
	Florida	12	2	4	:::	···i	
	Georgia	4	9				
s	Illinois	29	:::			1	
	Indiana	22			"i	3	
V	Kansas	16		i		. 0	i
r	Kentucky	14				2	
0	Louisiana	9					
i-	Maine	5	3			1	3
1	Maryland	11	4		1		
n	Massachusetts	25	2	1			
-	Michigan			26			
e	Minnesota	13		1			
9-	Mississippi	4					
	Missouri	7	5			8	
29	Nebraska	9		1			
	Nevada	4					
et	New Hampshire	18					
of	New York	72					
18	North Carolina	1 .4	ii				
	Ohio	li	45			100	
	Oregon	6					
t	Pennsylvania						
99	Rhode Island	8			1		
y	South Carolina	4	4	10			
n	Tennessee	16		4			
	Texas	26					
0	Vermont			1			
a-	Virginia	15	9				
1-	West Virginia	19	1				
100	Wisconsin	1 2					
	Arizona						
	Dakota	2			1	1:::	
m	Montana	2				1:::	
C-	New Mexico			1	1	1	
e	Utah	1 0	1		1	100	
or	Washington	1 6	3	1	1	1	
9-	Wyoming	1 2	2			1	
1-	Dist. of Columbia	2					
A"		1-			1	The same	1

ination of General Ben H. Harrison for the Presidency, unsuccessful attempts at adjournment were made. Placing in nomination of candidates for Vice President then commenced. Denny, of Kentucky, nominated William O. Bradley, of that State, for the honor, Watt, of Georgia, seconding the nomination.

Sewell, of New Jersey, then moved a recess until six o'clock. The motion was agreed to.



LEVI P. MORTON.

nded by Gibson, of Ohio, Egan, of Neoraska, and others.

Warner, of New York, nominated Levi P. Morton. Seconded by Gage, of California, Foster, of Ohio, Hallowell, of Kansas,

McElwee, of Tennessee, nominated Wiliam R. Moore, of that State, for the office. Seconded by Chandlers, of Mississippi. The roll call was completed, when Mr. Moore withdrew and balloting commenced, resulting as follows:

 Bradley
 102
 Morton
 577

 Phelps
 124
 Bruce
 11

 Thomas
 1
 1
 The nomination was made unanimous, and at 8:52 the convention adjourned sine

BALFOUR SUSTAINED.

The Motion of Censure Rejected in the

British House of Commons.
London, June 27.—In the House of Comons yesterday debate was resumed on Mr. Morley's motion censuring the Gov-ernment for its administration of the Irish Crimes act. William O'Brien (Nationalst) held that the plan of campaign never really troubled the people and they approved it. Nothing that had happened to individuals under the plan could com-pare with the sufferings of the ten-ants without the plan. What could compare with the action of Irish landlords n flinging tens of thousands of Nora Fitzmaurices out of their homes to meet the worst fate? The disgusting clap-trap about crimes in Ireland was what American politicians called the policy of the bloody-shirt. It was a policy of war and hatred between people who desired to live in peace. The plan of campaign, so far from being a failure, was accepted now even by landlords like Lord Massereene. After wo years of operation of the plan of campaign there were 280 evicted tenants out of more than 60,000 who had fought and won under the plan of campaign. [Cheers.] He could further state that every one of these 280 tenants was in a comfortable home to-day, and every man would yet come back to his own home in triumph. [Cheers.]

Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin (Conservative) said he did not wonder that Mr. O'Brien hated to hear about the disgusting incldents that had attended the League's op-pression of the people. Who were now more responsible for the sufferings of the people under the League than certain English politicians who only a few years ago were the first fees of the League! It might suit some to forget, but everybody knew that if there was one man in England who was more Harrison gains became the feature. Down to Maine Harrison gained 18 votes. Five of the League it was the leader of the oppo-New Jersey delegates returned to Mc-sition, who seemed to forget how he had encouraged them. [Cries of "Shame. 'Withdraw.'] Mr. Gladstone might have forgotten what words he used about the Parnellite chiefs, but that would not be attributed to loss of memory through infirm-

ities of age. Mr. Gladstone, who upon rising was re ceived with cheers, said that, however much he was afflicted with loss of memory through inffirmities of age, he hoped for time at any rate [renewed cheers] that he would remain able to cope with antagonists of the caliber of Mr. Chaplin. What was more significant about the state of Ireland than the fact that nineteen of the eighty-six Nationalist members had to prison? He ventured to say that if they went to their constituents all of those nineteen would be returned by larger majorities than before, if only because they were sufferers through wrong-doing of the Government. Government's vote might be against them. but their ultimate appeal was to public

The censure motion was rejected-366 to

Shot His Cook.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 27 .- Andrew Nettle, proprietor of a cheap restaurant at the corner of West Ninth and Wyoming street, shot E. R. Jordan, his cook, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Nettle ordered Jordan to perform some duties about the restaurant. Jordan compiled, and after the work was finished Nettle found fault with it. Jordan became angry and refused to do the work over again, upon which Nettle drew out a re-volver and shot him, the ball passing above the right hip near the spine. Nettle escaped soon after the shooting and went across the State line. The officers in West Kansas are looking for him. Dr. Michaels, who attended Jordan, pronounces his wound fatal, and says it is doubtful if Jordan can live through the day. Both Nettle and Jordan are colored. Nettle is regarded as a desperate character.

Bogus Insurance. Chicago, June 27.—Judge Tuley, of the Superior Court, yesterday morning decided that the Chicago Mutual Life Indemnity Association was doing an insurance busi ness illegally and must be wound up. Com-plaint against the association was made by Attorney-General Hunt in an information which contained forty charges. The most serious charge was that the association admitted infants to membership and other allegations were made which placed the company in the light of a deathbed insurance concern. The court found the defendant guilty of violating the Insurance laws in admitting minors to memberskip; in using "advance mortuary assessments, and in practicing many other irregularities which caused uncertainty and confusion to

Aged Lady Killed.

KANSAI CITY, Mo., June 28.—At Anderson, N. C. about eight o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Julia A. Moore, the aged mother of Messrs. L. R. and L. T. Moore The nomination of Harrison was made unanimous amid great applause and the convention took a recess until six o'clock.

Morton For Vice-President.

Chicago, June 26.—As soon as order was restored in the Republican National convention yeaterday afternoon, after the nom-

THE CANDIDATES. Brief Sketches of the Republican Candldates for President and Vice-President.

BENJAMIN H. HARRISON. Harrison is an historic name, going back to he earliest days of Virginia colonial history. Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, was a member of the House of Burgesses and later of the Co-lonial Congress. A patriot of the revolutionary period, he was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was three times elected Governor of Virginia, and was a mem-ber of the convention that ratified the Constitution. His son, William Henry Harrison, sol-dier and statesman, was the ninth President of the United States. John Scott Harrison, son of the President, was the father of General Harrison, the subject of this sketch. General Harrison was born August 20, 1833,

on the Harrison homestead near North Bend, a few miles below Cincinnati, where his father and grandfather were tilling the farm to which the latter had retired after a long career as Governor of the Northwestern Territory and in Congress. Young Benjamin was seven years old when his grandfather was elected Presi-dent in the famous log-cabin and hard-cider John Scott Harrison was a farmer who was

several times elected county clerk—and his sons were reared as farmers, too. Young Ben attended the district school till he was fifteen, and then entered Miami University, Oxford, O., where, despite his youthfulness, he made rapid progress in his studies. At eighteen he graduted, and immediately took up the study of law in the office of Judge Bellamy Storer, of Cincin nati, and here again manifested such unusua application that he was admitted to the bar before he had reached his majority. Not only that, but he had married as well, and his twenty-first birthday found him a man of family and practically without resources, having only \$2.00 or \$3.0, advanced him by his father. But the youth had always felt confidence in his ability to "take care of himself," and that same yea made his appearance in Indianapolis to comnence the practice of law.

His was not an imposing figure at that time. A little, slender fellow, with a smooth face, a big, tow-white head, no neck to speak of, and only the rather incredible fact that he had a wife saved him from being mistaken for a schoolboy He was poor, too, and for a long time lived in three rooms in a little old house, still standing. In Vermont street, near Alabama. Yet he was in vermont street, near Alabama. Yet ne was successful, almost from the start, One of his earliest employments was by the Democratic Governor, Joseph A. Wright, in a legislative investigation, wherein he displayed much ability. Then he was so fortunate as to be selected for assistant prosecutor in the case of the wom-an charged with poisoning a man at the old Ray House—a case which excited a great deal of public interest. His success in that brought him clients, and of them he has since had no Indeed, he has for ten or fifteen years been one of the foremest lawyers in the State, and now that the Hendricks firm is broken up and ex-Senator McDonald largely out of law, he may be said, with the possible exception of John M. Butler, to stand at the head of his pro-

fession in Indiana,

When the war broke out he was still a poor man with a wife and two children to maintain. In 1860 he was elected reporter of the Supreme Court, but in 1862 he left that comfortable berth to take service in the field. He raised a company and was soon promoted to be Colonel of the regiment which was eventually assigned to Wood's brigade of the twentieth army corps. He took part in the various campaigns of 1862 and 1863 in the middle district but saw no very exciting service until the Atlanta campaign. When Sherman began pushing Joe Johnston south from Chattanooga Harrison's regiment took its share in the rough and tumble work, being credited with the capture of some guns at Resaco. One of his biographers says:

"Though a mere boy in appearance and slight of frame; he had square shoulders and a pow-erful arm. He was an odd-looking figure at that time, slender, with a big, tow white head. short neck and short legs. He used to ride a large horse, too, and I can remember hearing him laughed at a good deal. But he had the respect and confidence of all. He was exceedingly tenacious of his rights; or, rather, of the rights of his command. He insisted on having for his boys the best camping place and the best of supplies and accourtements. He vas young and inexperienced and knew little of the arts of war, but he had learned what his rights were, and in his quiet way he insisted upon having them, and invariably succeeded."

His commission as Brigadier General was won at the battle of Peach Tree creek before the outworks of Atlanta. In the fall of 1804, after the fall of Atlanta, General Harrison, in com-Tecumseh styled his "political Generals," obtained a leave of absence and came North to stump the State for the Republican party, rejoining his command afterward and serving till

the end of the war.
Returning to Indianapolis, he soon laid the foundation for a law business so lucrative that in 1868 he declined to run again for reporter of the Supreme Court.

In 1876 the central committee named him for Governor d ring his absence for the State, Godlove Orth, the nominee of the convention, having withdrawn. The outlook was a most unfavorable one, but General Harrison accepted the responsibility and made a vigorous camdricks, and of course Harrison was beaten. This campaign greatly extended his acquaint-ance and reputation among the people, and he was now recognized as a leader.

In the convention of 1880 his name was mentioned for President, without especial prominence. In the same year he was elected to the United States Senate. He is a fairly effective speaker but not an orator.

Levi P. Morton, the wealthy New York banker, was born at Stoneham, Vt., May 16, 1824, and is therefore sixty-four years old. He had all the advantages of an academic educa-tion, and at the age of twenty-one embarked in mercantile business at Hanover, N. H. Five years later he removed to Boston, and in 1854 turned up in New York City, where he showed a thrifty turn, becoming a banker in 1863. He was an honoray commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1878, and was elected to Congress from New York in the same year. He resigned shortly before the expiration of his term to accept the appointment of Minister to France.

KIDNAPING.

Strange Affair as Told by a Canton, O.,

CANTON, O., June 26.—Emlen Leutzenhouser, who mysteriously disappeared from home seven weeks ago, has just returned. He says that on the day of his disappearance a tramp approached him at the Fort Wayne railroad depot and pulling out a handkerchief held it to his face. He became unconscious, and when he recovered he was in a cattle car with three tramps and two other boys. At Altoona, Pa., he and his companions were taken to a house in the woods where there were ten other boys and two tramps guarding them. The youths had all been kidnaped and held for ransom. All attempts at escape were in vain until night, by feigning sleep, he managed to elude his captors and escape. He was pursued and one of the tramps fired a shot that missed bim. Young Loutzenhouser reached Altoona and informed the police, who arrested the tramps and set the boys

A Bull on the Track. VICKSBURG, Miss., June 26 .- Yesterday evening, near Bayou Pierre, twenty-five miles below this city, a gravel train on the Louisiana, New Orleans & Texas railway tackled a furious bull on a trestle, which resulted fatally to the bull and the piling up of the engine and tender and seventeen gravel cars in a general smash. One negro brakeman was killed and the engineer received a slight wound in the head. The north and south-bound passenger trains were compelled to transfer at the wreck, which delayed them several hours. The

road will be clear to-day. The Masons of Houston, Cabool and Mountain Grove, Mo., held a public installation of officers at Houston, Mo., on the 25th.

FORMALLY NOTIFIED.

The Committee Calls Upon President Cleveland and Extends the Formal Notification of His Nomination—The President's Reply.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The notification committeee, accompanied by the members of the National Democratic Committee and the Columbia Democratic Club, of the District of Columbia called on the President yesterday, and General Collins addressed

We come as a committee, authorized and in-structed by the National Democratic convention recently held at St. Louis, to convey for mal notice of its action in naming you for the office of President of the United States, during the next four years. It would ill become the the next four years. It would lil become the occasion of your presence to express at length the full meaning and significance of that great assembly. Its expression will be found and heard elsewhere, and otherwise from now till that day in November when this free and intel ligent people will record their approval of your great services as chief magistrate. We beg to congratulate you upon this hearty and unanimous indorsement of your course as President, by the great historic party to which in all the days of your manhood you have belonged, and congratulate the country upon the assured con-tinuance of your wise, just and patriotic admin-

istration. Upon concluding his remarks, Mr. Col-lins introduced Mr. Charles D. Jacob, of Kentucky, who read the following letter of notification:

To Hon. Grover Cleveland, of New York: SIR: The delegates to the National Demo cratic convention, representing every State and Territory of our Union, having assembled in the city of St. Louis on June 5, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, it has become the honorable and pleasing duty of this committee to formally announce to you that, without a ballot, you were, by acclamation, chosen the standard-bearer of the Democratic party for the chief executiveship of this country, at the election to be held in

November next. Great as is such distinction under any circumstances, it is the more flattering and profound when it is remembered that you have been selected as your own successor to an office, the duties of which, always onerous, have been rendered of an extraordinarily sensitive, difficult and delicate nature, because of a change of po-litical parties and methods after twenty-four years of uninterrupted domination. This exaltation is, if possible, added to by the fact that the declaration of principles—based upon your last annual message to the Congress of the United States relative to a tariff reduction and a diminution of the expenses of the Government -throws down the direct and defiant challenge for an exacting scrutiny of the administratio of the executive power which four years ago was committed to its trust by the election of States, and for the most searching inquiry con-cerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of the people. An engressed copy of that platform, adopted without a dissenting voice, is here with tendered

In conveying, sir, to you, the responsible trust which has been confided to them, this commit-tee beg, individually and collectively, to express the great pleasure which they have felt at the result attending the National convention of the Democratic party, and to offer to you their best wishes for official and personal success and hap-

piness.
Signed by all of the members of the com-

mittee.
Mr. Thomas Pettit, secretary of the notification committee, then presented Mr. Cleveland with a handsomely engrossed copy of the platform adopted at the National Democratic convention.

The President, in reply, said: I can not but be profoundly impressed when I see about me the messengers of the Democratic party bearing its summons to duty. The political party to which I owe allegiance both honors and commands me. It places in my hands its proud standard and bids me bear it high at the front, in a battle which it wages, bravely because conscious of right, confidently because its trust is in the people, and soberly because it comprehends the obligations which success imposes. The message which you bring awakens within me the liveliest sense of personal gratitude and satisfaction and the honor which you tender me is in itself so great that there might well be no room for any other sentiment. And yet I can not rid myself of grave and serious e fail of Atlanta, General Harrison, in com-on with Logan, Blair and others, whom Old acy is not alone involved in the conflict which presses upon us, but that we struggle to secure and save the cherished institution, the welfare and happiness of a nation of free mea.

Familiarity with the great office which I hold has but added to my apprehension of its sacred character and the consecration demanded of him who assumes its immense responsibilities. It is the repository of the people's will and power. Within its vision should be the protec-tion and welfare of the humblest citizen, and with quick ear it should catch from the re-motest corner of the land the plea of the peo-ple for justice and for right. For the sake of the people he who holds this office of theirs should resist every encroachment upon its legitimate functions, and for the sake of the integrity and usefulness of the office, it should be kept near to the people and be administered in full sympathy with their wants and needs.

This occasion reminds me most vividly of the scene when four years ago I received a message

from my party similar to that which you now deliver. With all that has passed since that day I can truly say that the feeling of awe with which I heard the summons then is intensified many fold when it is repeated now. Four years ago I knew that our chief executive office if not carefully guarded, might drift little by little away from the people to whom it belouged and become a perversion of all it ought to be; but I did not know how much its moorings had already been loosened. I knew four years ago how well devised were the principles of true Democracy for the successful operation of a government by the people and for the people; but I did not know how absolutely necessary their application then was for the restoration to the people of their safety and prosperity. I knew then that abuse and extravagances had crept into the management of public affairs; but I did not know their numerous forms, nor the tenacity of their graps. I knew then something of the devised were the principles of true Democracy their grasp. I knew then something of the bitterness of partisan obstruction; but I did not know how bitter, how reckless and how shameless it could be. I knew, too, that the American people were patriotic and just; but I did not know how grandly they loved their country, nor how noble and gen-erous they were. I shall not dwell upon the acts and the policy of the administration now drawing to its close. Its record is open to every citizen of the land. And yet I will not be denied the privilege of asserting at this time that in the exercise of the functions of the high trust confided to me I have yielded bedience only to the Constitution and the solemn obligation of my oath of office. I have done those things which, in the light of the understanding God has given me, seemed most conducive to the welfare of my countrymen and the promotion of good government. I would not, if I could, for myself nor for you, avoid a single consequence of a fair interpretation of my course.

It but remains for me to say to you, and

through you, to the Democracy of the Nation, that I accept the nomination with which they have honored me, and that I will in due time

Southwest Missouri Immigration. CLINTON, Mo., June 27 .- At a meeting of the board of directors of the Southwest Missouri Immigration Society yesterday a goodly number of counties reported their assessments raised and paid into the treasury and several others reported most of their money raised. A great deal of enthusiasm was manifested by the directors cast of bere, and trains on that road were as well as a determination to push the abandoned all day. On the St. Louis, Keywork to a glorious and lasting success. kuk & North western a freight train cross-Inquiry from prospective investors is being constantly received. The meeting adjourned until July 17 in order to give the three cars loaded with ice were wrecked,

THURMAN'S NOTIFICATION.

The Committee Formally Northes the "Old Roman" of His Nomination for Vice-President.

COLUMBUS. O., June 29 .- The members of the Democratic committee appointed to notify ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman of his omination to the office of Vice-President arrived in this city yesterday morning on a special train and were appropriately re-ceived by committees of local Democratic clubs and grandly entertained. It was a fine body of men and all the regular committee were present except the representatives from Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Arizona and New Mexico. Accompanying them also were General P. Collins, of Massachusetts, and Hon, S. M. White, of California. At one o'clock they started for Judge Thurman's residence, and it was announced that the meeting would be in that portion occupied by his son. The party was received in the north reception room of A. W. Thurman's residence, which had been decked with flowers and plants. General Collins and Mayor Jacobs, of Louisville, were at the head of the room in front of the window, the other members of the committee and the various gentlemen present arranging themselves in a semi circle and all awaited the entrance of Judge Thurman, who speedily made his appearance from the drawing room on the south. Judge Thurman was greeted with a burst of applause as he came forward leaning on the arm of his son, A. W. Thurman. was an impressive sight and one well calculated to accompany the scene about to

be completed. As soon as Judge Thurman had taken his seat and bowed to the gentlemen standing ready to receive him, General Collins advanced, and, after shaking him by the hand, spoke as follows: "Judge Thurman, we bear message from the great council of your party. It is but a formal notice of your nomination by that body for the high office of Vice-President of the United States. Rich as our language is in power and expression, it contains no words to adequately convey the sentiment of that convention as its heart went out to you. I present my friend, Hon. Charles D. Jacob, mayor of Louisville."

Mr. Jacob stepped forward and in an earnest voice read the formal letter of no-

Amid profound slience Judge Thurman spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman an I gentlemen of the committee: I pray you to accept my very sincere thanks for the kind and courteous manner in which you have communicated to me the official information of my nomination by the St. Louis convention. You know without saying it that I am profoundly grateful to the convention and to the Democratic party for the honor conferred upon me, and the more so, that it conferred upon me, and the more so, that it was wholly unsought and undesired by me. Not that I undervalued a distinction which any man of our party, however eminent, might highly prize, but simply because I have ceased to be ambitious of public life. But when I am told in so earnest and impressive a manner that I can still render service to the party to which I have ever been devoted-a cause to which I am bound by the ties of affection, by the dictates of judgment, by the sense of obligation for favors so often conferred upon me and by a fervent hope that the party may long continue to be able to serve the Republic-what can I, under such circumstances, do but yield my private wishes to the demands of those whose opinions I am bound to respect? [Applause.] Gentlemen, with an unfeigned diffidence in my ability to fulfill the expectations that led to my nomination, I yet feel it to be my duty to my nomination, I yet feel it to be my duty to accept it and do all that it may be in my power to do to merit so marked a distinction. Gentlemen, the country is blessed by an able and honest administration of the General Government. [Applause] We have a President who wisely, bravely, diligently and patriotically discharges the duties of his high

[Applause.] I suppose, gentlemen, that I need say no more to-day. In due time and in ac-cordance with established usage I will transmit to your chairman a written acceptance of my nomination, with such observations upon public questions as may seem to me to be proper. [Applause.]
Every one remarked that Judge Thur-

office. [Applause.] I fully believe that the best interests of the country require his re-election, and the hope that I may be able to

contribute somewhat to bring about the result is one of my motives for accepting a place on

our ticket. I also feel it my duty to labor for

reduction of taxes and to put a stop to that ac-cumulation of a surplus in the treasury that in

my judgment is not only prejudical to our financial welfare, but is in a high degree dangerous

to our honest and Constitutional Government.

man appeared vigorous and earnest, and old friends say they have not seen him so vivacious and happy for months.

THREE BRICKLAYERS KILLED. A Faulty Bracket the Cause of the Death

of Three Men.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 28.—The New York Life building was to-day the scene of three sudden and violent deaths. On a scaffold, nine stories in the air, three bricklayers, Dick Thorn, Gus Clifford and Billy Tremlyn, were working this morning. The scaffold runs the whole depth of the building on the Wall street side. It gave way just before the dinner bour and the three men fell the entire height of the building to the ground just at the corner of Wall and Ninth streets. On the way down a wooden fender put in place along the third story was carried down by the force of the fall-ing men. In fifteen minutes after being picked up the three men were dead. All three were, or had been, officers of the local branch of the International Bricklayers' Union. Thorn was ex-president, Tremlyn secretary and Clifford one of the trustees. Clifford was a fine looking man of forty. Tremlyn could not have been more than twenty-seven, small and wearing a small, black mustache. The bracket, or supporting wooden shaft on the Ninth street side, broke right at a knot in the wood, and the platform fell on that

Democratic National Committee. WASHINGTON, June 28 .- The National Democratic Committee met at the Arlington Hotel last night. The committee was called to order by Senator Gorman and proceeded at once to the election of a per-

manent chairman. Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, nominated Mr. William H. Barnum, of Connecticut. He was elected by a rising vote. S. P. Sherin, of Indiana, was elected secretary and E. B. Dickinson, of New York, assistant secretary. After transaction of considerable business, the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

Damage by Rain. HANNIBAL, Mo., June 28 .- A severe rain

storm visited this section Tuesday night doing considerable damage to the wheat crop, which was about ready to harvest, counties an opportunity to prepare their write-ups, after which the advertising machinery of the organization will be set vigorously in motion.