

World-County-Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1888.

NUMBER 39.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 18th the House bill for the representation of the several departments in the Columbus centennial passed. The bill also passed authorizing the sale of the Winnebago reservation in Nebraska; also the bill for the construction of a railroad bridge at Parkville, Mo.; also bills for several other bridges. The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to. The House passed the bill appropriating \$50,000 for the completion of the public building at Wichita, Kan., and then went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. When the committee rose the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported and the House adjourned. The Senate did but little business on the 19th, passing two unimportant bills and adjourning. The feature of the proceedings in the House was the elimination from the Sundry Civil bill of the appropriation for the Metropolitan library. The special order, public buildings, was set aside and the Sundry Civil bill considered for some time. A bill was passed authorizing the appointment of an additional associate justice for Dakota and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 20th Mr. Farwell's bills directing the President to prohibit the importation of products of foreign countries in certain cases were reported. The House bill appropriating \$50,000 to complete the public building at Wichita, Kan., was passed with an amendment making the amount \$100,000. Ninety-two pension bills passed and the Senate adjourned. In the House the Sundry Civil bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. At the evening session a large number of bridge bills passed, and the House adjourned.

At the close of the morning hour in the Senate on the 21st Mr. Blair called attention to the fact that it was the centennial anniversary of the ratification of the Constitution by the State of New Hampshire, and the Senate adjourned until Monday. In the House amendments to the Consular bill were non-concurred in, and consideration of the Sundry Civil bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. Upon motion of Mr. Sherman an amendment was adopted abolishing the Surveyor-General's office at Lincoln, Neb., and turning the papers over to Nebraska and Iowa. When the committee rose the House adjourned. The Senate was not in session on the 22d. The House agreed to the Senate amendment increasing the appropriation for the public building at Wichita to \$100,000. The Naval Appropriation bill was passed and at the evening session thirty-seven pension bills passed.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

GENERAL SHERIDAN was reported better on the 19th. The following bulletin was issued: "General Sheridan was troubled by coughing before midnight, but after that had but little difficulty and rested quietly. To-day he has been quite comfortable with no changes in his condition worthy of mention."

The accounts of General James B. Ewing, late disbursing clerk of the Department of Justice, have been settled and it is found that he is \$9,740 in arrears. General Ewing's sureties, Nathan Goff, Jr., and Charles D. Hanna will be sued. The President has approved the bill for the erection of a public building at Hoboken, N. J., and the act granting a pension of \$100 per month to the widow of Major-General James B. Ricketts.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has filed an opinion, prepared by Chairman Cooley, which finds that the complaint of the Omaha freight bureau against various railroad companies is not sustained. The facts were found established as alleged, but it was not seen how they established illegal preference against the city of Omaha. The complaint was that through rates were made from Chicago to various towns in Nebraska which were less than rates to Omaha, plus the rates to those towns.

The President has approved the act for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Hickman, Ky.; the act for the erection of a public building at Bridgeport, Conn., and the act for the erection of a public building at Bay City, Mich.

E. JOHN ELLIS, an ex-Representative in Congress from Louisiana, is prominently mentioned as a probable successor to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Atkins.

The President has nominated James G. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern district of Wisconsin.

Mrs. CLEVELAND will open the Centennial Exposition at Cincinnati on the 4th of July.

The offering of bonds on the 20th aggregated \$4,200,000 in lots as follows: Four per cent coupons, \$1,500 at 128; \$2,000 at 128; 4 per cent registered, \$24,000 at 123 1/2; 17 1/2, \$1,052,000 at 128 and \$400,000 at 123 1/2; 4 1/2 per cent registered, \$300,000 at 107; \$1,500,000 at 107 1/2; \$3,450 at 107 1/2; \$235,000 at 107 1/2; \$500,000 at 107 1/2; \$2,253,000 at 107 and \$100,000 at 108.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Judge John F. Phillips of Kansas City, to be United States District Judge for the Western district of Missouri, vice Kregel, resigned.

The Washington Star says that Dr. W. A. Leonard, pastor of St. John's Church, that city, has refused the election to be assistant Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Ohio.

THE EAST.

The action of the Musical Union Protective Association in suing and attempting to expel Theodore Thomas, the orchestra leader, several years ago because he engaged a musician not a member of the union, has been declared illegal by the New York Supreme Court.

FREDERICK C. MAY, the well known athlete and man-about-town, was held at the Tombs, New York, recently in \$1,000 bail for assault with intent to kill.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE MARIC, living on Seymour street, Allegheny City, Pa., recently administered strychnine to her three children, Mary, Helena and Ellen, aged seven, three and four years respectively, and then swallowed a large draught of the deadly poison herself. In less than three hours Mary and Helena and the mother were dead and little Ella was in convulsions with no hopes of recovery. The motive for the deed was supposed to have been anger because her husband had ordered a boarder from the house whom he suspected of criminal intimacy with his wife.

FIRE in Johnstown, Fulton County, N. Y., the other morning, destroyed William Loopp's skin mill. Loss, \$50,000; fully insured.

DIVIDENDS were declared in New York City recently as follows: Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 2 per cent.; Michigan Central, 3 per cent.; Canada Southern, 1 1/2 per cent.

THERE was a terrific explosion of gas at the Nelson colliery, Shamokin, Pa., on the 20th, by which George Schnack received probably fatal injuries. Michael Kelly, of Slope Hill, was badly burned and other persons injured. Martin Karins, of Slope Hill, was also frightfully burned.

A FIRST mortgage bond was recorded at Erie, Pa., recently against the Pittsburgh, Shenango & Lake Erie railroad for \$2,500,000 from the Central Trust Company of New York. The bonds will run fifty years at five per cent, and the proceeds will be used for the extension of the system north of Pittsburgh to compete with the Pennsylvania Company's lines.

AT the boat race at New London on the 22d, Yale won by ten lengths in 21:19 1/2; the University of Pennsylvania crew's time was 21:59 1/2.

The Prohibition party held a mass ratification meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on the 23d. Clinton B. Fiske, the Prohibition candidate for President, was the chief speaker. John A. Brooks, of Missouri, also spoke.

The \$3,000,000 debt of Elizabeth N. J., has been compromised at 50 per cent.

THE WEST.

MICHAEL ROE, aged eighteen, was drowned in the Floyd river at Lemars, Iowa, the other night. While swimming above the mill dam he got beyond his depth and was carried over the dam.

The Denver Base-Ball Club has disbanded.

Mrs. EMORY A. STORRS, widow of the distinguished lawyer, died at Chicago on the 19th.

The second day of the National convention of the Travelers' Protective Association, at Minneapolis on the 20th, passed off serenely, the forenoon and afternoon being devoted entirely to business.

APPARENTLY well founded rumors in Chicago railroad circles point to a hostile outbreak in dressed briefs.

Mrs. LUCY PARSONS, wife of the late A. R. Parsons, the executed Anarchist, was being driven about Chicago the other afternoon in a buggy, attached to the rear of which was a life-sized crayon of her deceased husband. The drawing was in circulars descriptive of the merits of Parsons' book, "Anarchism." A large crowd followed the conveyance which was led to the police station and its occupants locked up.

The third annual convention of the Order of Railway Telegraphers began at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 20th.

SAVAGE & Co., proprietors of the Empire foundry, San Francisco, one of the oldest firms on the Pacific coast, have assigned, with \$100,000 liabilities and \$150,000 assets.

GENERAL GRANT'S farm, better known as the Dent homestead, of 750 acres and located twelve miles west of St. Louis, was sold recently under a mortgage given by Grant to William H. Vanderbilt during the Grant & Ward troubles. The property was bought by Luther H. Conn, an ex-Confederate, and was sold to John Morgan's men and is now a millionaire. He paid \$60,000 for the farm and has already christened it "Grantwood."

A MAN named Sanders shot and killed another named League at a coal mine, in which both were working, near Cabin Creek, I. T. The quarrel arose over a debt of \$3. Sanders escaped, but was subsequently captured.

A DISPATCH from Chicago of the 23d says: There was an exciting encounter last night between a party of union and non-union brickmakers near Southport. Stones, clubs and knives were freely used. Two Bohemian women, wives of union men, were among the most desperate of the fighters. The police, after a struggle, succeeded in arresting several of the combatants, several of whom were seriously and one fatally injured.

The trustees of Miami University, at Oxford, O., have elected Ethelbert D. Wardfield, of Lexington, Ky., president of the university.

THE SOUTH.

The other afternoon two monuments, commemorative of the late war, were dedicated near Richmond, Va., one at Emanuel Church cemetery over the remains of seventy-six Confederate dead, and the other on the spot where the Confederate cavalry leader, General J. E. B. Stuart, fell.

MISS FANNIE GORDON, eldest daughter of Governor Gordon, of Georgia, was married recently to Burton Smith, a prominent young attorney of Atlanta.

The Supreme Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen concluded the annual meeting at Louisville, Ky., with a social session. The report of a new organization in the proposal to expel the Cincinnati division was denied.

The other morning a traveling man named J. W. Winterstein, of St. Louis, fell from the second story of the Oak Leaf Hotel, at Little Rock, Ark., receiving injuries from which it was believed he would not recover. He was addicted to somnambulism, and while in this condition walked out of the window.

B. G. McMILLAN was instantly killed the other morning when he put his head out of a car window near Chattanooga, Tenn. His head struck a bridge timber.

In the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern district of Texas the Mercantile Trust Company of New York filed a bill in equity of foreclosure against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company on the general consolidated mortgage of the road, aggregating \$45,000,000.

A steam engine on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Keyser, Md., exploded the other morning, killing Engineer Joseph Bell, of Grafton, and fatally injuring John McNabb, of Winchester, the conductor, and William Baylis, of Keyser, the fireman.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Corpus Christi, Tex., says that Hon. William H. Crain was nominated by the Democratic convention for Congress for the Seventh district by acclamation. Resolutions endorsing the St. Louis platform was adopted.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, colored, was hanged at Louisville, Ky., on the 23d. Patterson was an alleged accomplice of Albert Turner, also colored, in the murder of Jennie Bowman, a domestic. Many persons thought Patterson innocent. He protested his innocence all along, and Turner, who was executed last year, declared that Patterson had nothing to do with the crime.

GENERAL.

THE Rock Island has decided to pay a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. this year. The usual dividend has been seven per cent. The decrease is due to falling off of Western business.

ADVISED from Zanzibar state that no news has been received there in confirmation of the report of Henry M. Stanley's death. The report was discredited.

The expulsion from Berlin of Depuyver, correspondent of the *Gazette*, and Jules Banson, correspondent of *Le Matin*, has greatly incensed Parisians. *L'Intransigeant* and other papers demand that the French Government make reprisals.

PRINCESS ALBERTA, of Saxe-Altenburg, eldest daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles (the Red Prince) whose critical illness was reported recently, is dead.

BILLY PORTER and Frank Buck, well known American burglars, were arrested in London recently on a warrant for a burglary committed in Zurich, Switzerland.

A COMMUNICATION from Dr. Mackenzie shows that all hope of further prolonging Emperor Frederick's life was abandoned the night of June 13. "Throughout his illness the Emperor uttered no word of complaint and gave signs of satisfaction. The doctors and servants who attended him will always cherish the memory of his grateful acknowledgments of service that ordinary patients exact as their right."

Mrs. BOUCAULT, wife of the well-known playwright, has obtained a divorce in London. Mrs. Boucault was awarded the costs.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY and Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, upon reading the Republican platform as adopted at Chicago, which had no reference to the woman suffrage question, published an earnest appeal for the convention to adopt for the renomination of its platform committee.

FRANCE BISMARCK said in the Bundesrath recently that Emperor William would discharge the duties of his exalted calling with the same fidelity that had been shown by his father. The Anti-Socialist law, as renewed by the Bundesrath, includes a provision empowering the police for another year to expel Socialists from Leipzig.

LUCIUS F. WARREN, a United States deputy marshal, was shot dead at Lake Megantic, Que., recently by a desperado named Donald Morrison, whom he was trying to arrest on a charge of poisoning.

A GALE that caused great loss of life and property was reported at Grand River, Que. Boats fishing on the river bank were swept away, and, as far as can be ascertained, six men were drowned.

AFTER a three hours' debate the joint committee of the delegations at Pesth, Hungary, unanimously voted a war credit of 47,000,000 florins.

ADVICES from St. Paul de Loanda are that Henry M. Stanley had been wounded by an arrow after some slight fighting with the natives. The Southerners attached to the expedition had all deserted or been killed and Stanley was surrounded by hostiles. Ward was collecting a powerful force at Yambunga for Stanley's relief.

ADVICES received at Khartoum report the arrival of Bahr el Ghazal province a white Pasha with a very large force. The news has greatly disturbed the Mahdi.

By a gale off Newfoundland many fishing boats have been wrecked and six men drowned so far as known.

The National Zeitung announces that the coronation of the Emperor and Empress as King and Queen of Prussia will take place at Koenigsberg in the autumn.

THE LATEST.

SHERMAN, Tex., June 23.—An incident of highly sensational character occurred at the county prison in this city to-day. There is a young man named Bly who has been in the county jail for some weeks on a Federal warrant charging him with selling liquor in the Indian Territory. This morning a beautiful young woman, about twenty years of age, elegantly attired, arrived in the city, hailing from Dresden in the Territory. She went to the prison and informed the superintendent that her name was Dora Bounds; that she is the wife of Reuben Bounds. She was admitted to the prisoner and Bounds denied that he ever knew her. She was left in great distress and procuring morphine attempted to take it, but was prevented by parties at the prison who refused to let her go. She said that she was married to Bounds in 1886, and can not imagine why he denies that she is his wife.

HORTON, Kan., June 23.—This morning Alfred Pete, a machinist in the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railway shops at this place, was struck on the head with an oak stick in the hands of Eugene Mahone, a fellow workman, and nearly killed. Mahone escaped and is still at large. The wounded man, it is thought, can not survive. Officers are on the track of the assailant, who will be captured before many hours.

JACKSON, Tex., June 23.—The case of State of Texas vs. Bob Hines, which has been on trial since Monday morning, terminated this evening. The case went to the jury at three o'clock, and after being out one hour they returned a verdict of murder in the first degree and assessed his punishment at death. Hines assassinated In Bailey last March.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., June 23.—To-day, while some boys were in swimming in the back-water from Big Muddy river, a boy by the name of King Bucky, aged twelve years, got beyond his depth and was drowned. The body was recovered.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 23.—A special received here to-day from Syracuse, Hamilton County, states that that city was chosen as county seat over Coolidge and Kendall on a large majority.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 23.—Judge Kregel was much worse yesterday. He experienced a chill in the morning and, although he rallied from it slightly, he was very low last night. His recovery is doubtful.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

DETROIT, June 23.—Detroit, 8; Indianapolis, 8.

BOSTON, June 23.—Boston, 1; New York, 2.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Chicago, 12; Pittsburgh, 6.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

KANSAS CITY, June 23.—Kansas City, 11; St. Louis, 8.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Cincinnati, 10; Louisville, 8.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Athletics, 5; Brooklyn, 4.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—Baltimore, 5; Cleveland, 6.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

While being lowered into a well at Ross ville the other day Grant McCoy was overcome by foul air when ten feet below the surface and fell from the bucket to the bottom a distance of fifty-five feet, and was killed instantly.

The Methodists have in Kansas 61,958 members and 15,192 probationers. They have 604 churches valued at \$1,756,470, and 350 parsonages valued at \$323,635, besides 22 Sunday schools with 8,929 officers and teachers and 65,066 scholars. The total amount paid out for pastors, presiding elders and bishops the past year was \$307,424.

JIMMIE STEVENS, the seven-year-old son of Ira Stevens, living north of Scott City, was bitten by a rattlesnake recently while reaching into a hole for a rabbit. He died about eight hours after being bitten.

The explosion of a keg of powder in McAlpine's rock quarry, two miles west of Wyanwote, the other morning, seriously injured three laborers who were working there. Their names were Weid, Schmidt and Moore.

ETHEL ELLIS, the five-year-old daughter of respectable and industrious colored people of North Lawrence, fell into a tub of hot water in which considerable lye had been placed the other day and was so seriously scalded that she died soon after.

WILLIAM H. HARDIN, a soldier of the Mexican war and a soldier of C Company, Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry in the civil war, aged about seventy years, was in stantly killed about eight o'clock the other morning while walking on the Santa Fe railroad track near the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth. Hardin was just at the end of the trestle work near the home when he was struck by a passing train and thrown headlong down the embankment.

CITY CHEMIST W. D. CHURCH, after careful investigation, has pronounced the water supply of Topeka impure and unhealthy for drinking purposes. Chemists employed by the board of health, however, assert positively to the contrary, and so doctors disagree.

The population of Kansas City, Kan., increased 7,881 the past year, the late census showing a population of 33,000.

The farmers of the central and western portions of the State have harvested their wheat and the yield will be simply enormous, unequalled in the past history of the sections. It is claimed by some localities in the wheat belt that the yield will average from thirty-five to forty-five bushels to the acre.

An excursion train on its return from California and running as the second section of No. 6, was wrecked at Brookdock, west of Emporia, the other day. A broken rail caused the wreck and four cars jumped the track. Several people were slightly injured and the rolling stock was considerably broken up.

The Republican State convention to nominate State officers meets at Topeka July 25.

The Union Labor party of the Second district, in a convention recently held at Olathe, nominated Delos Walker, of Anderson County, for Congress.

H. C. GAGER, a prominent queensware merchant of Wichita, was awakened the other night by a noise in the kitchen and springing out of bed, revolver in hand, rushed to the door and fired at a human figure which unfortunately proved to be that of his wife, who had gone into the kitchen for a drink of water. The ball struck her on the right shoulder, causing a painful though not serious wound.

PENSION AGENT GLICK has received notice from the Pension Bureau of the passage of the Pension Appropriation Bill. The bill appropriates \$50,000,000 for this purpose, \$7,000,000 of which will be distributed during the coming fiscal year at the Topeka agency.

Two railroad employes at Horton, by the name of Alfred Pete and Eugene Mahone, recently had a quarrel, when Mahone struck Pete over the head with a club inflicting fatal injuries.

The other day a Missouri Pacific passenger train was wrecked six miles west of Aitchison while running thirty miles an hour. The wreck was caused by the spreading of the rails. Several persons were injured, the most serious of which was George Kruckemeyer, of St. Louis, a butcher by trade.

At a convention of the Union Labor party of the First district, recently held at Aitchison, A. J. Graves was nominated for Congress.

PENSIONS lately granted to Kansans: Original invalid, John F. Modest; Melrose; Simon Y. E. Dixon, Gatesville; Thaddeus Pixey, Ionia; Albin Bradley, Cottonwood Falls; Hehman Dale, Joplin; William Julian, Emporia. Increased, Philip Hank, Mankato; Peter A. Pfeizer, Wyandotte; Charles A. Godley, Glasco; Daniel Tolbert, Carbondale; Henry T. Dimmitt, Gandy; Harvey P. Doney, Waverly; George P. Atkinson, Concordia; Benjamin C. Kuder, Wilson; David T. Duerbar, Wichita; Almeron W. Stillwell, Fort Scott; Henry G. Cooper, Belleville; James Cannon, National Military Home; William W. White, Burlingame. Survivor of 1812, special act, Andrew Franklin, alias McKee, Bartleson. Reissue, William A. Robinson, Armondale; Absalom Schall, Lawrence; Preston Robinson, Alma. Original widows, etc., Alice M., widow of Thomas M. Hostet, Topeka; Naomi, widow of David Branson, Oswego; Fannie L., widow of Reuben Frey, Great Bend; Armina, widow of Fielding H. Poy, Shockey.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the Finney County National Bank of Garden City to begin business with a capital stock of \$75,000.

Several Farmers' Irrigating Canal Company. Capital stock, \$3,000, the purpose being to irrigate farm lands in Kearney and Finney Counties, the water to be obtained by damming the Arkansas river.

SETTLERS of Cheyenne County, suspecting Patrick McLaughlin of being implicated in extensive horse thefts, recently organized a vigilance committee, strung him up one night, and extorted a confession which it was thought would lead to the arrest of the whole gang of thieves. McLaughlin was badly injured.

WILLIAM DUCAT was recently arrested at Topeka, charged with forgery, having, it was claimed, signed the name of W. B. Murphy to a note for thirty dollars, on which he obtained the money at a loan office.

WESTERN STORMS.

Damage Caused by the Late Heavy Hail—Traffic Retarded.

ATCHISON, Kan., June 23.—The Missouri Pacific passenger train due in Atchison at 3:50 o'clock yesterday morning was wrecked near Huron, seventeen miles northwest of Atchison, at 3:15. The train was running thirty miles an hour and the wreck was caused by the spreading of the rails at a point where steel rails were being substituted for iron, and at the last place where the workmen had left off the night before. The entire train, with the exception of the hind trucks of the sleeper and the front wheels of the locomotive, two chair cars turned over and lay on the side of a small embankment, and the smoker turned completely over. Several persons were injured, the most serious of whom was George Kruckemeyer, of St. Louis, a butcher by trade. He was in the smoker, and received serious internal injuries. The front portion of his body was also badly cut and bruised. John Anderson, of Omaha, was also in the smoker, and received a bad scalp wound. A woman named Mrs. Stokes, of Omaha, was slightly injured, as was Tom Armstrong, baggage man, a heavy trunk falling on his left leg. The injured people are all at the Byram Hotel, in this city, and with the exception of Kruckemeyer, will continue on their journey. They were brought here by a special train, sent for the purpose, containing a Missouri Pacific physician and claim agent. It was dark and raining very hard at the time of the accident, and it was almost a miracle that more people were not killed and injured.

TRAINS LATE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 23.—Trains from all directions were late in arriving at the Union Depot yesterday morning on account of the heavy rains. The rains of the last few days appear to have been general throughout Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. A bridge near Lawrence, on the Union Pacific, was washed away and a freight train plunged into the gulch. The fireman was scalded and the engineer escaped with slight bruises. The accident delayed the night train, but the damage was quickly repaired and traffic resumed during the afternoon. The Wabash and the Santa Fe also suffered from landslides, but were free from accidents.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 23.—B. G. McMillan left on a train yesterday morning to visit a brother in Kansas City. When the train was within two miles of Chattanooga he put his head out of the window and was struck by a piece of bridge timber and instantly killed. His remains arrived in this city and were buried to-day. By a strange coincidence his brother of Kansas City was on his way to Atlanta when the accident occurred, and arrived here with the remains.

TRAFFIC RESUMED.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 23.—The Santa Fe has its tracks all clear and trains running again. There were two small washouts south of this point where temporary repairs have been made. The land slide of 300 feet between this city and Kansas City has been removed. The Union Pacific and Rock Island trains between Lawrence and Kansas City run on the Santa Fe track. Traffic will be resumed on their own road to-day.

A TORNAADO.

WICHITA, Kan., June 23.—A cyclone swept partly across Valley Center township during the storm night before last. The storm was about three miles in length and from 200 to 300 feet in width. Nothing was left standing in its path, trees being uprooted and grass and grain mowed down as if with a scythe. A house and barn of Mr. Watts stood in its course and were completely demolished.

A STORM AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 23.—This city and vicinity was visited by a terrific wind and rain storm last night, which did much damage to crops, especially the wheat, which is about ripening. All the small streams are much swollen, and the signal service officer reports one inch of rain fall inside of an hour.

CONSERVATIVES CONSIDER.

Recent Defeats Bring Lord Salisbury and His Supporters to a Pow-wow.

LONDON, June 23.—A meeting of the Conservative party was held yesterday, Lord Salisbury presiding. He referred to the two recent defeats of the Government in the House of Commons, and said the Government had been placed in a false position by the action of Jennings and his friends in the Commons on the 12th inst., on Jennings' resolution in regard to the Admiralty. To this action Salisbury attributed the recent defeat of the Government in Ayr borough. He strongly advised the Conservatives to consult with their leaders regarding their future course with regard to taking concerted action. Stanley, Leighton and others urged a local government bill was unpopular, and that it sorely tried the oldest and truest members of the party. W. H. Smith said in dropping the licensing clause in the bill the Government would not retain the Sunday closing clause, and that he would not retain his office for a moment if he did not have the confidence of the Conservative party.

IOWA FREIGHTS.

The Ultimate Result of the Conflict a Matter of Uncertainty.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The ultimate result of the new Iowa freight conflict is still a matter of conjecture, notwithstanding the certainty to rates that will be put in effect June 28. The law departments of some of the interested roads have been studying the condition of affairs and the more they examine the subject the stronger becomes the conviction that Iowa politicians have enacted statutes that are contrary to the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution of the United States. It is understood that the Federal Supreme Court will be called upon to decide the question of the powers of the commission and the legality of the laws under which they are acting. An interesting point that is likely to be raised in consequence of the arbitrary fixing of rates by the into commissioners of Iowa is that railroad companies not chartered by the State are not subject to the ruling of the commission. It happens that none of the principal lines affected by the new tariff are Iowa corporations.

"TO MY PEOPLE."

William Addresses His Prussian Subjects With Fair Words.

BERLIN, June 19.—Emperor William yesterday issued a proclamation to the Prussian people as follows: "To My People: God's decree has once more plunged us into the most poignant sorrow. The tomb has scarcely closed over the mortal remains of my never-to-be-forgotten grandfather when his Majesty, my dearly loved father, is also called from this life into everlasting peace. The heroic energy prompted by the Christian self-sacrifice which, despite his sufferings, he knew how to fulfill his kingly duties, seemed to justify the hope that he would be preserved to the Fatherland still longer. God willed differently the life of the royal sufferer whose heart beat responsive to all was great and beautiful. He only had a few months granted to him to display on the throne the noble qualities of mind and heart which were him the love of his people. The virtues which adorned him and the victories which he achieved on the battlefield will remain a grateful remembrance as long as German hearts beat. An imperishable glory will illumine his chivalrous figure in the history of the Fatherland. Called to the throne of my fathers, I have assumed the Government looking up to the Prussian people which have vowed to God that after the example of my fathers I will justly foster piety and fear of God; that I will protect peace and promote the welfare of the country; and that I will be a helper to the poor and distressed and a true guardian of their rights. In praying God for strength to fulfill these kingly duties which I will impose on me, I am supported by confidence in the Prussian people which a glance at our past history gives me. In good and evil days the Prussian people have always stood by their King. Upon this fidelity, which my fathers have found an indissectible bond at all times of difficulty and danger I rely with a consciousness of returning to the bottom of my heart as the faithful Prince of a faithful people, both equally strong in their devotion to their common Fatherland. From this consciousness of the reciprocated love uniting me and my people I derive confidence that God will vouchsafe me strength and wisdom to exercise my kingly office for the welfare of the Fatherland." WILHELM.

KANSAS TARIFFS.

New Freight Tariffs—The Reduction on the Union Pacific System.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 23.—Nearly all of the Kansas lines have issued new tariffs in conformity with the agreement made at the meeting of the association held in this city some three weeks since. The new rates went into effect to-day. The rates to the junction points on the Union Pacific as compared with the present schedule are as follows:

	NEW RATES.
Topeka	29 24 19 15 12 10 10
Manhattan	37 34 33 30 28 14 12 12 7
Marysville	35 45 40 34 30 27 14 12 12 7
Beatrice	50 40 35 31 27 22 15 12 12 7
Junction City	50 46 37 34 30 28 18 14 13 9
Clay	

DUTY.

For many years close at her side I walked. Unquestioning I owned her rightful power; Of her behests at morn and eve we talked. Or took sad counsel at the midnight hour. I dreamed of other paths more fair and wide, Of other, nobler work I might have done; Still with firm hand she held me at her side, Still in the hand right path she led me on. Fill sometimes, wearied by the stern commands She laid on me, the flesh and spirit tried by her denials and by her demands. Against them all in bitterness I cried. Depart from me, O Duty, let me go. Freed from your bondage, my chosen way; Unfettered and untrammelled let me know An utter freedom henceforth from this day. For I am tired of every useful task, And slipping off the yoke of every care, I fain would be as one whom none may ask Why I do this or that, go here or there. Let me be free to seek the path in which So sadly long I've seen Love waiting stand; Let me be free to gather in the rich, Wide fields of fame whose harvests wait my hand. There came a day—heart, hand and brain were free From service that so long had been their share, O, sad, strange day, in which there fell on me The endless sorrow of an answered prayer. Now, if any dear eyes I could see Such smiles as those that once did glorify A loving, grateful face, there would not be A woman in the world so glad as I. If anywhere in all my world was one Who held, as then, no ministering so sweet And dear as mine, how gladly would I run To lay the utmost service at her feet. This know I now at last all doubt beyond: Though love is sweet, though beauty hath gracious need, The death rebel 'gainst duty's sacred bond, He knoweth not his own soul's deepest need. Love; myself, O Duty, unto all My brothers and my sisters! Let them see How they alone are blest who heed thy call. How they walk life's best paths who walk with thee. —Charlotte Perry, in N. Y. Sun.

A WIFE FOR A WINK.

Mr. Sandon's Unfortunate Infirmary, and What It Did for Him.

In imitation of Victor Hugo's *L'homme Qui Rit* (the man who laughs), I had almost decided to call this story "The Man Who Winks," and besides to write the title in French; but a serious obstacle presented itself. I could not think of the French for "wink" (oh, yes, the French have a word for "wink," no doubt of that); my English-French dictionary was not at hand (it was fully four feet away), so I was compelled to confine myself to plain English, which, after all, is good enough for anybody.

But the man who winks. He is—or rather was, for the events I am about to relate occurred a number of years ago—tolerably good-looking. He thought himself that he was very good-looking, and perhaps he would have been if it were not for the peculiarity of his eye—his right eye. This eye was somewhat larger than the other, and rounder, almost circular in shape; and whenever he looked suddenly at any one, or had his attention drawn suddenly toward any thing, this eye would invariably close, as if to focus itself upon the object in question. This optical peculiarity may have come upon him originally in the form of a habit, which he heedlessly fostered, and which he found, to his sorrow, he could not rid himself of when he wished to.

So it is with all habits. We acquire them; they serve us for awhile; then we wish to throw them off, but we find we can not. They become engrafted, so to speak, into our natures so indissolubly as to form almost a part of our dispositions; then, try as hard as we may, we can not remove them any more than we can those feelings that are born within us.

Stephen Sandon found this deformity of his eye a serious obstacle to his happiness. Especially did it bring him sorrow in his dealings with the gentler sex with whom a perfect figure counts more than any thing else in winning their appreciation. It must have been, to say the least, extremely provoking to Stephen, and extremely laughable to the lady, when in the midst of a serious conversation that terrible orbit would experience a total and instantaneous eclipse. Sometimes instantly it would serve to add force to the conversation, but generally it didn't. To be sure, there were chances in favor of its speaking more than words could; but, unfortunately for Sandon, it could not be relied upon with any thing like accuracy to act at the proper moment. Thus, in condoling with any one visited by sorrow, a wink might not prove a fitting accompaniment to words; whereas, one under happier circumstances would be so noticeable, so it will easily be seen that the peculiarity of Stephen Sandon's right eye was not an enviable possession; and no one felt the truth of this fact with greater force than Sandon himself.

As may be supposed, Sandon's misfortune brought him no little sorrow besides that which mere ownership caused him. What he may have suffered when a boy it does not concern us in the present narrative, and we will pass on to an event that proved to be the turning point in Sandon's existence. One afternoon while strolling along the street he met a young lady. The instant the left eye caught sight of her, the right one, following its usual custom, behaved in a very shocking manner. The upper lid came down to meet the lower one, and the lower one ascended to meet the upper one, the

whole action forming what is called a "wink."

The young lady against whose attentions were directed, stopped short and gazed at him whom she believed had insulted her.

"What do you mean, sir?" she said indignantly.

Sandon, the innocent offender, stopped, too, on hearing these words, and intended to explain and apologize, but unfortunately for him his irrespressible eyes acted before he could speak, and drove all thought of apology out of his head, besides increasing the lady's anger. Just at this moment (incredible as it may seem) a policeman happened along, and seeing the hostile attitude of the young lady, inquired the reason.

"That man insulted me," she exclaimed. "He—winked—at—me."

The latter statement was made with some hesitation. The officer turned toward Sandon, and Sandon turned toward the officer and—winked; whereupon the limb of the law, insulted in his turn, asked no further questions, but determined to arrest this man who must certainly be drunk, else he would not dare to act in such a manner toward one in the dignified position as guardian of the town.

By this time quite a crowd of boys and men had collected from I don't know where; and their sympathies, as far as they dared express them, were with the prisoner. Towards these Sandon turned nervously and winked. This drew from the crowd a still greater amount of sympathy.

The young lady demurred when the officer stated his intention of arresting the man who had insulted her, and declared that an apology from the offender would satisfy her. This again attracted the attention of Sandon, and as he turned toward the speaker, his right eye as usual performed its usual duty. This was more than the officer of the law could stand; and the thought of the insult that had been offered to him and to the young lady urged him to a strict performance of his duty. The rights of society demanded that the career of this unscrupulous man be interrupted, at least for a time.

"Young man," he said, "your repeated offenses warrants the action on my part that I have intimated to you I shall have to perform—in short, you must accompany me to the station-house." Sandon received this news with a wink. He was so confused at the unfortunate and terrible part his refractory eye played in the affair that he was prevented from making the explanations that he would otherwise have made. He did, however, manage to say that his offense was unintentional, but even here the actions of his eye seemed to belie his statement, and increased the officer's anger toward his prisoner.

"You will have to come, too, miss," said the officer, seeing that the lady wished to go away. "Mere matter of form, you know." Still she was undecided. "I would rather not," she said. But another look from Sandon, and another (same as before) removed all her scruples, and she followed the officer and his prisoner to the station house. Here the usual formula for such cases was gone through with. Her name and place of residence were taken by the clerk, and then she was allowed to go, promising to be present at the trial on the following day.

Then the clerk asked the prisoner's name. He gave it, and he—or rather his eye—performed the usual thing, which caused the clerk to observe to the officer that it was the first time he had known the stuff to act upon a man in that way.

Sandon tried to explain, but his explanation was interspersed so liberally with optical contortions that his story received no credit, and he was conducted to a cell to await his trial on the morrow. He was allowed however to send a couple of notes to his friends. One of these he sent to a young lady, who in part was the cause of his being in durance vile, the other was to a friend of his, John Burt, and contained a request that he come to the station and obtain, if possible, his unfortunate friend's release. But Burt was away from home, and the note did not reach him until the following morning.

In the letter to the offended lady he said: "MY DEAR YOUNG LADY—I am extremely sorry that my actions toward you this afternoon were such as will bring our names before the public in a manner that both of us can but deplore. I do not blame you for the step you saw fit to take. Indeed, I respect you for it; but I can make an explanation now that I would have made before if you had wished to listen to it, that will, I am sure, clear me of all ungentlemanly intentions toward you. An injury to the muscles of my right eye puts the movements of that eye beyond the control of my will, and thus I often act in a manner that causes me to be misjudged, except among those who know me. I beg your pardon for the trouble that my intimacy has brought to you, and remain, STEPHEN SANDON."

Sandon waited patiently for his friend to come and effect his release. But, as we know, it was impossible for Burt to help the prisoner that day. However, he came as soon as he could on the following morning, but arrived only a short while before the time set for the trial. While Sandon was being conducted into the court-room, he encountered his friend John Burt, and standing by him, engaged in conversation, was the offended young lady; and both were evidently awaiting the coming of the prisoner.

"Hello, Sandon," said Burt, "I am sorry to see you in such a predicament, and I am here both to help you out of it and also to help my cousin Jane, here, beg your pardon for getting you into it."

"Your cousin?" said Stephen. "Yes," replied Burt, "you know I've told you about her—that she was coming to live at our house for the summer, you know. Let me introduce you." The usual forms of introduction were gone through with, and then Miss Jane said to Sandon: "I received your note last evening, and I can't tell you how real sorry I am that I should have done such a terrible thing. To have you arrested! Like a common criminal! Just think of it! I shall never forgive myself for it."

Stephen begged her to feel no compunctions for her conduct; that she had only done right; was proud to be acquainted with a young lady who possessed spirit enough to rebel ungentlemanly advances, real or imaginary, from the opposite sex, etc. Just as he turned to speak, his officious right eye was about to perform its officious duty, but Sandon possessed the presence of mind to turn aside, and one of the jail officials near received its attentions instead.

Sandon's case was now called for trial, and the three friends entered the court-room. John Burt had previously exerted himself to obtain a private hearing for his friend, and had succeeded, so that there was no one present but the necessary officials. The trial did not last long. Sandon, with the aid of his friend, soon proved to the satisfaction of the judge that his actions on the previous day were not intended to be insulting; and his honor told Sandon that he might go free by paying costs of court. When Sandon received the decision that unfortunate eye—(I hate repetition), which action almost caused his honor to reverse his decision, and fine the offender for contempt of court; but with commendable magnanimity he overlooked the offense. Sandon paid his dues to the clerk, and the three friends left the court-room. Sandon was not sorry for the occurrence that were the means of making him acquainted with Miss Jane.

Thenceforth Sandon, for some reason or other, found the home of John Burt (where Miss Jane lived) very attractive to him; he paid frequent visits to his friend. John used to receive him in the sitting room, where the other members of the family, including Miss Jane, were accustomed to assemble in the evening. Time passed, and the little gatherings in the sitting room dwindled down; the family used to assemble in some other room on the evening when Sandon paid his visit. Finally there was nobody in the sitting room to receive the visitor but Jane; and Sandon did not find the least fault at the absence of the other members of the family. Then Jane began to receive her visitor in the parlor, while the family went back to their old meeting-place, the sitting room.

Not long after this an event occurred that caused John to remark to his friend: "It doesn't often happen that a man gets a wife for a wink," does it, old fellow?" "No," replied Sandon, and he winked.—*Yankee Blade.*

COOL MILK ROOMS.

One That Is Rather Primitive, But Answers All Purposes. We live in a low, level tract of country, where cellars, even, are out of the question with farmers who are still struggling to get out of debt, as I am. To have a good cellar requires drainage, and to secure drainage here, requires money. Of course, in such a country springs are out of the question, also. We might have ice, it is true, and I intend to have another year. But I have been too busy with things that must be done to pay any attention to things that only ought to be done.

Still we have as cool a milk room as any dairyman has, and it is our well. It is twenty feet deep, with about five feet of water through the summer, leaving about fifteen feet of room above. The man who dug the well was a 'raw' hand at it, and made it four feet in diameter, inside of the wall. I thought this was a misfortune at the time, but now I am of a contrary opinion. The pump to this well is a patent one, with galvanized iron pipe for a stock leading to the water. I had this bent the top so as to set the pump to one side, just at the wall, thus leaving the whole of the well aperture free. I then had a carpenter construct a box or chest, with two compartments, upper and lower, with doors to open on the side. Buttons were fixed on the floors to stop vessels from sliding around. This box was attached by a ring at the top to the rope of the windlass, so that it could be raised or lowered in a minute. It works admirably in hot weather. We keep our butter, most of the milk of two cows, and victuals that would spoil, in this box. The cylinder of the windlass is small, so that my wife can raise and lower the box with ease, though I always do it when at the house at the time needed. Where but two or three cows are kept, and under circumstances similar to mine, I do not believe a better or cheaper milk-room can be devised.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

No one had said anything in the bar-room for nearly two minutes, when the gentleman with fringe on his pantaloons, who had been warming himself by the stove, broke the silence by saying, bumpiously: "All this talk about bombs makes me tired. I understand that there ain't no danger at all. Why, I'd fire a bomb this minute for a drink." Then spake up the bar-keeper: "I'd fire one just for fun," said he, and he did.—*Drake's Magazine.*

COPPER IN ALASKA.

The Mineral Resources of the Interior of Our Arctic Territory.

From Lieutenant Henry P. Allen's report of his explorations up the Copper river we learn the following interesting facts about the country. Copper river is a stream of considerable size, very swift, and difficult to ascend in boats. It is not confined to one channel, thus forming many large islands, and its volume of water is so great that the stream spreads over nearly the entire bottom of the valley. Along its banks are large gravel bars, and the country throughout is marked with extensive glacial deposits. After passing the glaciers, which lie about forty miles back from the coast, the climate in summer is dry and warm, and in the winter it is mild and no great depth of snow falls. The mountain ranges are very high and are marked by many lofty peaks, the highest of which is Mount Wrangle, which is now considered the highest mountain in North America. But a few years ago Mount Wrangle was an active volcano, breathing out flames and molten lava, and she now sends out clouds of smoke and vapors. The mountain is situated northeast of Mount St. Elias and about two hundred miles back from the coast, and in the very heart of the mineral regions of Alaska.

In regard to the mineral resources of that section, Lieutenant Allen speaks as follows: "The minerals of Copper river have long been a source of speculation, owing to pieces of pure copper, knives and bullets of the same metal having been brought down to the coast by the natives. Some of the specimens are supposed to be associated with silver, and in fact I have heard of some brought down which assayed in Boston \$80 per ton in silver, and 60 per cent. of copper. Nicola's house, situated on the Chittystone, the south branch of the Copper, and six miles above the mouth of the Chittyto river, is supposed to be in the heart of the mineral region, and by him we were shown a vein near his house, which at that season of the year (April) was above the snow line. He gave us, however, some specimens which proved to be boronite, a sulphuret of copper and iron. He said the pure copper was on the Chittyto river, between his house and the central branch of the Chittystone, as well as on other tributaries of the same. He had bullets of pure copper in his possession. We found specimens of boronite also in the hands of the natives at Nandell's just across the divide from the head of Copper and on the headwaters of the Tananah. The waters of the Chittyto (Copper water) are of a deep yellow color, from flowing through beds of copper, and the natives informed me that the waters were poison, and that salmon would not ascend the stream. Its length is probably not over fifteen miles. At one place on the main Copper, on an island, were springs so strongly impregnated with minerals that their water could not be drunk. Even a sip left for a long time a disagreeable taste. In ascending the Copper river, it was observed that the banks were green hornblende rock, intersected by mineral-bearing quartz veins. Up further these gave way to a green basalt, which had at its northern end a fine quality of slate that split easily into laminae transversely to its bed. A few miles from the mouth of the Chittystone it cuts through bluffs of beautiful green stone, intersected by white veins, which appeared to be limestone. The pebbles and boulders in this river bed are much discolored by copper stains, but not to such a remarkable degree as those of its tributary, the Chittystone. The mountains around the headwaters of the latter are sandstone and felspathic granite. A feature of some of the high banks of the Upper Copper is the strata of boulders many feet below the surface.—*Juneau (Alaska) Free Press.*

Reward of Honesty. "Talking of umbrellas," he said, excitedly, "I lost my silk umbrella a week ago, and I'd cheerfully give ten dollars!" "Was it a brown silk umbrella with carved ivory handle?" inquired one of the group, quickly. "It was. You've described it exactly. As I was saying, I'd give ten dollars!" "It's at my office this moment," interrupted the other; "I saw it was a valuable article and locked it up in the wardrobe and kept it safely for you."

"Well, I was about to remark I'd cheerfully give ten dollars to have never owned a silk umbrella. Being as you have it I'll call around, however. Much obliged."

"Don't mention it." And he didn't.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Speaking of the Australian sheepherder, a recent writer says: "As a rule the bushman drinks tea, for he finds this the most wholesome and refreshing drink and the most portable. Of course, on occasions large quantities of whisky are consumed, but bushmen, as a class, are temperate. The horses used on a station are rough looking, but possess great endurance, frequently carrying their riders one hundred and twenty and one hundred and forty miles in a day. Men wear riding breeches, top boots, flannel shirts and soft felt hats."

A railroad conductor says he can always tell what topic is uppermost in the public mind by listening to the talk of the passengers as he goes through the cars.

PUMPING A FARMER.

A Reporter Interviews a Tiller of the Soil with Indifferent Success.

Wishing to keep posted as to the condition of the crops, and to ascertain the exact amount of damages done by the recent flood on the Ohio, a reporter started out on an interviewing expedition. He was fortunate enough to encounter a farmer at the edge of town bringing a load of hay into the city. Burning with enthusiasm, the reporter hailed him. He halted, and the following colloquy took place: "How are you, friend?" "Tired."

"What's hay now?" "What it always was." "What's that?" "Dried grass." "What do you think of the rain?" "Thought it was damp." "Didn't raise any thing, then, hey?" "Nothing but an umbrella."

"What did your neighbors get?" "Chills and fever." "What are you doing now?" "Sitting up here in the sun, and may be missing a chance to sell this hay. Come up here if you want to talk."

The reporter scrambled up to the side of his new-made acquaintance, and as they jolted on he again produced his notebook and continued: "What did the farmers do last spring?" "Ran every thing into the ground, as usual."

"Did your wheat do any thing?" "Yes." "What?" "Sprouted." "Can you raise any tobacco now?" "Yes. Do you want a chew?" "How are potatoes?" "Under the weather, somewhat, but able to be out."

Becoming just the least bit discouraged, the reporter asked, timidly: "Will you bring any beets to the city this year?" "Got a good load now," was the rejoinder, as he checked his horses and said: "Guess you'd better plant what I told you, and see what it will yield here's where you get off."

Remembering that it was just about time to report at the office, the baffled searcher after news climbed down the side of the wagon, and, thinking that a soft answer turneth away wrath, he calmly said: "That's nice hay, my friend; where did it come from?" "Timothy seed," was the reply. The interrogator got faint, but he summoned up courage enough to ask: "What do you think you will get for it?"

"Cash, of course. Get up, Whitey, this fellow will walk as blind in a minute. He asks more questions than a catechism," and before the representative of the press could recover from his surprise, the hay wagon had turned an adjacent corner.—*Detroit Free Press.*

WHERE SEALS LIVE.

The Best to Be Found in the Warm Part of the Arctic Region. The best sealskins come from the comparatively warm part of the Arctic regions.

"From the warm parts? I thought the seal liked ice and snow," inquired the reporter. "The fur seal," replied the furrier, "likes cool weather and water, but he does not like ice or snow. The fur seal seeks his Arctic home in the summer and leaves it on the approach of winter for warmer latitudes. The fur seal is not very plentiful, but the hair seal is found almost everywhere. The value of the two skins varies—the fur seal is worth twenty times as much as the skin of the hair seal."

The inhabitants of the Arctic regions make clothing and tents of the skin of the hair seal. The hide of the hair seal, which is secured off the coasts of Labrador in large numbers, is used for reticules, sealskin shopping bags, etc., and coupled with monkey skins, they help to make a common grade of kid glove. The fur seal is gradually being exterminated, and salskin is getting more expensive every year. This is caused by there being no laws to protect them, and they are being killed all the year round. In the North the fur seal is confined to two limited localities, both in Behring's Sea. The catch on the American side is limited to 100,000 a year, and on the Russian side to 40,000. This latter is subject to the American company. Thus the whole of the fur business is virtually in the hands of a single monopoly, and it is estimated that not over 5 or 10 per cent. more sealskins than this is furnished by all the rest of the world. The American company is restricted by act of Congress not to kill more than 100,000 seals every year. The result of this law has been that in a few years there will be an enormous number of seals in Behring Sea. For some time they have seemed to understand the law and have been coming to the Yankees for protection. No one who saw a seal skin in its raw state would believe that a beautiful coat could be made from it. It is an ugly-looking affair, and the soft fur is covered over by a hard, rough, heavy coat.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

"Your mother knows you are counting on a certain train, and she is at the depot to meet you and clasp you in her arms!" "Yes'm. Yes; there is a night train for Buffalo."

"I have a son coming on this train—my favorite—whom I have not seen in five years." "Yes'm. All passenger trains stop at St. Thomas, sir."

"I want to be the first to meet and greet him, and, therefore—" "Yes'm. Next train for Toledo in about half an hour."

"And I therefore ask permission to pass the gates." "Yes'm. Show your ticket." "But I haven't any. I just want to meet my son." "Yes'm. Please stand aside. Take the train on the right for Lansing." "And you won't let me?" "Show your tickets, please, and don't come so fast."

"See here, sir!" she said, after she had been bumped and banged by satchels and grips and hat-boxes, "you are no gentleman!" "Yes'm. What's wanted?" "I want to go inside the gate to meet my son who is coming from Flint."

"Yes'm. Train got in twenty minutes ago—third track to the left. Get your tickets ready!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

It is said that a quack doctor in the West has invented a medicine that will cure any disease, and which can also be used as an embalming fluid after death. This man evidently wants "to bog the whole market."

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WOTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

BETTAH STAY WHAR YO' IS.

You boys' mos' ez big ez yer daddy.
An' yuss gittin' some funny l-deaths;
Yo' maigh yuse mighty impatiant
A puttin' on stye o' late years.
Yuse growin' too large fur de cabin
Whar Bill o' yo' chilleria wuz riz.
An' yo' want to shin out an' do somepoun—
Yuse all bettah stay whar yo' iz.

One'll git to be sleepin'—eah porchah,
An' spile on de very fas' trip.
A-owin' de road, an' git sassy
'Less de parsingers git him a tip.
He'll eumeate money an' vestments
Case dat, don't yer know, iz hiz biz,
Den he'll shake all de parents dat raised him—
Yuse all bettah stay whar yo' iz.

Annudder'll git to be waitah,
Slow ez poke, in some city hotel.
A cuttin' de beefsteaks an' 'quintance,
An' maikin' de boards all yell.
An' he'll lose all his senses ob honah
W'en he gets all de bribes in his fis'.
Den a half-bettah boardah'll kill him—
Yuse all bettah stay whar yo' iz.

Take de Probation on a 'zample
Wat eat de biscuits offen de proun'
Stick fas' to de hoe an' de harrow,
An' don't go sky-larkin' around.
Ez yo' know a heap mo' dan yer daddy,
Yo' youngsters may ricolle' de.
Yo' ain't half ez smart ez yo' maigh—
So yuse all bettah stay whar yo' iz.

—A. W. Bellan, in Drake's Magazine.

HOW TO DIVE.

Useful Hints for Taking Long Swims Under Water.

Easy, If You Know How, Says an Old Teacher of the Art—An Instructive and Interesting Pastime, But It Is Very Dangerous, Too.

Gil Roberts is a peddler now in the Northern part of New Jersey, but there was a time when Prof. Gilbert Roberts taught the art of diving. He was himself an expert, and made a good living by instructing people in the best methods of holding their breath for a long time under the water sounding its depths or ranging far beneath its surface, without assistance.

"I hardly know how to swim at all, was the startling declaration made to a reporter by Mr. Roberts as he deposited his pack on a sunny bank where no wild thyme grows, set down beside it, and prepared to satisfy his questioner's curiosity regarding the secrets of the deep. "But I can dive as well as most men. When I was a boy I often dived so far that I often found it hard to swim back to shore. That was before I learned to go under the water direct from the surface, instead of jumping from a few feet above it, and so getting a downward motion. You see, when your lungs are filled with air you can't sink unless you want to do so, and you can't do it then unless somebody who can has shown you how. When a man has a cramp in deep water, or is too tired to swim any further, a recollection of this may save his life. Just let him keep his chest inflated, and though he be as thin as a rail, he must float sufficiently high to enable him to breathe freely. His danger comes when he has to renew his breath; but if he is calm, and the water is in the same condition, he can do that in less than half a second. He need not quite empty his lungs, you see, before he takes in a fresh supply of air, and what remains of the old stock will prevent him from sinking like a stone, so that he will have the necessary buoyancy again before his nose is below the water. Of course, the final thing a man should do before trying to make a long dive is to take as much air as his lungs will contain. Let him not delay his plunge an instant after he has done this, because the time then wasted above the water must be deducted from the period which he would otherwise remain below it. He should always go in head-first, for the head and chest will have a tendency to rise, anyway, and if they are too near the surface they are apt to pop up above it before the motion of the feet and hands can force them down. With the feet above the head, however, the diver is only to use the ordinary motions of swimming, and he goes readily toward the bottom. Stopping the strokes for a second, however, brings the head up, and the swimming motion very quickly carries it to the surface. In passing horizontally through the water the head should always be kept bent lower than the chest. When the diver wishes to come up he has only to raise it, and swim on, and he will come at once to the top.

"In diving directly from the surface a great deal of practice is required to enable a man to get the upper portion of his body under water. You see, the chest is inflated with air, and does not easily sink, and the feet, which are the chief motive powers, both in diving and in swimming, are at first almost useless, because even after their owner succeeds in getting them above his head they are out of the water, and however vigorously a man may kick at the air he can't get much headway. The only way to do it is to draw the feet as close as possible to the body before each stroke, so as to get all the 'catch' obtainable upon the water, and strike strongly with the hands, turning the palms upward when the back motion is made. When a depth of two or three feet has been gained the rest is easy. Of course, a diver can sink immediately by exhaling instead of inhaling the air, but unless he wants to drown or be compelled to turn his head and swim at once to the surface there is not the slightest use in his going under the water with empty lungs. Frequenters of plunge baths are familiar

with the remarkable exhibitions made by novices trying to learn this mode of diving. They manage, spasmodically, to get their heads and legs below the surface and work forward, under the impression that they have left the air above them. But they are not entirely submerged. O, dear, no. And they wonder what the spectators are laughing at when they raise their faces for air. The eyes could be kept all ways open when diving. In salt water this smarts a little at first, but the pupils soon cease to feel any inconvenience from the submersion. One can not see very far under the water, and at a certain depth the light does not penetrate sufficiently free to allow one to see any thing; but very few divers, relying on their own powers, can go deeper than daylight. Shells and small objects on the sand at a depth of fifteen or twenty feet assume huge proportions. Once when I tried to catch a little crab that I had plainly seen, through the clear water as I stood on a rock eighteen feet above it, the creature, looking like a devil-fish when I got under the surface, extended both its gaping claws at me and frightened me away.

"A dangerous mistake that young divers often make is going down to great depths without calculating how long it will take them to come up again. Their lungs want relief when they touch the bottom, and then, for the first time, they realize that there is a long upward swim between them and the fresh air. As they rise they are sorely tempted, in the great pain and distress that ensues, to gasp out their exhausted breath and take in whatever happens to be nearest to their lips. Water is a poor substitute for air when the lungs are empty. It not only smother the man who takes it in, but it so increases the weight of the body that there can no longer be any hope of its rising unaided to the surface with any spark of life remaining in it. An expert diver will burst a blood vessel before he will be tempted to open his mouth under water. Indeed, in diving matches I have often come up with my nose and mouth flecked with blood, and I have seen dozens of others rise in the same condition. For this reason I hardly think that diving can be classed among the thoroughly healthy and life-prolonging exercises, though, practiced within the bounds of prudence, I do not suppose it can do much harm. To a young man who wishes to make a sensation the art is especially valuable. When he stands by the side of his dripping sweatshirt in Coney Island's surf, and telling her not to be alarmed for he will be up in a minute, plunges under the foam, he is very likely to keep his word, but the minute passed in waiting for a wayward lover who has stepped around the corner to look at the clock, though it may be filled with vexation born of a conviction of the true reason of his abandonment, is a totally different space of time from the minute spent in watching for his head to appear again above the tumbling waters, and when he arises at the expiration of sixty seconds, or even in a good deal less time, he is apt to find the young lady in hysterics and the whole beach in commotion. A minute under water is equivalent to about half an hour on dry land so far as one's appreciation of the flight of time is concerned.

"Very few amateurs can remain submerged longer than sixty seconds, and not many professionals can exceed two minutes. They can travel more rapidly under the water than on the surface, and with less muscular exertion, because every particle of the body has support. I have heard of a man falling into the water and fainting before he went under, who was fished out three hours afterward and restored to life. This is extraordinary, if true; but you know people who go into trances live sometimes for days without any respiration being perceptible, and it may be possible that a fainting man under water is in the same condition, and can live for some time without air, animation being absolutely suspended.

"I have been told that drowning is an easy death. It may be so after water has taken the place of air in the lungs of the dying man. Then, perhaps, the beautiful visions present themselves; but up to that time every diver knows that the longing for breath and the struggle to avoid breathing must be terrible."—N. Y. Sun.

"Something has been said of women as conductors for Pullman coaches, and certainly no reasonable objection can be urged against the innovation, and now it seems that several of the same sex are filling positions as collectors for large business houses in this city. At first sight the work might appear scarcely fitting, the sensitiveness to rough usage—every woman should strive to keep inviolate, but wherever the duties have been accompanied with dignified amiability no cause of complaint has been found. Experiences in this calling are merely repetitions of other pursuits, for after all everything depends upon the woman."—N. O. Times-Democrat.

"Chicago has over 100 female physicians and the Inter-Ocean says that in the list are women whose works are standard text books in many institutions, and whose names are enrolled in the leading medical and scientific societies of this and older countries. They have a 'Ladies' Gynecological Society,' are admitted to the Chicago Medical society and the Pathological society; many of them are members of the American Medical association, and several became members of the International Medical association at its meeting in Washington last year.

GROWING GRASS.

The Cheapest Food for Producing Flesh on Cattle, Sheep and Horses.

Every dayman knows that green grass is the cheapest as well as the best food that can be used for producing milk. Most persons prefer butter and cheese that are made while cows feed entirely on sweet and tender grasses. They think that they have a more agreeable flavor. Grass is so much cheaper than any other food given to cows, that dairying can not be profitably carried on outside of a good grazing district. England, Holland and Denmark are the best dairying countries in the world, chiefly for the reason that the climate and soil are well adapted to the growth of grass. In parts of the world where the rain-fall is limited to a few months in the year, the grass ceases to grow during the dry season, when the supply of milk immediately begins to fall off. The northern States have great advantages over the southern ones in the production of milk, for the simple reason that they produce more and better grasses. Cows will give milk if they are fed on dried forage plants and grain, but it is not likely that it will sell for enough to pay for the food consumed.

Every sheep-raiser knows that green grass is the cheapest food for producing wool. The best grazing districts are the most favored ones for the production of wool. There is much profit on that part of the fleece that grows while sheep are in the pasture, but very little if any in the part that grows while sheep are kept in pens and are fed on food that has been harvested. Hay and grain will make wool, but the chances are that it will not sell for enough to pay for the food that the sheep have consumed.

Grass is the cheapest as well as the best food for producing flesh on cattle, sheep and horses. Most farmers are aware of this fact, but in practice they appear to forget it. They keep these animals in poor or closely-fed pastures during the summer, where they gain but very little. On the approach of cold weather they remove them to stables or yards and give them all that they will eat. The fall and early part of the winter are the times when most farmers expect to put their stock in good condition for the market. They spend the entire season of warm weather in raising crops to feed the animals after the cool weather commences. They neglect them in summer, but seek to make amends for it by giving them most excellent attention during the winter. Cows, steers and young cattle that fared poorly in the pasture now fare sumptuously in the stable. They receive hay from the mow and corn from the crib. Young horses have their mangers full of cured timothy cut and the boxes are supplied with thrashed oats.

The best time to make flesh is while the grass is growing. It is then sweet and tender, and animals will derive more benefit from it than they will after it had attained a larger growth and has been cut, cured and put in stock. Green grass is as valuable for making flesh and fat as for making milk and wool. The farmers who know the best pastures make beef, mutton and horse-flesh at the smallest cost. They aim to add to the weight of their animals while the grass grows and the weather is comfortable. They do not keep their pastures overstocked. If a protracted drought occurs they cut grass in meadows, oats or corn, and feed them to their stock. They aim to have their animals in fine condition at the end of the grazing season. If the season is favorable they expect to have some steers that are grass-fatened. These will be the animals on which they will make the most money. Next to them in profit will be those that will require but a small amount of corn and hay. Both lots can be disposed of before the snow falls. When this is done there is a great saving in stable room, labor and food.—Chicago Times.

Wetting Feed for Stock.

A writer on this subject says he changed from dry feed of grain for his cow to putting it into a pail of warm water night and morning. At the end of three months she had lost fifty pounds in weight of flesh, and her milk had fallen off nearly one-half. She seemed to be getting but little benefit from her rations, and there was a general running down in condition. He then changed the food back to dry, and in three months the cow regained all she had lost in flesh and milk during the preceding three months. While feeding this he could never detect any waste of food in the feces; but in the wetted feed he could. Feeding horses wet food sometimes produces dangerous attacks of colic, but in cows there is no danger of it.—A. B. Allen, in Pioneer Press.

There is a very remarkable apple tree in Rockingham County, South Carolina, it is said, which has borne fruit a number of years, but has never been known to blossom. The fruit, while resembling an apple in size and general appearance, tastes like a pineapple.

After a few years' use many cooks stoves turned on the top and refuse to take the polish. The annoyance may be overcome by adding a few wood ashes to the polish, wet with water and proceed to polish as usual. It should be added only to the top, where it burns off and does no harm.

A writer in Science points out the fact that if one holds his breath, wasps, bees and hornets can be handled with impunity, inasmuch as holding the breath closes the pores of the skin.

WHAT VOLAPUK IS.

An Account of the Origin of the New International Language.

This aspirant for international use is named for two elementary words, vol, world, and puk, language. In this situation the letter "a" means of, and the result of the combination vol-a-puk implies "language of the world."

At the very beginning one is impressed with the uniformity and clearness of the whole scheme, the product of old Father Schleyer's mind, who while modestly performing the duties of a priest was busily studying languages, and finally brought to perfection this unique and ingenious system.

Its distinguishing features are facility of acquisition, freedom from obscurity and exceptions and the presence of the clearest and most striking points in other languages.

Since English is spoken by so large a majority of the world's population, he has wisely and magnanimously drawn most largely from thence the radicals of the new language, 40 per cent. coming from this source alone. He is guided by another thought—to take the briefest, most distinct and most easily enunciated words. For example, he refuses the word "house" because certain nations—the Italians, Spaniards and Portuguese—cannot pronounce that word, so he prefers another radical which we know in the word "domestic," and therefore "dom" stands among Volapuk roots, implying house or dwelling.

The tense, gender, number, case, person, voice, degree, have the same significance as in English, and he expresses the relation of words not by separate connectives but by modifications in the form of the word, and these modifications follow a simple and invariable order. Nouns have four cases; nominative, unmodified for all genders; genitive ending in "a" dative in "e," accusative in "i." To form the plural we add "s" for the terminal vowel, thus recalling the regular order of the vowels "a," "e," "i," "o," "u." We have command of all the relations which a noun may sustain to other words in a sentence.

There is no article, and the adjective has neither gender nor inflection.

The nine numerals all end in "l." are composed of three letters, and the central one of the first is "a," of the second, "e," of the third, "i," and so on. With these numerals he names the days and months, balli from "bal" one and "mal" month, indicates the first month in the year, January; baludi the first day, Sunday.

By a set of terminals one radical does large service, thus shortening the vocabulary and aiding the memory.

The root "balev," with an added refer to a person, and means an old man. With it, forming balevat, we have the abstract noun antiquity; with ik, the adjective aged. Again, take the root tid. Add on, we have the infinitive in teach; tidik means instructive; tidel, a teacher; tidup, lesson-time; tidem, instruction.

An important national society for its study has been formed in France, among whose members are some of the first scholars of the age. One hundred and twenty-eight societies of Volapuk are in existence, thirteen journals and more than 200,000 students in Europe and our own country. Ninety-six books have been published on the subject and magazine articles without number.

There have been two general assemblies of the advocates and there will be a third held in Paris in 1893. An organized academy has a central organ of which Father Schleyer is editor. It will edit the standard books and dictionaries, none of which latter is yet to be procured.

Whatever the success or failure of the language in being adopted as a means of international correspondence, every student of Volapuk will bear testimony to the facility with which it can be acquired, and the tender regard which he feels for the dear old man, who has been studying and waiting in his home in Konstanz with no income but the small pension of a curate of the Roman Catholic Church.—Philadelphia Press.

Metallic Sap in North Carolina.

Curious incidents occur in this land, and one of them is sufficiently so to excite interest. Mrs. Andrews, who lives five or six miles from town, brought recently to the drug store of Mr. Porter a quantity of a certain metal known as "dabbitt" or pewter, but which, on being struck with a piece of steel, gave forth a clear ringing sound as of silver. Mrs. Andrews' account of the metal is as follows: One of her sons had cut down a tree and put parts of it on the fire for fuel. Presently, when the fire had well burned, this metal began to pour from an opening in the stick of wood, falling on the hearth in front of the fire. This metal was gathered up in the shape it had taken on the hearth, while among the ashes particles of the same metal were found. The quantity was supposed to be several pounds, and all pronounced it of queer origin.—Greensboro (N. C.) Workman.

While eating lunch the other day with a prominent broker, a New York reporter chanced to ask him about the stock market. Before the question was out of his mouth his hand went under the table like a flash and three ominous raps greeted the inquiry. "Spirits?" said the reporter distrustfully eyeing him. "Luck," he answered, sipping his coffee. "I tapped for luck as every sensible man should when the market is referred to in a restaurant."

THE HOME WARDROBE.

How to Replenish It at Comparatively Small Expense.

For a dress that has become too short in the sleeves, the new way of putting a puff at the top, either of a plain material to match the material or a contrasting one, is very good. I have in mind a pretty pale blue polonaise, of several seasons ago, which we propose making a very neat house dress of by inserting full breadths of pale pink French gingham in the back, trim the front to match, put a vest, collar and cuffs of the pink also, using white pearl buttons for closing.

For home use there is nothing prettier than a plain, full skirt attached to a round waist, either plain or laid in folds from the shoulder to the waist in front. Material, any of the soft wool goods, nuns' veiling or the light weight wool gingham. Pretty buttons, and ribbons to tie at the waist are all the trimming needed. For girls from fourteen to seventeen, this is the most attractive dress. I saw them worn last summer by ladies, made of cream-white nuns' veiling. They were prettier than wash material.

Our climate is too changeable, in most localities for very thin material, like Swiss or lawn, and besides, they are always in the wash-tub. A thin wool dress will last one season, and the price paid for washing an elaborate white dress is from three to five dollars in our large cities, and that will nearly buy another dress.

For a lady who does not wish to put too much money in a dress for general wear, there is nothing so genteel and always lady-like as a cloth suit, with bouffet and gloves to match.

It is a dress that is suitable for all occasions. A wrap of the same material can be used, making it suitable for a cold day as well as a warm one.

Light colors are very durable, and when soiled they can then be colored a dark color, and dyers now dye the dress as it is made, very little ripping being necessary; so one does not have the added expense of remaking it.

Large plaids are much worn this season, and will be made up on the bias, both in skirt and waist.

In making up winter dresses, line the skirt just as you would a wool dress, and you will find they will hang much nicer.

Alpacas are being brought on this year in white, with a delicate tracery of flowers and leaves, which makes a very becoming warm-day dress, being light in color and not too thin to wear after dark.

An old black silk can be utilized as the under part of the thin black material to be brought out this season. A full-tucked skirt with French waist, cut pompadour neck and filled in with white tulle, puffed sleeves and garnitures of two shades of gold ribbons, a very stylish dress could be got up at home at a slight expense. For a blonde, there is no costume so becoming as one of all black, relieved by a few touches of gold and scarlet. Leave the light blues to the babies.—Farm and Fireside.

COLORS FOR SUMMER.

Delicate Tints and Lovely Shades That Come with New Fabrics.

Heliotrope is still quite popular. It is preferred to all other delicate shades for public promenading. Pale gray is also favored, indeed, all shades of gray are in good demand. Old-time shades of roses and similar shades of pinkish drab are worn for dress and semi-dress occasions. Ecru and wood colors, tan, light brown and all medium, cool and grayish tones are preferred to those that are more pronounced. So many inquiries have been made about the shades called Gobelin that it may be as well to state that they comprehend all dull, faded tints. Gobelin is not necessarily blue any more than Suede is necessarily tan color, although some authorities appear to have in some way arrived at this conclusion. What are known as Gobelin shades are taken from old tapestry of that name, and may designate either red, green, gray or blue, or indeed any of the tints of that material. They are exceptionally beautiful and soft, having the faded, mellow, blended appearance that is to a great extent the sign of values in these tapestries. Suede is by courtesy undressed kid color, which may be any shade from white to black. The folly, therefore, of so designating colors must be evident to every person of intelligence.

Black is as usual prominent, especially in out-of-door dresses. Indeed, it is highly probable that it will be the most approved of all colors for street wear for a long time to come. The best taste commends it, and the best dressed ladies wear it.

White seems to be more in favor than ever before. It is said that white had reached the height of its popularity some seasons ago, but the present enormous demand for everything white has surprised even its most enthusiastic advocates. For all ages, complexions and occasions white seems to be one of the leading favorites, and for young ladies and misses' dress and semi-dress wear it is preferred to all other colors.—N. Y. Fashion Gazette.

A deed for a piece of land in Windsor, Conn., has recently come to light, which is made valuable and interesting by the fact that it bears the name of Matthew Grant, the first American ancestor of General Grant. Its date is April 9, 1661.

A new gun has been designed for our army. As the enemy approaches the muzzle his attention is attracted by a small sign, "Drop a penny in the slot and see the gun go off."—London Liberal.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Copperas mixed with the white wash put upon the cellar walls will keep vermin away.

—When broiling steak throw a little salt on the coals and the blaze from dripping fat will not annoy.

—To clarify sirup, mix thoroughly the whites of an egg with the dry sugar in the kettle and pour over it boiling water and all impurities will immediately rise.

—To work button-holes in a garment which frays badly, take glue with a smooth and rather thick edge, dip slightly in hot water and pass lightly over the goods before cutting.

—Copal varnish applied to soles of shoes and repeated while drying until the pores shall have been filled and the surface shall shine like polished mahogany will make the soles waterproof and last as long as the uppers.

—Sweet Spirits of Nitro.—One of the most popular domestic remedies for fever. A teaspoonful in a tumblerful of water, drunk at a time when thirsty, it increases the action of the kidneys. It is healing applied to "cold sores" on the lips.

—Rubber rings such as are used on fruit cans often become hard and brittle. They can be restored by letting them lie in water in which you have put a little ammonia. Mix in this proportion: One part ammonia and two parts water. Sometimes they do not need to lie in this more than five minutes, but frequently a half-hour is needed to restore their elasticity.

—Zophrys.—Make a quantity of puff paste by the recipe that may be found in any good cookery book. Divide this in half and roll each into a very thin sheet. Spread one with strawberry or raspberry jam, and cover it with the other. Bake in a quick oven about fifteen minutes, let them remain in the pan in which they were baked until cold. Then with a sharp knife cut them in small squares and arrange them on a dish.

—Blackberries, buckberries and green gages are all cooked with the same proportion of sugar, and put in the jars boiling hot. The large cultivated blackberry is much better for canning than that growing wild. Blackberries must not do much more than boil up once or twice, and should be taken up when almost solid. They will then retain a rich, spicy flavor, which is destroyed by much cooking. Plums should be cooked somewhat longer, until they are mashed and soft. They will not look so well, but will taste better.—Good Housekeeping.

—There is no doubt in the world that a thoroughly clean kitchen is one of the healthiest and cheeriest places to be found. Every house ought to be clean from cellar to roof, but the kitchen should be particularly so. It is the place where the food that is to maintain the human body is prepared and served. Any dust or cobwebs or vile odors about the kitchen are sure to get into the food, and so help to poison the human victims fed thereby. But the breath of a kitchen fire and of healthy cooking are as invigorating as any thing short of an ocean breeze.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

An Industry That Must Be Diversified to Secure Good Results.

Sheep raising may be diversified, and must be to secure the best results. The idea that it consists of a flock that have to be sheared only to get profits is a thing of the past. There are regions, and there are farms and farmers, that are not suited to wool-growing on the old system of a flock of ewes, a ram, lamb and wethers. Such was my father's way of raising sheep forty years ago. There was no demand for mutton lambs, nor for good, well-fatted mutton. Ewes, rams, lambs and all ages ran in one flock, winter and summer. If some butcher came along and offered a price that met the possible expectations of my father, they were sold. Sometimes the flock reached numbers that exceeded the capacities of the limited attention and feeding allotment assigned them, and poverty began to tell upon the health and results in wool and lambs. The usual verdict was that they had been on the same land too long, and were not doing well. Then they were sold for what they would bring, and no sheep were kept for two or three years on the farm. Ewes were kept on the farm until they died of old age. Their fleeces were thin and poor; their lambs lacked vigor and constitution, and so in turn did their lambs. If any were sold, it was the best of the flock, no matter whether ewes or wethers. No wonder the flock ran down in usefulness. No wonder they did not pay to keep on the farm any longer. There were no systematic methods in breeding, feeding, siting for the market or selling. This was the idea forty years ago, and is still the very general idea of sheep-raising in the United States. There are regions and sheep raisers here and there over the country who have more business methods and purposes in sheep raising. Stud flocks are profitable in certain hands, on best methods, in favorable situations. Lambs for the mutton markets, under certain conditions in proper hands, pay best of all. The raising of mutton sheep to sell to feeders is done in regions where transportation facilities are poor, and abundance of cheap grain is the rule. The selling of young and vigorous ewes to the farmers who raise mutton lambs is a good industry. The raising of sheep to fatten on the farm, if conditions favor, is a good business. All these conditions need close consideration. The intelligence of sheep-men decides all these points.—Cor. Farm and Fireside.

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

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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

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 26th day of July, A. D. 1888, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress.

The basis of representation shall be one delegate to and one alternate for every 100 votes and any fraction thereof over 100 votes cast for Hon. John Martin, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth district, in 1885. The several counties in the district are entitled to the following representation:

COUNTIES.	DELEGATES.	ALTERNATES.
Butler	1	1
Chase	1	1
Cherokee	1	1
Chicot	1	1
Cottonwood	1	1
Franklin	1	1
Harvey	1	1
Marion	1	1
McPherson	1	1
Woodson	1	1
Greenwood	1	1

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

By order of the congressional committee of the Fourth district, at Topeka, Kansas, May 18, 1888.

JACOB DICKSON, Chairman.
 M. E. MATTHEWS, Secy.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Democrats of the 4th Senatorial District of Kansas is hereby called to meet in the city of Council Grove at 11 o'clock a. m., on the 10th day of September, 1888, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator from this district.

The basis of representation shall be one delegate and one alternate for every 100 votes and any fraction thereof over 100 votes cast for S. D. West, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, in 1885, and the several counties in the district are entitled to the following representation:

COUNTIES.	DELEGATES.	ALTERNATES.
Chase	1	1
Marion	1	1
Morris	1	1

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

By order of the Senatorial Committee of the 4th District,
 W. E. TIMMONS, Chairman.
 M. E. MATTHEWS, Secretary.

Church Howe, who nominated John M. Thurston for temporary chairman, was beaten by 7,000 for Congress in a district that is heavily Republican, mainly on the ground that he was a lobbyist for the Missouri Pacific railroad.

The New York World has prepared carefully the statistics of the politics of those who went in the Union army and finds that of the 2,673,969 enlisted men, 1,456,907 were Democrats and 1,222,660 Republicans, or a majority of 234,237 Democrats.

An immense iron pipe is being laid connecting the oil fields of Pennsylvania with the city of Chicago. The pipe will be eight inches in diameter and 310 miles long, and will require 64,000 barrels of oil to fill it. The largest pump ever made has just been completed to force the oil through the pipe.

Hon. W. E. Timmons, of the Chase County Court, has been mentioned by a number of Democratic papers as good timber for candidate on our State ticket for Secretary of State. Timmons is one of the most unselfish and hard working Democrats in Kansas. He is a man of ability and would be a credit to the ticket. All of you Democrats who so loudly profess that you believe in "passing the honors around," should prove your faith by your works at our convention at Leavenworth the 4th.—*Burlington Independent.*

The Chase County Republican has passed into the hands of—well, some other "fellow," at least, editor Weller has run up the white flag and taken himself away to the wilds of Wyoming Territory, or words to that effect. Bro. Morgan, of the Leader, seems to be holding the fort, but the Republican's premises are liable to be in a state of siege at any hour. There are several aspirants for political honors, who claim that it is unfair for Morgan to have two organs. There is blood on the moon in the vicinity of Strong.—*Florence Bulletin.*

Mr. Thurston, temporary chairman of the Republican national convention is an attorney of the Union Pacific railroad. When the Pacific investigation was going on in Nebraska, Mr. Thurston testified that he acted as a lobbyist, and by means of the almighty dollar, induced the votes of a number of legislators to be cast as he desired. This being the case, Kansas delegates asserted that a railroad lobbyist and a bribe giver was not a proper person for the chairman of the Republican national convention. Despite all protest, though, it will be seen that Thurston was the temporary chairman of the national convention of organized monopoly and trusts.—*Abilene Gazette.*

The erratic infidel, Ingersoll, did not only deal a murderous blow to the presidential aspirations of his friend Gresham, but he gave to the Democrats a catchword which, properly utilized, will jeopardize the success of any Republican candidate in the purely agricultural districts of the west. "Labor employed in the production of raw material," said the blundering Bob, "is ignorant labor," and the Republican audience yelled until the rafters of the Republican convention hall cracked. It will take all the honeyed words of the best party orators to persuade the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska, next November, that the Republican party repudiates Ingersoll's malicious thrust at the success of voters admittedly the most intelligent in the country.—*Kansas City News.*

It is with great pleasure that we note the hearty endorsements by the party press, of the Advocate's candidate for Secretary of State, W. E. Timmons, of Chase County. No more deserving man can be placed before the State convention on Independence day. His labors for fifteen years, to say nothing of the hardships he has endured, certainly entitle him to some recognition by the party that has never been known to forget its friends. Timmons is a clean man. He has never failed to give the party his best labors in every campaign, and even between times his constant hammering at the grand old party of corruption has not been without effect. He is a "stayer," too, and if made the nominee of the party on the 4th of July, we promise that he will bring it no discredit, and it will be no more than he is justly entitled to.—*Ellinwood Advocate.*

The plank in the Chicago platform against foreign contract labor is pure gall. The party in 1862 passed a law authorizing the manufacturers to contract for and import European pauper labor, which they did freely down to about four years ago, when a Democratic Congress repealed the odious law. Under the law as it now stands, no man dare contract for, nor ocean steamer bring to this country any workmen for the purpose of being employed in competition with those already here. They are absolutely forbidden and can not enter at American ports. And now when a Democratic administration has wiped out the evil, and made it impossible, they supererogate by denouncing what is already dead, as though it still lived and vexed the nation. Republican gall is truly refreshing.

On Monday last, the sixth day's session of the Republican convention at Chicago, Benjamin H. Harrison, of Indiana, was nominated for President of the United States, on the eighth ballot, by a vote of 554 to 236 for all the other candidates; and Levi P. Morton, of New York, was nominated for Vice-President, on the first ballot, by a vote of 577 to 238 for all other candidates. The ticket is a strong one, not to that extent that it is invincible, as "Mr. Cleveland," as we call a Republican expressed it to us, the other day, "has given us a clean and honest administration;" and then again, there are so many of the rank and file of the G. O. P. who are leaving it and seeking consolation in some one of the new parties, or coming entirely over to the Democratic party. True, the Democratic party has not an easy task before it to re-elect Cleveland; but by proper exertions, it can elect him by a larger majority than he received four years ago.

The Kansas Farmer is independent of course, but it has decidedly Republican leanings. The following estimate of President Cleveland is significant:

Mr. Cleveland is a much stronger man to-day than he was four years ago—stronger with his party, and in some respects with the people generally. He was unknown, they except as Governor of New York. He never cared about extending acquaintance among statesmen and politicians outside of his own State; hence but few of the public men of the nation had ever seen him. He had never been as far south as the Potomac river, nor as far west as the city of Chicago. He was so little known and on that account so much suspected and feared that while his party supported him almost solidly, it was not done so heartily as it will be this year. He has been faithful in his party loyalty, and has gained in popularity since his policy became better understood. He is now in the fourth and last year of his term, and nearly all of the government offices are filled by men of his own party. That has solidified the party and imparted enthusiasm to its courage. His message last December, pleased his strongest friends, and proved to his enemies that he is the strongest man in the party by all odds.

The initial number of *Belford's Magazine* is on our table; Donn Platt is editor, and, in the preface, that famous man issues an address to the thinking people of this country, on the crime of the present economic system of the nation, which he concludes as follows: "Unrequited toil hangs in desperation in mines and manufactures. The farmers stand dismayed in exhausted fields for whose products they have no paying markets. Alien flags alone, float over the vessels that, on the high seas, convey American products. Millionaires multiply from Government fashioned monopolies, while the masses see the gulf between a base sustenance and a competence widen from year to year. Even the business interests are startled by the augmentations of capital in the Government Treasury, which threatens bankruptcy to business while it depresses labor. *Belford's Magazine*, thus introduced to the public, will be devoted to a fair discussion of the crimes thus put upon the people. We are promised the aid of the ablest pens in the United States; and, relying on the intelligence of the people; we count upon success in our earnest endeavor." This is a noble purpose; and, free from party ties, the magazine ought to be in the hands of every intelligent citizen. Send to Belford, Clark & Co., Chicago, Ills., for a sample copy.

FOURTH OF JULY!



The 112th Anniversary of America's Independence Will Be celebrated in Grand Style, in Cartter's Grove North of the River.

BY STRONG CITY AND COTTONWOOD JOINTLY.

LET EVERYBODY TURN OUT AND MAKE IT A MOST JOYOUS DAY.

The committees having in charge the coming 4th of July celebration in Cartter's grove, north of the river, are still at work perfecting arrangements to make that gathering of our people one of the grandest in the history of Chase county, a day of days, an immense social assemblage of our people, to make glad the 112th anniversary of our nation's birth, and, therefore, an invitation is extended to every one to come and be joyful on that day.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, Monday night, Messrs. W. G. Patton, J. J. Massey, G. W. Wood and J. H. Mercer were appointed a committee on music. Messrs. J. M. Kerr and J. P. Kuhl were appointed Marshals of the day for Cottonwood Falls, and Charles Hagan and Frank Beardmore for Strong City. A. B. Watson was appointed to take charge of the "Calithumpians," and the little girls representing States, from Cottonwood Falls, and D. A. Ellsworth was appointed to take charge of the little girls from Strong City.

The programme as arranged thus far is as follows: Each town is to form its own procession—Strong City to assemble in front of Odd Fellows' Hall, on Cottonwood avenue, in that city, and move at 11 o'clock, sharp, and Cottonwood Falls to form its procession on Broadway, in this city, and start for the grove promptly at 11:30 o'clock, each procession to be headed by its own Cornet Band, followed by a wagon in which are to be little girls representing the several States of the Union. The procession that gets to the ground first is to enter the gate and then wait for the other to fall in after them.

Just before the procession moves Count Smoliniki, of St. Louis, with whom the committees have been in correspondence, and who will be on his way to Denver, Col. passing here on the 4th, and who has agreed to stop off here, will perform the feat of jumping from the top of the Court-house, with his baby in his arms, and lighting on his feet, without injuring the baby or himself. He has successfully performed the same hazardous feat in other large cities. This together with the "Calithumpians" will, no doubt, be a great attraction of the day.

The ceremonies at the grounds will be opened with music by the drum corps, after which the programme will be carried out as follows:

- Song.
- Prayer.
- Song.
- Music by Band.
- Reading of Declaration of Independence.
- Song.
- Dinner.
- Music by band.
- Oration by Mon. E. S. Waterbury, of Emporia.
- Music by Drum Corps.
- Various amusements.

DEMOCRATIC MASS COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call, the Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, met in mass convention, in Music Hall, Cottonwood Falls, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, June 23, 1888, for the purpose of electing four delegates and four alternates to the State Convention to be held at Leavenworth, on July 4, 1888, to nominate a State ticket; to elect four delegates and four alternates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Emporia, July 24, 1888, to nominate a candidate for Congress; to elect eight delegates and eight alternates to the State Senatorial Convention to be held at Council Grove, September 10, 1888, to nominate a candidate for the State Senate from this district, and to transact such other business as might come before said county convention.

In the absence of W. P. Martin,

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

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

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated
WOOD :- MOWER

And the best make of
 Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE,
 Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

Chairman of the County Central Committee, the convention was called to order, and the call read, by W. E. Timmons, Secretary of the Committee.

On motion, Dr. J. W. Stone was elected Chairman of the convention; and W. E. Timmons was elected Secretary.

The following-named gentlemen were then elected delegates to the State convention: Dr. J. W. Stone, J. R. Holmes, A. C. Cox and W. P. Martin, with the following alternates: J. R. Blackshere, H. S. F. Davis, O. M. Frye and Jas. G. Burton.

The following-named gentlemen were then elected delegates to the Congressional convention: Henry Hawkins, W. E. Timmons, C. S. Ford and Robert Matti, with the following alternates: R. E. Maloney, W. M. Harris, S. E. Yeoman and T. L. Upton.

The following-named gentlemen were then elected delegates to the Senatorial convention: F. B. Shannon, J. J. Holmes, E. W. Ellis, Earl Blackshere, J. A. Holmes, W. E. Timmons, A. Tilton and H. S. F. Davis, with the following alternates: W. M. Harris, J. L. Cochran, John Brown, S. E. Yeoman, T. L. Upton, A. C. Cox, S. D. Breese and Chas. C. McDowell.

The following resolution, offered by W. E. Timmons, was then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, in mass convention assembled, that we heartily endorse the platform of principles adopted by the National Democratic convention held in St. Louis, beginning June 5th, instant; and we hereby ratify the nomination of said convention, and we pledge to them our most earnest support, both during the campaign and at the polls at the coming November election.

On motion of J. G. Burton, a Democratic County Club was then organized, with the following officers: President, Dr. J. W. Stone; Vice-Presidents—R. E. Maloney, of Strong City, Henry Hawkins, of Clements; J. H. Austin, of Toledo; Jas. Martin, of Bazaar; Al. G. Meyers, of Matfield Green; Brazil Smith, of Cedar Point; Sam. Slaybaugh, of Wonsiva; Jas. Lawless, of Diamond Creek; Wm. Faris, of Elm-dale; R. C. Campbell, of Middle Creek; E. W. Ellis, of Cottonwood Falls; Secretary, W. E. Timmons; Treasurer, A. C. Cox; Financial Secretary, J. G. Burton.

The convention then adjourned sine die; and the Club, to meet again, last Monday night.

FENLON FOR GOVERNOR.

No Democrat can be nominated for governor, who will be so heartily received or who will make so good a race as Tom Fenlon. The mention of his name is enough to arouse enthusiasm anywhere in Kansas. The State convention can do no better than to offer him the nomination.—*Lawrence Gazette.*

Thomas P. Fenlon is a Kansas Democrat that is loved by all, one whose integrity and whole souled jovial kindness, makes him a peer among his fellow men. During the political strife in turbulent times, Mr. Fenlon could only be swayed by virtuous and pure motives, and his only weapons are honor, veracity and kindness. This, with his eloquence and liberality, causes him to be the man whose name when mentioned, echoes and reverberates through the corridors of Democracy and the minds of men.—*Paola Western Spirit.*

The above but echoes the sentiment of every loyal Democrat in Kansas, and we fully agree with our contemporaries that no nomination could be made that would arouse as much enthusiasm or secure a better show of election than that of Mr. Fenlon. He has always been in line with his party on both State and National issues, is mainly and outspoken on all questions of public importance and has none of the elements of the demagogue about him, which characterize so many of our Kansas statesmen. He is just the man for a year like this, in which political lines will be closely drawn and the campaign fought out on straight party issues. No man in the party could make a more brilliant campaign, or so completely expose the sham and hypocrisy of the "Republican reformers" than he, and if he can be induced to make the race, he should by all means be given the nomination. His name at the head of the ticket would not only rally to its support the solid phalanx of Democracy, but would secure the support of hundreds of Republicans who have become thoroughly disgusted with the shuffling

policy of their own leaders and party. With a platform that speaks out boldly on every question effecting the welfare of Kansas people and Fenlon as leader, the big Republican majorities of Kansas would be a thing of the past after the November election. With all due respect to the claims of other gentlemen who have been mentioned in this connection, we do not hesitate to say that the name of Thomas P. Fenlon heads the list in unflinching Democracy, ability and strength before the people, and for this reason we are for him in preference to any other man for the nomination of governor.—*Emporia Democrat.*

Our Republican friends are very much elated over the Oregon victory. They are welcome to it. The Senator they are determined to elect from that State is an attorney for the Northern Pacific railroad. During the past year a Democratic administration has compelled that road to forfeit 8,946,400 acres of government lands in that State alone, and 16,999,400 acres along its route for failure to comply with the conditions of the grant.

While the free trade racket was worked for all there was in it, the Northern Pacific was the real power behind the throne. Its money was free, and it does not require a very smart man to see which way it was used. It was a great blow to even as a great monopoly as the Northern Pacific to lose lands worth at least \$30,000,000, and they don't propose to lose an opportunity to get even.

The Republicans are welcome to all the comfort they can get out of a victory that was won directly on a fight of monopoly against the free homes of the people. The Republicans are still on the side of the monopolists as shown by the Oregon election and against free homes for the people.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

FRANK DOSTER, JUDGE.

Since our last report the following cases have been disposed of, as follows:
 State vs. A. Ferlet, violating prohibitory law; leave to nolle.
 J. K. Finley vs. Ed Harmidy, et. al., foreclosure; judgment for Lumbard & Co., for \$1631.50; judgment for Wm. McGeorge vs. the Wards for \$195.

Strong City National Bank vs. A. Ferlet et. al., note; judgment for \$534.

John D. O'Connell vs. C. K. & S. W. railroad; "damage" for injured land; verdict for \$700.

Ed Ryan vs. John Madden et. al., to recover money and possession; verdict for defendants.

Thomas C. Trumbell vs. Amelia Trumbell, divorce; dismissed without prejudice.

State vs. Ira Tilton, violating prohibitory law; plea of guilty, and fine \$100 and 30 days in county jail.

Geo. W. Ford vs. Annie Ford, divorce; judgment for plaintiff.

30 MILES DISAPPEAR.

Thirty miles of country is a big thing to disappear, but this distance has been dropped out between Kansas City and Chicago. How it happened is thus figured out: The Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railway is completed 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 travel thirty miles less, your freight has to be hauled thirty miles less, and, practically, the Santa Fe has made thirty miles disappear. A few years, at this rate, and Kansas will be in New England.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
 A good house. Has nine rooms, and a good, central location. Inquire of
 Mrs. B. GILLETT.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANS., 6896
 June 24, 1888.
 Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the District Judge, or in his absence, E. W. Ellis, Clerk, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, July 24th, 1888, viz: D. S. No. 6689 of Joseph J. Fenner, Cahola, Kansas, for the 1/4 NW 1/4 of section 12, tp 18 N., of range 8 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Benjamin Loy, Ulisses G. Howe, Henry Howe and Hiram B. Osborn, all of Cahola, Chase county, Kansas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
JOSEPH G. WATERS,
 ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas,
 (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.
 1623-11

THOS. H. CRISHAM
 ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
 Office upstairs in National Bank building
COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS
 1623-11

C. N. STERRY,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 EMPORIA, KANSAS,
 Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal courts therein.
 7-13 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

—DEALER IN—
**HARDWARE, STOVES AND
 TINWARE,**
**FARM MACHINERY & WIND
 MILLS,**

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND
 FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

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



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

J. W. 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

Has
MONEY TO LOAN

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

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

COMPLEXION
 OR PLEASANT
VIOLA CREAM
 This preparation, without injury, removes freckles, blotches, liver-spots, Pimples, Black-Heads, Sunburn and Tan. A few applications will render the most stubborn red skin soft, smooth and white. Viola Cream is not a paint or powder to cover defects, but a remedy to cure. It is superior to all other preparations, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. At drug stores or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by G. C. HYATT & CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.
 Sold by C. E. HAIT. 1625-117

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUM & CO., Augusta, Maine. dec-17

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1888.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let the ships 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 in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

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

TIME TABLE.

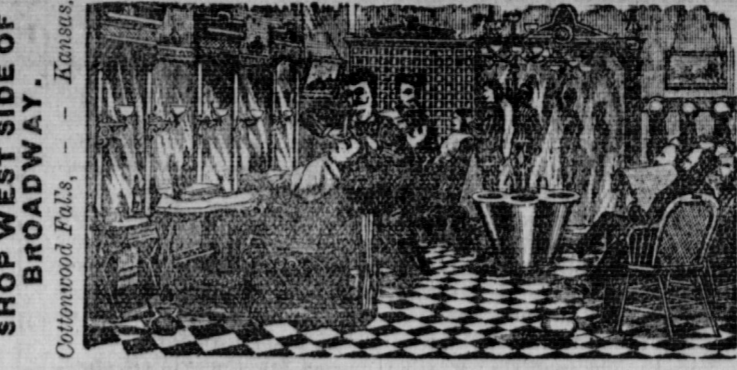
Time table for various routes: Cedar Gr., Elmdale, Strong, Kenyon, etc. Includes columns for time and route.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 30 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. The railroad time table has been changed. Rain, Monday evening and Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Francis Bernard, of Cedar Point, was visiting Mrs. Toomy, at Marion, last week. Mrs. Geo. W. Simmons has gone to Wichita to engage in the millinery business.

Mr. G. W. Jackson, of Matfield Green, returned home, Friday, from his visit to Ozark county, Mo., much better pleased with Kansas than he was before. J. Dudley Doolittle celebrated the seventh anniversary of his birth, last Thursday afternoon.



Julius Remy, Tonsorial Artist, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

The stockholders of the creamery met, last Saturday afternoon, and adopted a constitution and by-laws; and after the adjournment of the stockholders, the Board of Directors met and elected J. M. Tuttle as President.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT. WHETHER YOU ARE GOING TO CELEBRATE THE Fourth or not, if You Need anything in Fine Clothes, Collars & Cuffs, Cheap Clothing, Straw Hats, Wool Hats, Fur Hats, Stiff Hats, Dress Gloves, Fine Hosiery, Fine Dress Shirts, Fine Percal Shirts, Nobby Neckwear, Nobby Wool Overshirts, Handkerchiefs, Driving Gloves, Fine Summer Underwear, Fine Dress Boots, Fine Dress Shoes.

PHYSICIANS. STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons. Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. NEW DRUGS. THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS. KARL FARWELL, DEALER IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS AND CANDY. ASSORTMENT, THE LARGEST STOCK, E. F. HOLMES, The only Exclusive dealer in Mens and Boys wear, in the County. ONE PRICE. J. L. Kellogg, CASH MEAT MARKET. THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET. IN CLEMENTS. E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r. Carpenter & Builder.

PULLING HORSES' TEETH.

The Latest Specialty Created in the Practice of Veterinary Surgery.

Veterinary dentistry is a new specialty created in the practice, and some very interesting operations in this branch of the profession have been performed. A case that illustrates this particularly well was had at the American Veterinary College a few days ago. It was the removal of the third molar tooth. The patient was a brown gelding. The first sign of trouble was a slight discharge from the right nostril. After several weeks, this not ceasing, the owner sent the horse to the country for a run at grass. Here the animal remained, doing well as the owner supposed, until word was received from the owner of the pasture stating that the services of two practitioners had been had, and that there was a question in dispute between them as to the nature of the animal's disease. One maintained that the horse was affected with glanders and ought to be killed, while the other contended it was not. Immediately after this the horse was sent back to the city and taken to the hospital for examination. A large swelling was found on the right side of the face, involving the nasal bone. The animal roared when moved, respiration being performed with much difficulty. Placing his hand in the mouth the surgeon found that the third molar tooth of the upper jaw was decayed and the cavity partly filled with food. To prepare the horse for the operation of having the tooth pulled, a system of dieting was first begun. When all was ready the horse was thrown down and put under the influence of chloral. Then the diseased tooth was taken out by removal in two pieces. As a part of the operation the bulging nasal bone was trephined. Daily treatment followed, the tooth cavity being kept clean as possible by washing out with water the foreign matter that daily collected. Respiration was performed with ease after the operation, and at the end of the fourth week the horse was discharged from the hospital cured.

Horses in these days must have their quinine as well as human beings. Dr. W. H. Pendry tells of the biggest dose of quinine ever given to a horse. It was a case of pneumonia. He prescribed the ordinary dose, one drachm. By mistake an ounce of the drug was added to this and given to the animal at ten a. m. At seven p. m., when the doctor called, the horse was perspiring freely, had full pulse and its temperature had fallen from 104 to 101 degrees. The same dose was ordered given and was carried out before the mistake was discovered. The doctor, in telling of the experience, added: "I visited the horse about nine o'clock the following morning and was met by a whinnying welcome, to which I at once responded by giving a small feed of oats, which was soon put out of the way. I found the pulse not so full, body quite dry, but the temperature was back to 104 degrees. Here was a case where two ounces of quinine had been given inside of nine hours without any remarkable result."

A fact not generally known is that electricity is coming into extensive use in the medical treatment of horses. It is found of value in nervous affections and especially in diseases of the throat and larynx. Sometimes regular shocks are given two or three times a day and the horse submits to the galvanic current very readily.—N. Y. Cor. Sacramento Bee.

HABITS OF ANTS.

Interesting Experiments Recently Made by Sir John Lubbock.

Last summer I watched an army of ants, who for days were marching backwards and forwards in a wood. What they were after I never could discover. But they came from an ant hill, traveled about thirty yards across the grass, in which they had cut a clean path, climbed a six-foot wall, and then went away into the wood as far as I cared to trace them. And in order to test them, I placed a stone across their path, which they for days—in fact, until I left—climbed over, though going around would have been the nearer cut, as well as the easier.

Perhaps it is a beneficent arrangement of nature that all wisdom shall not go in one place. Sir John Lubbock, president of the Linnean Society, has made a great study of ants and bees, and he has recently been lecturing on the ways and habits of ants, showing the result of his later experiments. In order to test the question as to how recognition between ants takes place, as Hubert proved it to do, whether there was a signal of any sort, he endeavored first to reduce the ants to a state of insensibility. Chloroform was found fatal, as they never recovered consciousness; and when an attempt was made to obtain intoxication, Sir John found that no respectable ant would so far degrade herself as to take more drink than was good for her. However, intoxication was obtained by dropping them bodily into whisky. He then took two panes of glass, leaving one-fourth or one-eighth of an inch between them, and filled up the intervening space. He then allowed the ants to go in and construct their tunnels and columns for themselves.

In order to prevent the ants from wandering too far from the nest, he placed a kind of trench round and filled it with water. A little honey was put down a short distance from the nest, and the ants shown its position. Having established a little run of ants from the nest to the honey, twenty-five drunken ants were taken from the nest and twenty-five from a different nest, and placed near their sober brethren. When the latter found fifty drunken

ants lying about, they did not at first know how to deal with them. At last one of them went up to one of the drunken ants belonging to a different nest, looked at it very carefully, picked it up in its jaws, walked slowly to the edge of the water and dropped it in. The strange ants were one and all treated in a like manner, while the other drunken ants were all taken back in safety to the nest, probably to sleep of the effects of their over-indulgence. Recognition evidently takes place altogether apart from signals, and how the ants know those of their own nest is yet to be discovered. The punishment inflicted on the strangers shows that ants have some of the unfairness found at times in man.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

ADULTERATED CANDY.

Simple Tests That Can Be Applied by Any Intelligent Person.

The board of health has not interfered often with the manufacture of candy in this city, though the fact that candy is very frequently adulterated is well known, and there can be no doubt that occasional interference would be wholesome. It would be doing injustice to many confectioners to say that the practice is almost universal, and yet one is tempted to say it, for the proportion of adulterated confectionery that is sold is very large compared with the pure. The subject has not escaped notice, and Dr. Edson has recently given some points of interest to every candy eater, and has described some simple tests that may be easily and advantageously applied before eating any suspected candy. He describes the adulterations as being of three kinds: those for bulk, those for color and those for flavor.

For bulk, in order to increase the profits, the confectioner will use terra alba, kaolin, ground quartz, whiting and starch. These Dr. Edson declares injurious, though not poisonous. He advises that a little of the suspected candy be dissolved in cold water. If kaolin or quartz has been used it will settle to the bottom of the glass. If whiting (ground chalk) is present a little acid will make the solution effervesce. If there is starch, a drop or two of tincture of iodine will turn the solution to a bluish color.

By burning a little of the candy and mixing the ashes in water and adding a little chloride of barium a white cloudiness may be produced. If it is, there is probably terra alba in the candy. Adulterations for color, he says, are some of them harmless, and some highly injurious. He recommends that a little of the candy be dipped in alcohol. If the color is dissolved out, dip a white woollen yarn in the solution. If the yarn is colored, the adulteration is probably a coal-tar color; if this is red, it may contain arsenic. If the alcohol does not remove the color put a drop of hypochlorite of calcium in solution on the candy. If the color fades out it is probably harmless. The commonest poison used for color is chrome yellow, which is a very dangerous poison. Pour ammonia on the candy. If it turns red it contains tumeric, which is harmless. Dissolve some of the candy in a clear tumbler of water. Hold this in the sunlight and look at the water against a black background. If it looks yellow-green as seen against the black, and yellow when held to the light, it is harmless. It contains fluorescein. If these results are not obtained, don't eat the candy. It probably contains chrome yellow. Again dissolve a bit of any suspected chocolate or brown colored candy in a glass of hot water, and see if any burnt amber is left in the bottom of the glass undissolved, in the form of a brown, gritty residue. If so don't eat the candy. No simple test is known by which to detect the presence of prussic acid, fusel oil, oil of vitriol, wood alcohol and rancid butter, all of which with some other ingredients are sometimes used to give a pleasant flavor to the candy. But if the candy was bought from a reputable first-class dealer, and any of it is left after all these tests are applied, you may eat it without serious apprehensions.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

—Prof. E. S. Morse has set a price of \$100,000 on his collection of Japanese pottery, said to be the best in the world, not excepting any in Japan. But if Boston wants the collection she can have it for \$80,000. Prof. Morse being willing to throw off the \$20,000 if the collection remains at the Hub. It is said to be a marvel of complete and systematic classification, covering the ground historically from the earliest prehistoric pottery down to the work of living men, by provinces, by makers, by forms and by types of work.

—This is the novel way that a San Francisco nautical paper gives notice of an old sea captain's death: "Captain B. B. Sharp, the veteran navigator, has gone aloft, where he can now live among the stars he loved to speak about. No more lunar observations, nor plain sailing will the old man lay out to aspiring young captains or mates. He has let go his anchor, and the cable is all out to the bare end, and that has slipped through the hawse-pipe."

—A sensitive man out West, according to a newspaper paragraph, is trying to get a divorce from his wife on the ground that she did not "manifest sympathy for him and appear in his behalf" during his recent trial on a charge of murder.

—St. Louis Book Dealer (to customer)—In selecting a library, madam, you will, of course, want a set of Dickens's works complete. Mrs. Ippie River—No, think not. Everybody has Dickens's works.

WIT MADE TO ORDER.

Some of the Nibs Which Passes for Humor in the Newspapers.

There seems to be a demand for it. We have fallen into the delusion that this is an age of wit, and are constantly on the watch for the blossoming joke. The commonest observation, by an affectation or mannerism, passes for a witticism as we have learned to measure wit. An unusual arrangement of words; an air of solemnity misplaced; an exaggeration of reserve; a backwoods darkey or a foreign dialect, and a remark on the weather passes for the "latest good thing," and

"One more unfortunate," has established a reputation for humor; sufficiently unfortunate if only his friends think so, but doubly pitiable when the mistaken soul is deluded into the belief himself. Then his best and dearest, in the most absorbing situations of life, is not secure. He will be collared, button-holed, and otherwise detained and made to hold up his hands while the last joke is tried on him.

No one likes to be thought a numskull, even when the retort "you're another" may be made, and the best and dearest resolves to see the points if the effort scuffs out the very last atom of intellect in his possession, or if he go the remainder of his journey through the age of wit to the step of St. Vitus's dance. "Greater love hath no man than this." The straightest of newspapers and periodicals have departments labeled "Wit and Humor," "Phunnygraphs," "Just for Fun," and other misleading names. Many of them have illustrations, which is commendable. The average hand-made joke should be accompanied by a diagram.

There is the periodical letter from the professional joker, and we are warned that it will be funny. Wise provision! The waiting public can have its risibles put into good running order. But the most stupendous and immortal joke is on the people who fall into the habit of reading these alleged flashes of wit. An eminent oculist solemnly avers that the increasing use of eye-glasses is occasioned by the imprudent searching for "points." True wit, like Topsy, must grow. The manufactured article is not more like the genuine than is the vilest oleomargarine to honest butter. Sometimes the professional joker is deserving of compassion. He is most usually, aside from this one besetment, a good sort of person. This one sin he has been flattered into, by friends without the gift of prophecy—they could not tell where it would lead to. He goes on from week to week with the idea that what he has to say is waited for by millions in breathless eagerness. He will not disappoint his audience, and his work gives evidence of his struggles.

He puns on names in a way that threatens his readers with lock-jaw. He quotes items of news, and by a trick of mental gymnastics he brings out the antipodes of their real meaning, and lo! there is something to make the people laugh, or go into convulsions of another sort. This matter should be looked into. The joker may sacrifice himself for his vanity's sake and ten cents a line, but who knows that these things are not contagious? The joker should have a printing office of his own, if he must print, and be compelled to submit his work to a committee of citizens, a mental health board, that its strength might be tested before pouring it out upon a defenseless public.

There are abroad in the land mind-readers, spirit telegraphy and hypnotism, with their known and imagined influences and horrors, and if there should come upon us an epidemic of jokers' convulsions our devoted country would no longer fear Asiatic cholera; on the contrary, it might be welcomed in the hope that it might carry off the promoters of a more fearful plague.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, as a man of science, knows how to measure his powers. He knows it is not safe to be as funny as he can, but many other geniuses lack this consideration. They try to be much funnier than they can.—Margaret Holmes, in Indianapolis Sentinel.

Time to Close Up.

She was sitting in the parlor with her beau when the old man came down stairs and opened the front door. "Surely, papa," she said, "you are not going out at this late hour?" "Merely to untie the dog," he replied. "Well, Miss Clara," said the young man, reaching for his hat, "I think I will say good-night."—N. Y. Sun.

Somewhat Ambiguous.

A New Hampshire Yankee, who had been off fishing all day, and had caught only two small fishes, was thus accosted by a neighbor: "Wal, Bill! what kinder luck hev you had?" "Poity fair," was the reply. "I ketcht a hundred or ten."—Detroit Free Press.

—It is told of a man who solicited alms on the streets of Montgomery, Ala., recently, that he was once quite wealthy. In 1876 he lost a wager of \$75,000 that he had staked on the Presidential election, and since then one misfortune has crowded closely on the heels of another until he has lost his entire fortune and his health as well.

—Germany has no countdrums. Why is and because are rarely heard in consequence.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

Some Pleasant Episodes in a Far Western Editor's Life.

THANKS.—Mrs. Dr. Jones, of Sitting Bull avenue, will please accept our thanks for an old-fashioned pumpkin pie sent in the other evening. It tickled our palate immensely and we went to bed the better Christian for her act of kindness. By the way, the doctor is working up a large practice in this neighborhood and is having wonderful luck in saving patients. His charges are moderate, his medicines very agreeable to the taste, and he never presents a bill until six months after the patient is able to lift two hundred pounds. We bank on Doc. Jones in preference to all others.

GOOD BOYS.—Last week we had an article advising that Bloody Bill Jackson and Terrible Tom Andrews be taken in charge by the vigilance committee for their numerous crimes. Yesterday these gentlemen made us a personal call and we must say we were surprised. When they entered the door we jumped for our war-club, supposing they had come to attack us, but both removed their hats, presented us with a bouquet of beautiful wild flowers, and then subscribed for the Kicker and paid a year in advance. After that cigars were brought out and we had a talk. It did not take over a quarter of an hour to find that we had been doing two gentlemen great injustice. Neither of them has either shot, stabbed or clubbed a person except in self-defense, and both are sons of old families in the east and graduated from Yale. The Kicker desires to apologize. We beg pardon. We shall endeavor to make amends by urging these two gentlemen to stand as candidates for the State Senate, and if nominated the Kicker will do its best to elect them. Au revoir, gents. Drop in and see us again.

A NOBLE CITIZEN.—On several different occasions we have urged that Jack Crosby, proprietor of the Blue-Front Saloon, and better known to our people as "Private Jack," be taken to the lone tree behind the court-house and hauled up to a limb. We have given the names of eleven men who have been robbed and brutally beaten in his place, or who so stated to us, and we have incidentally referred to Jack as a train-rover, burglar, horse-thief and incendiary. Mr. Crosby dropped in to see us last Saturday. He did not come with a bludgeon or revolver, but as a friend and a gentleman. He also brought three bottles of rare old Hennessy, for which he will accept our thanks. Mr. Crosby convinced us that we were entirely mistaken in our estimate of him. He is no rough or tough. On the contrary he was educated for the ministry, and his nature is peaceful. He has never struck a man except in self-defense, and has been basely maligned by rivals in business. Before concluding his very pleasant call he subscribed for two copies of the Kicker, and we suggest that it would be a good idea to make him sheriff next term.

AN ANGEL IN TOWN.—Wednesday afternoon last, as we had the office towel in the back yard and were trying to soften it up with a sled-stake, Mrs. Judge Wharton made her appearance in the office and sweetly exclaimed: "Peek-a-boo! I see you hiding there!" She had come to invite us to a select soiree at her mansion the following evening. Only the leading people of the city were there, and it was an occasion long to be remembered. There were music, dancing and cards, and we recited one of our poems. A few weeks ago the Kicker had occasion to observe that Judge Wharton was an old bum drunkard and no more fit for the bench than a hod is for Heaven. At the same time we said Mrs. Judge used to be in a water-girl saloon in St. Louis, and that she could not get into good society here. We have discovered that we have done a worthy couple gross injustice, and now wish to publicly apologize. The Judge is not only a temperance man to the core, but one of the best authorities on legal jurisprudence in the country. His wife is the daughter of a New York millionaire, and was never in St. Louis in her life. The Judge has subscribed for the Kicker, and we hope this apology, coming as it does from the heart, may set the estimable couple right in public estimation.—Detroit Free Press.

Always on the Move.

Neighbor—What! Are you going to move again?
Colonel Peterby—Of course I'm going to move again, and I've got very good reasons for it.
"I thought you were satisfied with your quarters?"
"Yes, I was at first, but now the landlord's daughter plays all day on the piano, and in the second place I've been served with a dispossession notice because I haven't paid any rent."—Texas Siftings.

—In discussing cures for ivy poisoning, a correspondent of the Scientific American, says: "I was repeatedly poisoned by ivy when a boy, and found no relief till an uncle told my mother to give me a tablespoonful of thoroughwort tea each morning before eating, during the month of May, and I never would be poisoned again. She followed his directions, and the result was I never have been poisoned since, although I was exposed to it more or less each summer for a number of years afterward." That is a remedy worth trying, as it can do no harm if it does no good.

—An Oregon boy recently killed a companion for answering in Sunday-school a question on which he himself had failed.

REMARKABLE TREES.

The Part Played by the Mangrove in Forming the Florida Peninsula.

Among the agencies that have helped to build up the peninsula of Florida may be numbered certain trees which are fitted by nature to grow on lands that are more or less under water, and that are too unsubstantial to support other forms of vegetation. Like the coral builders, they work so slowly that in a single century no great change is accomplished, but in thousands of centuries the changes wrought are very great. The most important of these tree-workers are the mangrove and the cypress. The former grows on shores and shoals that are overflowed generally by salt tide-water; the latter in localities that are overflowed at times by fresh water. Both have similar obstacles to overcome, and they accomplish this by very different means. The red mangrove (*Rhizophora Mangle*) covers hundreds of square miles of the southern shores of Florida, the principal areas occupied by it being the shoals lying between the keys and the mainland—which are composed of calcareous sediment—and the low southern and western borders of the everglades. In these localities, and on tide-washed islands as far north as latitude 29 deg., it forms a dense thicket of vivid green, rising uniformly from high-water level, unchanged by seasons, unaffected by hurricanes, insidiously encroaching on the domain of waters and helping build what, in future ages will be dry land. Far in the interior, even on the northern border of the State, are found beds of calcareous sedimentary rock which may once have supported just such thickets of mangrove.

In places on the mainland shores the mangrove attains to tree-like dimensions, forming a tall trunk sometimes two feet in diameter. Like the cypress, the mangrove is provided with strong buttresses at the base, but these differ from those of the cypress in being of the style called by architects "flying" buttresses. Starting from the trunk a yard or two from its base, they descend in graceful curves, sending off branches, from which other branches proceed, all descending in similar curves to the muddy ground, over which the tides spread twice a day. These basal branches serve the double purpose of props and feeders. From the upper branches aerial roots descend till they reach the water at high tide. Sometimes a tree may be seen entirely dead except as to one branch, which is kept green by sucking up water through an aerial root perhaps twenty feet long.

Another special provision for its environment is seen in the seed of the mangrove. This, before falling from the branch, develops into a miniature trunk from six to twelve inches long. The basal end being the heaviest, is most likely to strike the muddy surface first and to stick there in an erect position. The rootlets and seed-leaves being ready to push forth, the young plant makes a rapid growth and soon becomes well-rooted and propped in its rather insecure position.

As the mangrove usually grows, rising scarcely ten feet from the water and spreading laterally, the main stem is of little importance. Innumerable roots descend from and support the leafy branches, repeatedly forking in their descent and forming a sort of basket work below high-water level. Floating objects become lodged in these natural weirs, shell-fish and other marine creatures multiply in them, and the submerged stems give support to seaweeds and hydroids. In some localities the roots become encased with oyster shells, and this, probably, is the origin of many of the oyster bars that obstruct some of the lagoons or so-called rivers of Southern Florida.

The mangrove thickets in the course of time build up a foundation for other species: Of these none have a peculiar habit of growth, except the black mangrove (*Avicennia nitida*). This tree is remarkable as to foliage, fruit, wood, bark and roots. The surface roots send upward innumerable short feeders, black, lithe and rising about a span above the surface. This function, evidently, is to draw nutriment from the water at high tide, and, like the knees of the cypress, they add to the surface accumulations, which, from age to age, add to the elevation of the land. In this respect, however, neither of these trees equals the red mangrove.

The wood of the red mangrove sinks in water and is not attacked by marine worms. Hence, fallen branches and trunks remain where they fall, while material that floats in with the tide is detained by the network of basal branches. It is altogether probable that the thousands of tree-covered "islands" in the everglades and big cypress were once mangrove thickets and that the present mangrove islands will in time be added to the mainland. As soon as they are elevated above the overflow of the tides, the mangroves will give place to species that require only brackish soil, which, in turn, will be replaced by fresh water or inland forms of vegetation.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Letter.

Giving Up a Career.

"I'm goin' to be a soldier, ma, when I grow up," said Bobby, as he crawled into bed, "and fight in wars and battles."
"All right, Bobby; now go to sleep."
In the morning she shook him for the fourth time and said:
"Bobby, you must get up; the idea of a soldier lying abed at this hour!"
"Well, ma," said Bobby, sleepily, "I've changed my mind about being a soldier."—N. Y. Sun.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Trouble and perplexity drive me to prayer, and prayer drives away perplexity and trouble.—Melancthon.

—A solemn and religious regard to spiritual and eternal things is an indispensable element of all true greatness.—Daniel Webster.

—He that puts his confidence in God, only, is neither overjoyed in any great good things of this life nor sorrowful for a little thing.—Jeremy Taylor.

—We are in hot haste to set the world right, and to order all affairs. The Lord hath the leisure of conscience, power and unerring wisdom, and it will be well for us to learn to wait.—G. H. Spurgeon.

—No grace is more necessary to the Christian worker than fidelity; the humble grace that marches on in sunshine and storm, when no banners are waving and there is no music to cheer the weary feet.

—The force of education is so great that we may mold the minds and manners of the young into what shape we please, and give them the impressions of such habits as shall ever after remain.—Alabury.

—The great mistake of my life has been that I have tried to be moral without faith in Christ; but I have learned that true morality can only keep pace with trust in Christ as the only salvation.—Gerrit Smith.

—Christianity requires two things from every man who believes in it; first, to acquire property by just and righteous means, and second, to look not only on his own things, but also on the things of others.—Henry Van Dyke.

—If we are content down by the mean-nesses, the sorrows, the sins of the world; it is because we dwell on some little part of which we see little; but let the thought of God in Christ come in, and we can rest in that holy splendor.

—The world can ill afford to lose those who out of their riches are continually doing good to the cause of religion. It can well afford to part with those who do nothing for its progress in a religious or philanthropic way.—Rev. E. B. Ruseell.

—Impenitence, always so odious, is doubly repulsive in the dying. Actual participation in suffering did not subdue it on the part of the impenitent robber. In the other's case we have the single New Testament instance of death-bed repentance, "given once that none may despair—given but once that none may presume."—Examiner.

—"All is vanity," says the disheartened and pessimistic man, because his moods lead him to rest on that exceptional Scripser sentiment. If he would but look at the Bible in its true scope and interpret it, especially in the light of Christ's personal teachings, he would believe that human life is any thing but vain; that it is majestic in its earnestness and possibilities.—United Presbyterian.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—He who can suppress a moment's anger may prevent a day of sorrow.

—Services and kindnesses neglected make friendship slip adressed.

—A dog will answer to any name when you show him a bone.—Judge.

—Dost thou love life, then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of.—Franklin.

—A man lives by believing something, not by debating and arguing about many things.—Carlyle.

—It is a poor rule that won't work both ways; nevertheless, both lending and borrowing are unprofitable.

—Truth—the open, bold, honest truth—is always the safest, for any one, in any and all circumstances.

—Power is so characteristically calm that calmness in itself has the aspect of power; and forbearance implies strength.

—The applause of a stranger may be sweet, but don't keep your ears open to it alone, when a friend chides.—Philadelphia Call.

—An indiscreet man is more hurtful than an ill-natured one; the latter attacks only his enemies; the other injures friends and foes alike.

—Make it a point of difficulty to please yourself in any thing, and then strive to merit your own approbation. This is the only road to perfection.

—Confucius declared that a man's character is decided, not by the number of times that he falls, but by the number of times that he lifts himself up.

—A beneficent person is like a fountain, watering the earth and spreading fertility, it is therefore more delightful and more honorable to give than to receive.—Epicurus.

—You can't always judge the degree of the fervor of a man's piety by the amount of rattle he succeeds in getting out of the coin that he drops into the contribution box.—Somerville Journal.

—Be not diverted from your duty by any idle reflections the silly world may make upon you, for their censures are not in your power, and consequently should not be any part of your concern.—Epicurus.

—Don't be impatient with children when they doubt your estimate of the world's allurements. Remember it is you who have tested these things, not they. You did not see with your father's eyes, neither should you expect your children to see with your eyes.

—Some people look upon truth as an invalid, who can only take the air in a close carriage, with a gentleman in a black coat on the box. But truth is tough. It will not break like a bubble, at a touch; nay, you may kick it about all day like a foot-ball, and it will be round and full at evening.—O. W. Holmes.

GROWTH OF GRASSES.

Cueful Experiments Conducted in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Little has been done to ascertain the value and peculiarities of the grasses. In order to test the growth of the usual agricultural grasses, I sowed plots two feet square, May 5, 1886. All came up from May 22 to 25. A competition for length ensued until June 22, when they commenced to form foundations of plants, or what is known as "stocking."

As points showing the value of geological relationship, smooth meadow far outstripped rough meadow grass. The latter grows best on rich loam, or clay soil; the former on sandy. Timothy far outstripped meadow fescue, which grows best on rich loam or clay soil.

The experiments were conducted in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, at Hilloek, Terpersie, by Alfred, nearly nine hundred above sea-level, but so sheltered that in the open fields a lower level may be quoted. Dr. Parnell, in his "Grasses Around Edinburgh," limits the natural occurrence of cock's-foot at one thousand feet above the sea level.

TREATMENT OF PIGS.

Food That Will Make Them Grow Evenly and Rapidly.

The hog will prescribe for himself if sick and allowed freedom. His remedy for any little stomach trouble is clay or some soft stone. If confined in a close pen and highly fed, he will fat up and soon die of the thumps. Pigs allowed to run at large will grow and thrive, but they will grow faster if kept in a pen and allowed to run out but an hour or two a day.

If the time be early spring or late fall, pigs will grow much faster if the pen is situated so as to receive the direct rays of the sun. If midsummer, their nest should be well-shaded. The hog is an omnivorous animal, and so should have variety. If it is the season for grass, that will answer for green food. If too early or late for grass, a few mangels will conduce to health and thrift.

There is no food equal to new milk to make a pig or hog grow, but it is too expensive except for little pigs, and skim-milk will soon take its place. This, with a suitable amount of grain, will send the pigs ahead with surprising rapidity. If one has a sufficient amount of skim-milk it does not matter greatly what else he has.

CREASING A MUSTANG.

The Skill Displayed by Texas Marksmen in Capturing Wild Horses.

J. T. Hill, at the present time live-stock agent for the Chicago & Alton, and who for many years has been engaged in cattle-raising in Texas and the Indian Territory, remarked to a reporter: "In the early days of the cattle business in Texas, from 1857 to 1860, the ranges were overrun by bands of wild horses. These animals were a great nuisance, as they would get mixed with our loose horses and run them off when any one approached."

"In this extremity the Texans used to resort to a means of capturing the horses which is, I believe, exclusively American. It was discovered, I do not know how, that a blow upon a particular sinew in a horse's neck, located just above where the spine joins the skull, would paralyze the animal temporarily without doing it any permanent injury. In those days the Texans were nearly without exception fine shots, and at short range could send a rifle ball with phenomenal accuracy. The horses could not be approached except on foot, and it was impossible to catch them on horseback. But, not to be overcome by any such difficulties, the cowboys discovered a way to capture them. Taking his rifle, a hunter would crawl through the thick chaparral until within fifty or sixty yards of the horse he desired to secure. Then, taking careful aim, he would endeavor to send a bullet through the top of the neck so as to strike the sinew. When this was properly done the horse would fall as if struck by lightning and remain insensible for ten or fifteen minutes, recovering completely in an hour or two, with no worse injury than a slight wound in the back of the neck that soon healed. Of course many bullets went astray and hundreds of horses were killed, but a good shot would secure about one horse in three that he attempted to 'crease,' as this mode of capture was called. The large caliber rifles commonly in use were not adapted to this peculiar mode of hunting, as if they touched the sinew they were sure to break it, and the wounds the 44 or 52-caliber balls inflicted were too severe. The weapon universally employed in creasing mustangs was the old Hawkins rifle, which a bullet not much larger than a pea, had a set trigger and required but a small charge of powder. These weapons were wonderfully accurate up to one hundred yards, but inflicted a trifling wound, and the bullet was likely to take a course through soft flesh around any hard object, instead of tearing through it, as a larger ball propelled by a heavier charge of powder would do. Hundreds of mustangs, always the best animals in the herd, used to be creased every year, and this practice was kept up until the herds had entirely disappeared."

"Some of the horses thus secured were very tough and fleet animals, but few were of any practical use. Nearly all were stallions, as a wild mare that was good for anything was seldom seen and the captured horses were nearly, without exception, irreclaimably vicious, even when judged from the Texas standpoint. Even when broken to the saddle they could only be ridden by the very best horsemen and were always on the lookout to do their riders an injury. Strange to say they seldom tried to kick, but a man had to be continually on the lookout for their fore feet and teeth. They only used their hind feet when a man was about to mount, but nearly every one of them had a trick of kicking forward as soon as the rider put his foot in the stirrup, and unless he was wary he would receive a terrible blow on the leg. I used to own a horse that, I believe, could scratch himself between the ears with his hind foot, his hind leg being apparently made of India-rubber. The instant he felt a foot in the stirrup his hind hoof would come forward with the speed of lightning, in the attempt to inflict a most vicious kick. I gave up mounting him in the usual way, and always used to vault into the saddle without touching the stirrups, a feat easily enough performed in my younger days, although I would have some difficulty in doing it now. I used to like to ride wild horses, but after one or two narrow escapes from their deadly forefeet, which they would use if a man carelessly stood in front of them, I gave it up and stuck to the tame stock."—St Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Good wheat land in India is abundant. It only needs to be reached by railroads to become available for wheat growing. The production of wheat in India is now only about one bushel per capita. The food of the East Indian is chiefly rice and millet, but includes more than 200,000,000 bushels of wheat annually for the 260,000,000 of population.

COST OF LIVING.

How a Family Can Be Supported on a Very Small Sum.

The possibility of the support of a man with a wife and two children upon \$7.50 per week has met with much questioning since the statement was made that the problem had been solved, but an interesting experiment in New York has demonstrated the utmost achievement of economy within the prescribed limit. For a family of four the rent was \$1 per week, fuel 50 cents and lighting 12 cents. The food expenses were compressed to \$2.48 per week by the most careful management. A bill of fare contained two stews for four square meals, each made of 10 cents' worth of meat and bones, a handful of rice and flour worth 1 cent, and a little salt and pepper. Each stew eaten with bread served for the next meal in a warmed-over condition. Four more of the principal meals were provided from dried salt pork at a cost of 14 cents; boiled beans furnished two meals for 11 cents; a pot roast of beef, 3 pounds, 36 cents, and 5 cents' worth of potatoes made a royal Sunday dinner. Bread and molasses formed the luncheon in the middle of the day at a cost of 35 cents, making the total expense for food during the week \$2.48. Comfortable clothing was provided at \$2.50 per week, and it is said that even with the addition of a few luxuries of food the family were able to deposit \$78 in a savings bank during the year. Whether the story adequately fulfills the conditions of a wholesome living may be, perhaps, questioned, since nothing is provided for the "wear and tear" in every household, but it is useful as an illustration of economy. Scientists have decided that the average working-man requires daily in his food not less than 4 ounces of proteins, 2 ounces of fat and 18 ounces of carbohydrates. Bread, oatmeal, milk, sugar, potatoes, beans and lard at a cost of 121 cents will supply all the food absolutely required by one person for living. At the increased expense of 19.36 cents, more elaborate diet can be made with 26 ounces bread, 2 ounces codfish, 2 ounces lard, 16 ounces potatoes, 1 pint milk, 1 ounce sugar and 3 cups tea. As food is the most expensive factor of living, it is capable of the most intelligent selection and depends more upon individual taste and judgment than on other condition of life, since rent and clothes are fixed more for extraneous circumstances and less yielding to choice. The intelligent working man gains by a careful study of a bill of fare. It is useful for him to know that among vegetable foods in common use, oatmeal, beans and potatoes are the cheapest, that one of the greatest dietary needs of the working man is a sufficient supply of an inexpensive, wholesome fat and that cheap meats may be as nutritious as costly cuts. The prevention of waste by judicious cooking is an important matter for the consideration of the working man in which he can be helped by his wife's carefulness. It would be difficult to estimate the amount of waste in American kitchens caused by ignorance of the true value of food, but it is known to be necessarily large. The average workman is not ready to be convinced that a dinner of roast pork is more extravagant than a meal of simpler and more digestible food, and that by a diet of cake and pie he will require more food to supply the needs of his system than by a meal of soup and bread. One of the missionary aims of the public cooking school is the simplifying of the taste so that the living of the workman will be less extravagant and more wholesome.—Boston Journal.

Schools Then and Now. City and village schools have become people's colleges. It was not so a generation ago, but it is so now; for 96 per cent of all our children are educated in them. The old academy is dying. Seventy years ago there were more than 900 academies in New England; there are not 90 all told, good and poor to-day. Village and city schools have supplanted them. Since this is so, it is of the utmost importance that great attention should be given to the methods of teaching, grading, and supervising our public free schools. Our supervising officers are to-day of more importance than our college presidents, for these direct the hundreds, while the former direct the thousands. The time is not distant when it will be hard to find a private secondary school. The old colleges will stay, but the private boarding-school will go. The educational interest of to-day centers in and around the free public school, and this is as it ought to be. The signs of the times show us that our greatest strength should be applied in strengthening, beautifying, enlarging, and perfecting the free public school. Let us take wisdom from the signs of the times.—School Journal.

Good Times at Home. One is forever hearing of men and women who go away from home to have a good time; whereas the proper place for a good time is right in the home. The ways of having them are as many as the sands of the sea; but there is one reliable method for starting a "time," and that is to do something to please another member of the family rather than yourself. A little exhibition of unselfish affection, a favor extended, a reasonable indulgence granted may start a train of events which will brighten a whole day and make an evening merry. It involves less trouble and far more fun than a picnic.—Interior.

MOTHER OF PEARL.

An Account of the Far-Famed Fisheries of the Red Sea.

Those shells which possess a hard, brilliant and silvery internal layer are much sought after, and fishing for them furnishes occupation for many people in various countries. We find the following interesting account of this business as carried on the Red Sea. The mother-of-pearl fisheries extend the whole length of that water. About three hundred boats are employed by the Arab tribes who are engaged in the work—open, undecked boats, of from eight to twenty tons burden, carrying a large lateen sail, manned by crews of from five to twelve men, and each provided with a number of small canoes. There are two fishing seasons during the year, one of four and one of eight months, during nearly the whole of which the boats keep at sea. Fatal accidents are said to be unknown among the divers, and they are remarkable for their strength and good health. They dive between the ages of ten and forty years, and the practice is said to have no ill effects. Operations are conducted only in calm weather, when the shell can be discovered by the eye at a depth varying between seven and fifteen fathoms. Of late years, empty petroleum tins, with ends knocked out and a sheet of glass inserted in one end, have been used to assist the eye. The glazed end of the tin is submerged under the sea, when a much clearer and deeper vision is obtained. During the last ten years the find is said to have diminished, owing to the dearth of shells, from ten to twenty per cent in quantity.—Christian at Work.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various commodities like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc., in Kansas City and St. Louis.

Marion Harland.

The celebrated authoress, so highly esteemed by the women of America, says on pages 103 and 445 of her popular work "Eve's Daughters; or, Common Sense for Maids, Wives and Mothers": "For the aching back—should it be slow in recovering its normal strength—an ALL-COCK'S POROUS PLASTER is an excellent comforter, combining the sensation of the sustained pressure of a strong, warm hand with certain tonic qualities developed in the wearing. It should be kept over the seat of uneasiness for several days—in obstinate cases for perhaps a fortnight."

Fishing for compliments is doubtful sport. Fertile, Fair, but Unhealthy. Are many beautiful sections of our Union. Child and bilious temperament, born of miasmatic exhalations, are their periodic and in some instances, their constant scourge. Those of their inhabitants, however, who fortify their systems with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters never fail to find in it an adequate defense. Not only for malarial disorders, but for dyspepsia, liver complaint, costiveness, nervousness and rheumatism it is unrivaled.

It is not altogether strange that a bee-trothal should lead to a honey-moon. The Best Disinfectant remedy for skin irritations is Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

Can a bank that can't stand a loan be called an infant industry? FREE! A 3-foot, French Glass, Oval Front, Nickel or Cherry Cigar Case. MERCHANTS ONLY. R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago.

Is afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it 25c. PICTURES COPIED! PICTURES PORTRAITS: CRAYONS! We guarantee to copy pictures, Cabinet Size, equal to the one sent to us for \$1.50 a dozen. Life-size Crayons, 2x2 1/2 inches elegantly finished from picture for \$10.00 and shipped C. O. D. subject to approval. No agents employed. Avoid trouble and save money by dealing direct with the house. Best references cheerfully furnished. Correspondence solicited. For persons desiring work in the line. JOHN D. LEMER, Photographer, 213 N. 3rd St., Harrisburg, Pa. *NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

COCKLES ANTI BILIOUS PILLS. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury. Contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents: WYKIE BROWN & Co., 21, LITTLE, ED.

WHAT

WARNER'S SAFE CURE CURES BACK ACHE, BLADDER TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEAD ACHE, NERVOUSNESS, INDIGESTION.

There is no doubt of this great remedy's potency. It is no New Discovery unknown and mayhap worthless, but is familiar to the public for years as the only reliable remedy for diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Stomach. To be well, your blood must be pure, and it never can be pure if the Kidneys, (the only blood purifying organs) are diseased.

Ask your friends and neighbors what WARNER'S SAFE Cure has done for them. Its record is beyond the range of doubt. It has cured millions and we have millions of testimonials to prove our assertion. WARNER'S SAFE Cure will cure you if you will give it a chance.

FARGO'S \$2.50 SHOE. SEAMLESS. This shoe is guaranteed First Quality in every respect. It is perfect in Fit, Plain Toe and Tipped. Men's, Boys' and Youth's. FARGO'S, 217 N. 3rd St., Chicago. Ask your dealer for FARGO'S, 217 N. 3rd St., Chicago. If he does not keep them send to us, and we will arrange to ship them. Price per pair \$2.50. C. H. FARGO & Co., Chicago. *NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

THE BEST TONIC IN EXISTENCE IS PERUVIAN STRENGTHENING ELIXIR. Though pleasant to the taste, it is not a beverage. Cures Biliousness, General Debility, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Freckles and Age spots. Ask your Druggist for it. Manufactured by WYKIE & FOX, Wholesale Druggists, Auctioneers, etc. *NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

CINCINNATI JULY 4th to OCT. 27th. CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION OF THE OHIO VALLEY. GRAND JUBILEE celebrating the Settlement of the Northwestern Territory. UNSURPASSED DISPLAY. NEW BUILDINGS, FRESH EXHIBITS, NOVEL ENTERTAINMENTS, DAZZLING EFFECTS. EXCURSION RATES FROM ALL POINTS.

DWIGHT'S "COW BRAND" SODA. TO MAKE A DELICIOUS BISCUIT. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR DWIGHT'S "COW BRAND" SODA AND TAKE NO OTHER.

\$85 SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE! This splendid solid gold, hunting watch, is now ready to be purchased for less than \$100. We have both 18K and 14K gold watches. These watches may be depended on, not only as solid gold, but as standing among the most perfect, correct and reliable timekeepers in the world. You ask how is this wonderful offer possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES; these samples, as well as the watch, we send ABSOLUTELY FREE, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months, and shown them to those who may have called, they become entirely your property. It is possible to make this great offer, sending the Solid Gold Watch and large line of valuable samples FREE, for the reason that the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us; after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two, we usually get from \$1,000 to \$5,000 in trade from the surrounding country. Those who write to us at once will receive a great benefit for scarcely any work and trouble. This, the most remarkable and liberal offer ever known, is made in order that our valuable Household Samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. It will be hardly any trouble for you to show them to those who may call at your home, and your reward will be the most satisfactory. A postal card, on which to write us, costs but 2 cents, and, if, after you know all, you do not care to go further, why do harm to do. But if you do, send your address at once, you can secure FREE, A BEAUTIFUL \$85, SOLID GOLD, HUNTING-CASE WATCH and our large, complete line of valuable HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. We pay all express freight, etc. Address: BRYAN & Co., Box 287, Portland, Me. *NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

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NAPLES Every day. For free price list of our goods, send us a card. JONES OF RHINOCERUS, BINGHAMTON, N. Y. \$5 TO \$8 A DAY, Samples worth \$1.50 FREE. JONES OF RHINOCERUS, BINGHAMTON, N. Y. *NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.



The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar ills. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the most aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, worn-out, "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. As a soothing and strengthening nervine, Favorite Prescription is unequalled in its ability to soothe and subdue nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is pure and free from any of its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhoea, excessive flow, painful menstruation, unnatural suppression, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," nervousness, prostration, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "the change of life."

"Favorite Prescription" when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and his laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood poisons, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that if you give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. The guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years. Large bottles (100 doses) \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00. For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WRITE TO THOS. H. HARRIS For everything you want for your SCHOOL. KANSAS CITY, MO. SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES. DETECTIVES. Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in large, important and best. 20-page list, containing names of men, with addresses. Free. Write to Granahan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O. *NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

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CHOOSING A LEADER.

The Republican National Convention Meets in Its Ninth Quadrennial Convention.

The Body Called to Order by Chairman Jones—Nebraska Gets the Temporary Chairman.

Estes, of California, Permanent Chairman—Platform—Nominations—Balloting—Proceedings in Detail.

CHICAGO, June 19.—There was no indication in the great Auditorium a short time before the convention was called to order of the great crush outside. The delegates and those who held seats were being directed to their seats. The doors were not opened until all of the interior arrangements were completed and the crowd was kept waiting until two large bouquets of cut flowers and a floral shield were being nailed upon the chairman's desk which bears in Greek letters the inscription: "James A. Garfield was nominated from this desk in 1880 and James G. Blaine was nominated from this desk in 1884."

Called to order. Precisely at 12:30 the gavel of Chairman Jones, chairman of the National Committee, sounded sharply on the mahogany desk and the Republican convention of 1888 was formally opened. The hum of conversation ceased throughout the vast Auditorium and the buzz of expectation gave place to an impressive silence as the chairman introduced Rev. Frank W. Gonsalus of the Plymouth Congregational Church, of Chicago, who opened the proceedings with prayer. In an impressive manner he invoked the divine protection and care for the soldier and the captain of our armies who lay so near death.

At the conclusion of the prayer Chairman Jones announced that the secretary, Mr. Essesment, of the National Committee, would read the call for the convention issued by the National Committee.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the call, Chairman Jones stepped to the front and addressed the convention at length, reviewing the history of the Republican party and its achievements, and paying his respects in passing to the record of the Democratic party.

Chairman Jones then introduced J. M. Thurston, of Nebraska, as the temporary chairman of the convention. Delegate Osborne, of Kansas, objected to the assumption on the part of the National Committee of trying to name the temporary chairman, and asked if Mr. Thurston had been elected by the convention. Chairman Jones replied in an emphatic affirmative, for which he was vigorously applauded. Mr. Osborne was not to be subdued, and in the name of the Kansas delegation declined to be responsible for the action of the National Committee in this matter and regarded it as a great mistake [bliss]. He desired the roll of States to be called in order that the Kansas delegation might cast its vote for Hon. William Warner, of Missouri. No attention was paid to his demand, however, and Mr. Thurston immediately began his speech.

After thanking the convention for the honor conferred upon him, Mr. Thurston paid a tribute to John A. Logan, and said that "along the highway of the Nation's glory, side by side with old John Brown, Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant, his soul goes marching on."

Mr. Thurston's glowing tribute to Hon. James G. Blaine was greeted by the decision that prevented the party from again placing his name at the head of the ticket.

Mr. Thurston's speech was delivered with a resonant voice, and could be heard all over the hall, and was continually interrupted by applause. His reference to Blaine's refusal to allow himself to be nominated by the convention, called forth cries of "No," "No," all over the hall, but his declaration that the convention dare not commit the offense of going contrary to Blaine's expressed wish was wildly applauded. All through his references to Blaine were cheered as were also references to other candidates, but much less enthusiastically.

The chair announced a long list of secretaries, assistant secretaries, sergeants at arms, etc., for the temporary organization. After the reading of the list of officers was completed, the band struck up the melody of National airs which were warmly received by the audience and as the air turned into "Marching Through Georgia," the assemblage caught up the refrain and the chorus of many voices resounded throughout the hall. Mr. Horr, of Michigan, was then recognized, and presented the gavel which had been struck up in memory of the Republican party was organized on the 6th of July, 1854, in the village or city of Jackson, in the State of Michigan.

Chairman Thurston accepted the gavel with the remark that he would commence to pound the life out of the Democratic party with it. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. Root, of Arkansas, moved that the convention elect all the officers named by the National Committee.

The chair said he understood that Chairman Jones having recognized no objection to the nominations of the National Committee they had been accepted by the convention and are now the temporary officers of the body.

Mr. Osborne, of Kansas, said that he was glad that this gave him the opportunity to again protest against the acceptance of the recommendation of the National Committee without a vote. He asked that the vote of Kansas be recorded for Hon. William Warner, of Missouri.

Mr. Root said that his motion didn't include the temporary chairman who, he fully understood, had been duly elected. As the other officers, he now found, were included in the general acceptance of the committee's report, he withdrew his motion.

Mr. Hollowell, of Kansas, offered the following:

The delegates to the Republican convention representing the surviving comrades of the distinguished soldier and General of the army, Philip Sheridan, and representing also the living principles for which he so gallantly fought and triumphed during the great era of the war, send him their sincere congratulations on the prospect of his recovery, and hope that his life may be preserved for many years to come.

The resolution was greeted with cheers and was adopted by a rising vote, the immense audience joining with the delegates in doing honor to the sick soldier.

At 3:30 this afternoon the convention adjourned until noon to-morrow.

Second Day. CHICAGO, June 20.—The Republican National convention was called to order at 12:30 by Chairman Thurston, and a hush fell upon the assemblage when Rev. Stephen A. Northrop, of Fort Wayne, Ind., lifted up his voice in prayer.

After the prayer, Chairman Thurston said that there had been forwarded to him resolutions referring to the formation of the platform which the chair said would be referred to the committee on resolutions.

A motion was made and seconded that

the committee on permanent organization be called upon to report upon the table. The protest came from Mr. Harris, of North Carolina, that the committee on permanent organization should not report until the committee on credentials should have been heard from. He did not wish to force a gag law upon the convention, but he moved that the motion be laid upon the table.

The chairman stated that at the last two Republican conventions the report of the committee on permanent organization had reported before the committee on credentials had completed its labor. He was informed that the credentials committee would not be ready to report until eight o'clock this evening.

Mr. Henderson said that as the convention could do nothing under the circumstances except to organize, unless it should be proposed to go on with the nomination speeches, he would move to take a recess until eight o'clock to-night. Cries of "No," "No," were heard.

Mr. Payne, of Pennsylvania, opposed this and Mr. Henderson withdrew his motion and moved to proceed to a permanent organization, which was agreed to.

Governor Foster, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, then stepped upon the platform and read the unanimous report of the committee. He was given an enthusiastic reception by the audience, and as he stated that M. M. Estes, of California, was selected for permanent chairman of the convention the cheering broke forth afresh.

Governor Foster proceeded to read the list of vice-presidents, as selected by the various State delegations. The report was adopted without dissent, and the chair appointed Governor Foster, of Ohio; Senator Foley, of Nevada, and Mr. George B. Sloan, of New York, a committee to escort Mr. Estes to the platform from his seat in the Grand Ballroom.

When Mr. Estes appeared and was introduced by the chair, the convention applauded with enthusiasm. When quiet had been restored, Mr. Estes spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you in the name of the States and Territories of the Pacific coast as well as from my own heart, for the distinguished honor you have seen fit to confer upon me. I appreciate to the fullest extent the grave responsibilities devolving on me, and it being a Republican convention I shall ask in all things its charitable judgment and its candid and earnest support. Following so illustrious a man as your temporary chairman, I shall not attempt to detain you by any lengthened speech. I only want to say to you that we live so far from the center of the Republic, over on the Pacific shore, that I can not even guess your number is going to be. [Laughter.] Of course you all know, I say further to you, gentlemen, I can't forget exactly what your platform will be, but the people of the country have echoed its sentiment and the rattle of the skirmish line was heard only two weeks ago from Oregon."

Here the speaker was interrupted by a round of applause and at the suggestion of some enthusiastic individual in the gallery, three hearty cheers were given for Oregon.

"God willing," resumed Mr. Estes, "next November you will hear from Cleveland's Appomattox all over this Republic. [Applause.] Friends and gentlemen of the convention, again thanking you for the high honor you have conferred upon me, and impressing you with the belief with all heart and soul that our duties are of the gravest and most solemn character and trusting from the depth of my soul that every act may be done to promote the best interest of our common country and advance the Republican party, I will call for the next order of business." [Applause.]

The chair then recognized Mayor Roche, of Chicago, who advanced to the platform holding in his hand a beautiful silver gavel, which he said he had been instructed to present to the convention on behalf of the citizens of Chicago. It was not of silver alone, as that presented at St. Louis, but of gold and silver, the bi-metallic standard of our sound financial policy. It represents both crude and skilled labor and teaches the lesson that free homes, free schools and a free ballot shall be maintained in this country.

Mr. Charles A. Works, of Illinois, also presented to the convention a gavel which was a plain tool and made neither of silver nor gold, but it is connected with a great name in American history. It is made from a piece of wood from a desk in a tannery in Galena, Ill., which was left by that silent soldier, U. S. Grant, when he took the field to fight for his country. The mention of Grant's name was greeted with an outbreak of cheering which lasted several moments and was the warmest demonstration of the day. The chair expressed the thanks of the convention to the donors.

Chairman Payne of the committee on resolutions recognized and presented the committee report. The report adopts the rules of the House of Representatives, with slight modifications, and makes the following order of business: Reports of the committee on credentials and resolutions, the naming of the National Committee, naming candidates for President, balloting, presentation of candidates for the Vice-Presidency, balloting.

The report also gives Dakota two votes and Washington Territory six votes and the other Territories and the District of Columbia two each.

The rules recommended are substantially similar to those adopted by the last National convention. The most important changes is that it is recommended that an executive committee consisting of nine members may be chosen by the National Committee to conduct the affairs of the party.

At 2:12 the convention adjourned until eight o'clock this evening.

At the evening session the chairman of the committee on credentials presented the report on the Virginia contested cases. After an extended and acrimonious discussion, the convention decided in favor of the Wise district delegates and the Mahone delegates at large, as recommended by the majority report. The convention then adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Third Day. CHICAGO, June 21.—At 10:15 this morning Chairman Estes called the Republican National convention to order. The invocation was delivered by Rev. Thomas E. Green, of Chicago.

Under the direction of the chairman the secretary proceeded to call the roll of States in order that the delegations might designate the member to represent each State upon the National Committee. This work having been disposed of, Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, chairman of the resolutions committee, read the platform as follows:

THE PLATFORM. The Republicans of the United States assembled by their delegates in National convention on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln—and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our late leaders who have more recently been called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan, Conkling. May their memories be faithfully remembered. We also regard with greetings and with prayer for his recovery, our

names of one of our living heroes whose memory is ever fresh in the history both of Republicans and of the Republic—the name of that noble soldier and heroic child of victory—Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders and of our own devotion to human liberty and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression, which is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow-Americans of Great Britain upon their great act of emancipation, which completes the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents.

We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland. We reaffirm our unwavering devotion to the National Constitution and to the indissoluble Union of the States, to the autonomy reserved to the States under the Constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign, to vote at the polls, and to have that ballot duly counted.

We hold the free and honest popular ballot as the best and most effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of all public authority. We demand the immediate abolition of the spoils system and the Democratic majority in Congress over their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

We are in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against its destruction as proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of the States. We accept the issue and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the few who are interested in the tariff.

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less harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of National importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific States as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce, and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the Democratic policy of loaning the public funds without interest to "pet" business.

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present Administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice. Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties effected by the Republican Administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any others in their stead.

It has not only refused to recognize the doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among the neighbors of the United States. It has not only refused to recognize the doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among the neighbors of the United States.

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walked up to the platform and was introduced by the chairman. Mr. Hepburn read his speech from manuscript, and concluded by offering the name of William B. Allison as a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

The chairman then said: "Gentlemen of the convention, Hon. William B. Allison, of Iowa, is in nomination. Does the chair hear a second to that nomination?"

Mr. Benjamin M. Bosworth, of Rhode Island, advanced to the platform and seconded the nomination.

There being no other seconds the secretary called Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland and Massachusetts without any response. When Michigan was called all of Alger's friends rose in a body and split the air with their cheers. After a while Mr. Horr, of Michigan, obtained the floor and said:

"I wish merely to say that Michigan is a candidate and that he will be presented by Mr. Robert E. Frazer, of Detroit."

Mr. Frazer then presented the name of Russell A. Alger, of Michigan.

The chairman announced that General Roscoe A. Alger had been placed in nomination as a candidate for the second nomination of General Alger. The nomination was also seconded by Eggar, of Nebraska, by Estes, of North Carolina, and by Eggers, of Arizona.

There being no other seconds to Alger's nomination the clerk proceeded with the roll call until the State of New York was reached, when Senator Hiscock advanced to the platform. His appearance was the signal for loud cheers, which were redoubled when he put in nomination Chauncey M. Depew.

The nomination was seconded by Hartley, of Minnesota, and the roll call proceeded.

When Ohio was reached General Dan B. Hastings arose amid cheers and in a strong speech presented the name of John Sherman for the Presidential nomination.

When the cheers that greeted the presentation of Sherman's name had subsided Governor Foraker seconded the nomination.

John M. Langston, of Virginia, and Anson, of North Carolina, also seconded Sherman's nomination.

When Pennsylvania was reached in the roll call Thomas W. South, of that State, stepped to the platform and presented the name of Mayor Filer, of Philadelphia.

The call of the roll of States was continued until Wisconsin was reached when the roll call was continued to the roll call of the State of New York, which was continued to the roll call of the State of New York, which was continued to the roll call of the State of New York.

At the conclusion of Mr. Spooner's remarks the roll call was continued to the roll call of the State of New York, which was continued to the roll call of the State of New York, which was continued to the roll call of the State of New York.

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received 28 votes, 10 from Arkansas, 17 from Kansas and 1 from South Carolina.

The result of the balloting was received with no sign from the convention as to what impression had been made. Before a second ballot was taken, Mr. Smith, of Pennsylvania, who had yesterday nominated Edward H. Filer, withdrew his name.

The second ballot Pennsylvania gave 53 to Sherman, Harrison lost 1 in Indiana to Gresham, Wisconsin gave 3 to Gresham amid cheers and hisses. Arkansas gave her all, 34, to Alger. The result of the ballot was in no election and was as follows:

Sherman..... 240 Blaine..... 32
Alger..... 116 Rusk..... 39
Gresham..... 108 Phelps..... 18
Depew..... 99 Ingalls..... 16
Harrison..... 91 McCall..... 9
Allison..... 75 Lincoln..... 3

Total vote, 830; necessary for choice, 417.

The result was a disappointment to the Sherman people, who had hoped that the increase in the vote for him from Pennsylvania would put him up to nearly 300 votes, but he lost in other places and the anti-Sherman combination began to claim that the Ohio Senator's vote would go to pieces in a few ballots.