Chase

County

Courant.

W.F. TIMMONS, Editor and P.o. rietor

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

VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1888.

NUMBER 38.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

AFTER routine business in the Senate on the 11th the Fisheries treaty was taken up in open executive session, and the Senate was addressed by Senator Gray in support of it. Atthe close of his remarks it was laid aside until Monday, the 25th. Adjourned....In the House bills and resolutions were introduced, among them a resolution by Mr. Dougherty, of Florida, reciting the fact that there seemed to be no possibility of the passage of the Mills bill; that there is a large and daily increasing surrolls in the treasury. and daily increasing surplus in the treasury; that the civil war had made it necessary and just to have a large pension list; that the success of the United States armies made possible and secure the accumulation of large private and secure the accumulation of large private and corporate fortunes, and instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report bills repealing all laws providing for internal revenue taxation except for distilled spirits and malt liquors; providing for the levying of a tax upon the incomes, exceeding \$5,000, of all persons corporations or trusts to be devoted exclusively to the payment of pensions, and that all articles to the payment of persions, and that all articles not manufactured in the United States shall be admitted free of duty. District of Columbia matters were then considered until adjourn-

In the Senate on the 12th Senator Chand ler offered a long resolution referring the credentials of Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections with in-structions to inquire into the late elections in Louisiana. A lengthy talk was indulged in over Senator Stewart's resolution of inquiry as to the purchase of bonds, and no action reached. The Agricultural Appropriation bill was reported, and the bill to amend the Inter-State Commerce act taken up and Mr. Cullom addressed the Senate in its favor. Adjourned....In the House the report of the committee in the case of Frank vs. Glover, Ninth Missouri district was called up and Ninth Missouri district, was called up and adopted. It confirms Mr. Glover in his seat. The same action was taken in the case of Lynch vs. Vandever from California, Mr. Vandever being confirmed in his seat. The Tariff bill was

then considered until adjournment. In the Senate on the 13th Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a concurrent resolution requesting the President to invite from time to time as occa sion might require, negotiations with any Government with which we may have diplomatic relations for the settlement of all differences by arbitration. Senator Hale then spoke in op-position to the Fisheries treaty. The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was passed and Senator Stewart's resolution of inquiry as to the sale of bonds since April, 1888, was dis-cussed and adopted. After an ineffectual attempt to go into executive session the Senate adjourned....In the House the Tariff bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole and considered at length. When the committee rose the House adjourned

THE Senate on the 14th passed the joint The Senate on the 14th passed the joint resolution granting leave of absence to all Government employes who were present at the battle of Gettysburgh to attend the reunion July 3. The concurrent resolution as to international arbitration also passed. The Agricultural Appropriation and the Post-office Appropriation bills also passed. After passing several other bills, of local interest only, the Senate adjourned until Monday... In the House a bill was reported providing for an Assistant Secretary of War, also the bill was reported from committee to retire General Pleasanton. The House then in Committee of the Whole The House then in Committee of the Whole

which continued until adjournment. THE Senate was not in session on the 15th....There was a small attendance in the House and several hours were devoted to the consideration of private bills. A resolution in regard to the death of Emperor Frederick was passed. At the evening session a number of pension bills passed and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SENATOR CHANDLER has introduced by request a bill appropriating \$150,000 for the development and encouragement of silk culture in the United States. It creates a division of silk culture in the Department Tue Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries

recommends that a fish cultural station be established near Neosho, Mo.

The President has nominated Varnum

M. Babcock, of Wisconsin, to be receiver of public moneys at St. Croix Falls, Wis. THE National Republican, of Washington, suspended publication on the 12th, after career of twenty-eight years. The paper

has been merged into the Post. THE court martial in the case of Cantain Thomas O. Selfridge, United States navy, found that the evidence submitted did no sustain the charge of negligence, but the President has disapproved the finding of

THE Senate has confirmed the following nominations: W. H. McLiman, collector of customs, Nantucket district, Mass.; Thomas P. Smith, Indian agent, Osage In dian agency, I. T.; Thomas J. Smith, solicitor internal revenue; H. W. Scott, register land office, Larned, Kan.

Mr. BAYARD sent the following dispatch by order of the President to Minister dieton at Berlin on hearing of the death of Emperor Frederick: "The Presi dent desires you to make expression through the Foreign Office, of the respect-ful sympathy felt throughout the United States for the German Nation in the loss of their Emperor, who has at last vielded to death with such lofty courage and calm

resignation to the Divine decree.' GENERAL SHERIDAN Was reported considerably improved by his physicians on the night of the 15th.

THE EAST.

THE twelfth annual convention of the Millers' National Association began in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 12th.

WHITELING, of Philadelphia, has confessed to poisoning her husband and two children after insuring their lives. ABOUT ten persons were injured and one man was killed by a fire in a tenement at Second street and Second avenue, New

York, on the morning of the 12th. In the Rhode Island General Assembly Jonathan A. Chace was re-elected United States Senator by a majority of both The Legislature has adjourned

until next January.
The works of the Salem (Mass.) Lead

and machinery, were burned recently. MRS. ANNA LEE, of Rochester, N. Y., has

been awarded \$5,000 damages for the death of her husba d in the naphtha explosion in that city last December. A HEAVY thunder storm passed over Al-

bany, N. Y., on the 15th. Lightning struck English & Best's hotel. The loss reached \$100,000; partially insured.

A BRONZE equestrian statue of Israel Putnam, the revolutionary hero, erected by the State, was unvailed at Brooklyn, Conn., on the 14th. Hon. Morris W. Seymour made the speech of presentation and Gov-ernor Lounsbury the address receiving it

on behalf of the State. REV. W. W. NICHOLS, of Philadelphia, has been elected Assistant Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Cleveland, O.,

A COLLISION occurred on the Pennsylva-nia road near Fifty-second street, Philadelphia, recently, by which twenty freight cars were wrecked. One car was loaded with refined oil, which caught fire from a hot box and the cars were almost entirely destroyed, with the greater part of their

contents. Loss, \$50,000.

LAWYER DUNN, of New York, has been found guilty of grand larceny in the first degree in receiving from Teller Scott the bonds stolen by the latter from the Man-hattan Bank. Sentence was postponed pending argument on a motion for a new

THE WEST.

THE negroes of the Chickasaw Nation are making elaborate preparations for a general exodus to Oklahoma, where they contemplate farming. Numerous colonies are entering lands and making permanent homes. Sam Paul, a full-blooded Chickasaw Tribal Senator, is assisting the colored people in this move.

RECENTLY published statistics of the Chicago Union Stock Yards Company, and of the Chicago Board of Trade, show that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad is still leading all other lines in the number of cars of live stock and grain brought to that market. This fact indicates the rapidity with which the road must have recovered from its recent labor troubles, and furnishes additional evidence of the efficient manner in which the management handled the recent strikes of employes on its lines. Evidently, from a business standpoint, the road is in able hands.

A HEAVY wind storm passed over Tiffin, O., the other morning, blowing down the walls of the Beaver Falls glass factory and gas well derricks. Thousands of dollars of damage was done to fruit and grain.

A curious fact has developed in the Prohibition nomination for Governor of Missouri. The nominee, Frank M. Lowe, of Kansas City, is only twenty-eight years old, when the law requires the Governor to

be at least thirty-five.

THE Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, at Cincinnati on the 14th, elected the following officers: Supreme chancellor, William Ward, of Newark, N. J.; supreme vice-chancellor, George D. Shaw, of Eau Claire, Wis.; supreme prelate, Charles T. Bragg, of Bangor, Me.; supreme keeper of the records and seals, R. M. C. White, of Nashville, Tenn.; supreme master of arms, Robert Newell, of Little Rock; supreme outer guard, John W. Thompson, of Washington; supreme master of the exchequer, Stansberry J. Willey, of Wilmington, Del.

MISS MOLLIE GARFIELD, daughter of the murdered President, was married to J. Stanley Brown at Mentor, O., on the 14th. At the same time and place, Henry Garfield, Mollie's brother, was married to Miss Belle Mason, daughter of the late Hon. James Mason, of Cleveland. The wedding

excluded. An electric storm played havoc at Milwaukee, Wis., on the 14th. The telegraph and telephone systems were greatly damaged. In Cheboygan County a farmer named Cooper was killed by lightning.

THE International Typographical Union, lately in session at Kansas City, elected Edwin T. Plank, of San Francisco, presi dent. The new constitution provides for

biennial meetings.

A DISPATCH from Superior, Wis., of the 14th says the damage by the floods in Northern Minnesota would amount to \$500, 000. The boom at Cloquet gave way, caus-

ng the loss of several million feet of logs. Ex-WARDEN J. A. REID, of the Minneso ta penitentiary, has been given \$10,000 damages for libel by Warden Stordiek, his

ROBBERS attacked a train on the M., K. & I. near Muscogee, I. T., on the night of the 15th, killing one man and wounding two others, but only getting \$8 in booty. An ective pursuit of the ruffians was immediately organized.

ALL the window glass factories of the West have shut down until September 1 and possibly longer unless an agreement as to wages is reached.

CLARA WEED, aged eighteen, was struck by lightning the other night near Aberen, Dak., and killed. SERIOUS ficods are reported in Southern

Minnesota and Dakota, consequent upon heavy rains of the 13th and 14th. Much damage has been done, the downpour being accompanied by heavy winds.

THE Woman's Christian Temperance Union ended its convention at Kansas City, Mo., on the 15th. Mrs. Clara Hoffman, of Kansas City, was elected president.

THE SOUTH.

The other night nine miles south of Longview, Tex., in a difficulty about a trivial matter, Walter Roson, aged eight-een, shot and killed Fietcher Welch, an

DENNIS WILLIAMS, colored, who shot and seriously wounded Superintendent McCor-mick at Tallahassee, Fla., recently, was taken to the woods by a mob and lynched.

THE body of T. Harrison Garrett, the Baltimore magnate, drowned in Chesapeake Bay by the sinking of his yacht, has been

According to the police census the population of Baltimore numbers 416,805, of which 64,509 are colored. THE annual convention of the Railroad

Yardmasters Benevolent Association began at Richmond, Va., on the 13th. THREE boys were drowned at Baltimore, Md., on the 14th, two of them while bath-

AT Chancellorsville, Va., the monument that marks the spot where Stonewall Jackson received the wound from which he died was dedicated on the 13th with im-Company, 200x100 feet in size and four posing ceremonies, the Fredericksburg stories high, together with its contents Grays, the Maury Camp of Confederate Veterans, delegations from the Lee Camp of Richmond and the Lee Camp of Alex-

andria being in attendance. THE wife of John Hockman, living near Lehigh, Ark., was fatally burned recently while trying to light a fire with coal oil. GOVERNOR BUCKNER, of Kentucky, has refused to commute the death senience of William Patterson, the negro murderer of Jennie Bowman, of Louisville.

GENERAL.

SENHOR BEHREND, the late Brazilian Consul at Berlin, has left a legacy of \$170,000 for the benefit of the poor girls of that

By a heavy rain fall, which lasted three hours at Fresnillo, State of Zacatecas, Mexico, the other night, eleven houses were washed away and three persons drowned. Many houses were badly dam-

A MATCH race for £500 a side, between Hanlan and Trickett, was rowed on the Fitzroy river at Brisbane, Australia, recently. Hanlan beat his opponent by six

THE Bulgarian Cabinet has resigned in

consequence of dissensions over the Popoff

effair. Prince Ferdinand is endeavoring to effect a reconciliation.

The body of Colonel Kharinsky, who had been missing several days, has been found in the suburbs of St. Petersburg. There is evidence that he was murdered.

THE National Christian Science Association has elected Mrs. M. R. G. Eddy, of Boston, president, Herbert H. Bangs, of Boston, secretary, and Mrs. H. A. Larmier,

of Chicago, treasurer. THE Spanish Cabinet has been reorganized as follows: Premier, Senor Sagasta; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Armijo; Minister of Finances, Senor Puigcerver; Minister of the Interior, Senor Moret; Minister of Justice, Senor Martinez; Minister of Commerce, Senor Canalejas; Minister of War, General Oryan; Minister of the Marine, Senor Hodreguez; Minister of the Colonies, Senor Ruizcapdepos.

DESTRUCTIVE forest fires are reported from Nova Scotia. A Mrs. Manning and two children were burned to death, also John Driscoll, at Hall's Bay.

THE Paris Presse has opened a subscription for the purpose of raising a fund to buy a sword of honor for General Boulan-HON. JOHN SCHULTZ has been appointed

Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba THE German steamer Pemptos, from Singapore, with a number of pilgrims on board, which was reported overdue at Jeddah and which it was feared was lost, has arrived at Aden in tow with her shaft

broken. A DISPATCH from Brussels says: "Advices from the Congo say that the Arabs, who have arrived at Kinshassa, state that Henry M. Stanley was wounded in a fight with the natives and that afterward onehalf of his escort deserted. Tippoo Tib had not sent the promised convoy to Stanley."
The Emperor of Brazil has completely

ecovered from his recent illness. BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the even days ended June 14, numbered for the United States, 209; Canada, 23; total, 232; compared with 250 the previous week

and 213 the corresponding week last year. THE French Ministry propose to introduce a bill to tax saccharine as sugar and to prohibit its sale as such. COUNT RICHTER, who was destined to succeed Count Piper as Swedish Ambassalor to London, has committed suicide at

Stockholm by shooting himself with a re-

EMPEROR FREDERICK, of Germany, died at Potsdom on the morning of the 15th, father, Emperor William. He was concious to the last and was surrounded by his Empress and other members of his fam-His end was unmarked by any signs of acute suffering. He was porn in t palace in which he died October 18, 1831.

THE LATEST. BAXTER SPRINGS, Kan., June 16 .- Fire

was discovered Thursday morning in W. S. Tuttle's bookstore, and before it could be extinguished the entire block of fifteen buildings was burned. Tuttle lost his whole stock, but was insured; R. P. Mc-Gregor, nearly all of his stock, partially insured; Colonel Alexander Warner, of Connecticut, three buildings, insured; Mrs Helen Blood, of Louisville, a good buildng, insured; and J. M. Cooper, two buildngs. Among the smaller losers were W Jones, W. H. Horner, J. Bishopberger, J. B. McFadden, Bert Duncan, J. B. Opper nan, Colonel William March and W.

Typer. The block will be rebuilt at once CINCINNATI, June 16 .- People who were n the vicinity of the post-office building at even o'clock yesterday morning were horrified to see a frantic horse running close to the curbstone dragging his rider, a boy, whose foot was fast in the stirrup and dashing his head against the curbstone from time to time. When the horse was stopped the boy was dead. He was Solo Strauss and was a rider for a horse

auction on Fifth street. MARSHALL, Mo., June 16 .- This section was visited by a very severe electrical storm Thursday night, accompanied by a heavy rain. No serious damage was done in this city, but in the vicinity of Malta Bend several head of stock were killed. The barn of R. C. Hanna, near Miami, was struck by lightning and burned with two

norses and a mule. PHILADELPHIA, June 16 .- A collision oc curred on the Pennsylvania road near Fifty-second street yesterday afternoon by which twenty freight cars were wrecked. car was loaded with refined oil which caught fire from a hot box and the cars were almost entirely destroyed with the greater part of their contents. The loss wes \$50,000 on which there was no insurance. No one was injured.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., June 15 .- A Irene, about forty miles from here on the St. Mary's river, found at the bottom of the river yesterday an iron-bound box, heavily weighted and securely fastened, which, when opened, disclosed the corps of a young woman. The impression is general that a murder has been committed. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 16.—John Mc-Veay and John McCarthy, of Cleveland, were guests at the Windsor Hotel in this city last night. On retiring they blew out McCarthy was dead and his companion in an unconscious condition. He may re-

WATERBURY, Conn., June 15 .- Deacon saac Bronson and wife, of Pokeville, near Forestville, were found dead in their farm house this morning. The woman's head was hanging by a mere thread. The man's throat was gashed with a razor. It is thought Bronson cut his wife's head off first and then cut his own throat.

Evangelists Sam Jones and Sam Small are now at Chillicothe, Mo., to hold a ten days' meeting.

FLOOD DAMAGES.

lileavy Rains in Missouri Cause Much Loss of Live Stock-Railroad Washouts.

Southern Minnesota and Dakota Visited by Heavy Rains and Disastrous Winds.

Serious Fire at Baxter Springs-Twenty Freight Cars Destroyed at Philadelphia-Etc.

Normonne, Mo., June 16.—One of the heaviest rains ever known fell in this vicinity yesterday morning, commencing at about one o'clock and continuing until five. All of the lower lands are flooded and the creeks are out of their banks. Four miles east of here the water is five miles wide and three to five feet deep. Parties living in the flooded districts were compelled to leave their homes and most of them left during the rain. Those that did not leave were boated to safety. Nearly all of the hogs and small stock were drowned and many head of cattle are reported lost. White Bros., large stock raisers, are the heaviest losers, they reporting 400 hogs and nearly 100 head of cattle drowned. Several thousand acres of corn and wheat are a total loss. It is estimated that \$100,-000 will not much more than cover loss of stock and crops. The Wabash and Santa Fe railroad tracks are washed in many

places. DAMAGE AT CARROLLTON. CARROLLTON, Mo., June 16.-A storm which raged in this section Thursday night was the hardest ever known. Reports from all sections of the country note great damage to growing crops, roads and bridges. The Wakenda river is on the rampage, and the low lands adjoining for a distance of ten miles and covering an area of twenty square miles are submerged. The track of the Santa Fe is washed out three miles west of here for a distance of 200 yards, and traffic was suspended yesterday. The same is the case with the C., B. & K. C. The regular passenger train pulled out of this place at the usual hour but returned at noon and reported a heavy washout about fifteen miles north. The "Rock road" leading south from this place, on which are the three depots, is almost entirely under water. Trains are running only on the Wabash, but communication is shut off. The water

is still rising. ANOTHER STORM IN MINNESOTA. St. PAUL, Minn., June 16.-Further advices from Southern Minnesota and Dakota indicate that the losses by the severe storm of Wednesday and Thursday will be heavy. At Forman, Dak., the storm approached the magnitude of a tornado, traversing the country from northwest to southeast. Several buildings were blown down and one or two were destroyed by lightning. At Rutland, eight miles southeast of Forman, the new opera house was completely demolished, Byste Bros.' store blown down, Ross' store wrecked and a building adjoining the Journal office carried away. A dwelling house was also upset and numerous barns and other buildings were badly damaged. No loss of life is reported. At Fergus Falls a building belonging belonging to H. S. Cole was de molished and the Grant Hotel seriously damaged. There was an enormous fall of rain. At Rushford, Minn., the Root river has risen four feet and is going up four inches an hour. At Aitkin, Minn., the Mississippi is raging.

FIFTEEN BUILDINGS BURNED. BAXTER SPRINGS, Kan., June 16 .- Fire was discovered Thursday morning in W. S. Tutte's bookstore, and before it could be extinguished the entire block of fifteen buildings was burned. Tuttle lost his whole stock, but was insured; R. P. Mc Gregor, nearly all of his stock, partially insured: Colonel Alexander Warner, Connecticut, three buildings, insured; Mrs. Helen Blood, of Louisville, a good build ing, insured; and J. M. Cooper, two buildings. Among the smaller losers were W. W. Jones, W. H. Horner, J. Bishopberger, J. B. McFadden, Bert Duncan, J. B. Opper man, Colonel William March and W. E. Tyner. The block will be rebuilt at once

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STOCK KILLED.

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FREIGHT CARS WRECKED.

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TRAIN ROBBERS.

A Train on the M., K. & T. Attacked-The

Robbers Kill Ben Tarver and Wound the Mail Clerk and Train Boy. Muscoger, I. T., June 16.—The south bound express on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas was robbed at Verdigris bridge, eight miles north of here, at nine o'clock last night. There were seven robbers, who only got eight dollars out of the safe. The robbers shot the mail clerk in the arm, also the train boy, and one ball fired late the smoker struck Ben Tarver in the the scene of the robbery.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A MAN supposed to be Edward Bowers of Wano, Kan., was recently found by a farmer buried to the armpits in quicksand in the Republican river near Benkel-man, Neb. He was rescreed with difficulty. There was on his person \$1,000 in currency but his mind was entirely gone as a result of his terrible experience.

Joseph Beckman, a tailor forty-five years old, suicided at Horton recently by hanging himself. He had been on a spree and left a letter stating that he loved a widow and wanted to die.

THE Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern road gave the delegates to the International Typographical Union an ex-cursion to Leavenworth and the Soldiers' Home during the recent annual session at

Kansas City. THE body of a woman named Stewart. was recently found in the river at L avenworth. She had been missing about a week. She was not a resident of that city, but was said to have been looking for her

husband who is or was a soldier. Ar the recent meeting of the State Sunday School Association at Abilene the fol-lowing officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. W. Love, Wichita; general secretary, J. A. Bright, Abilene; treasurer, C. H. Lebold, Abilene; recording secretary, Prof. Frank Kiezer, Downs; executive committee, J. W. Redden, J. G. Heskell, T. E. Dewey, H. C. Rash, E. W. Cunningham, J. W. Campbell, L. B. Sweet, W. Rymer, B. F. Watson. A petition was adopted to be sent to Congress to enact a law prohibiting Sunday work in the mail service and other departments of the Government, and also a petition to the Republican National convention to insert in their platform a plank against Sunday work for workingmen and a clear indose ment of prohibition. McPherson was decided upon as the place for the next convention

THE Supreme Court has confirmed the sentence in the case of J. H. Yarborough, who was convicted of the murder of L. D. Collier, son of Dr. Robert Laird Collier, formerly of Kansas City, at Emporia on November 22, 1886.

PATENTS lately issued to Kansas inventors: Thill coupling, F. W. Allen, Chanute; machine for excavating, Charles S. Jones, Yates Center; Combined wire tightener and staple driver and extractor, Flangus G. McHenry and H. Martin, Bloomington; folding step, Alexander H. Nichols, Bronson; harness rack. Emory Phillips and A. N. Edwards, Wichita; hame attachment, Robert F. Russell, Abilene; hamestring, Robert F. Russell, Abilene; grapple, William H. Wiley, Stockton; clawbar, Archibald R. Wygle, King-

Scorr City has been selected as the place in which to build the female coilege of the Episcepal Church for Western Kansas, and a building will be erected this summer and arrangemedts made for opening the school

in the fall. THE Attorney-General has begun mandamus proceedings against the county commissioners of Stevens County to compel them to canvass the vote cast at the recent railroad bond election in that county. Chief Justice Horton, of the Supreme Court, granted an alternative writ ordering the commissioners to meet and canvass the vote on June 22, or show cause why

they should not do so July 5. THE second trial of E. E. Weldon for killing Harrison Tutt, an old colored man, in Wyandotte, November 1, 1887, was concluded in the Wyandotte district court recently, the jury finding a verdict of murder in the second degree. The lowest penalty for the crime is ten years in the penitentiary.

SHELBY's circus and menagerie was re cently wrecked by a wind storm at Odell during the performance. The tent was blown down and fifteen persons injured, the most serious being Arthur Deyo, skull fractured, and a girl named Hoke, hip

THE Governor has issued a proclamation organizing Grant County, with Ulysses as

the county seat. On the 14th Marsh Durbin, employed by the Missouri Pacific road as a wiper, was killed at Wyandotte by being thrown from train, which ran over him. On the same day Austin Nobles, a colored boy, was killed on the Wyandotte & Northwestern road by jumping from a high trestle to escape an approaching train.

Ar Argentine the other night an un known man fell from a Santa Fe train and both his legs were cut off below the knees. He was carried to a house, where he died next day.

THE executive committee of the Service Pension Association of Kansas recently met at Emporia for the purpose of advance ing the interests of the association resolution was adopted admitting all citizens, male and female, to honorary mem bership on payment of membership fee.

THE annual convention of the State Tem-

perance Union, lately in session at Topeka.

adopted a resolution denouncing "the statement that a Prohibitory law can not be en forced, whether it comes from the liquor dealers or their agents, or from the great metropolitan daily newspapers of the country, as either ignorantly or maliciously false, and if made henceforth it must be nade without justification or excuse. After a long debate a resolution was also adopted asking that the National Republican convention adopt an anti-saloon plank. The following officers were elected: President, N. C. McFarland, Topeka; vice-president, John A. Murry, Topeka: secretary, A. H. Limerick, Winfield; treasurer, H. W. Lewis, Wichita. Executive committee, W. B. Slosson, Leavenworth; Asa Thoma on, Howard; Rev. J. D. Hewitt, Wichita; T. F. Tuffts, Aichison; S. B. Bradford, Carbondale; Martin Mohler, Downs; Rev. A. S. Embree, Manhattan; S. O. Thacher

A LATE fire at Baxter Springs destroyed fifteen buildings, all occupied as business houses. Mostly covered by insurance.

A CHARTER was recently filed with the Secretary of State for the Pratt, Salt Piains & Rio Grande Railroad Company. Route, from Pratt to El Paso, Tex., through Pratt, Barber, Comanche, Clark, Meade and Seward Counties; estimated length, 600 miles; capital, \$6,000,000.

THE other morning Frank Loveland, eighteen years of age, was found dead in his bed at Grantville. He worked hard all neck, causing instact death. Officers here day on the day before and complained of are loading their horses on the cars to go to pain in his heart before going to bed.

BERLIN AGAIN MOURNS.

Death of Emperor Frederick After a Brief Reign.

BERLIN, June 15 .- Emperor Frederick III. died at eleven o'clock this morning.

A bulletin issued an hour before the Emperor died said that he had been lying for some time in a light slumber, broken by wakeful intervals during which he showed distinct signs of consciousness. He gaves no indication of suffering pain. Bis-pulse

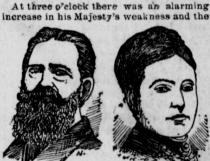
and breathing were very weak. There had been no material change in his condition during the night. The Empress did not leave the castle; and at four o'clock resumed her watch at

the bed side of the Emperor.
All the members of the royal family and the Ministers were present in the death chamber at the Friedrichskron Palace at

A Ministerial Council was held just be-fore the Emperor died. Prince Bismarck, who presided at the Council was mach

agitated. During the first part of the night the condition of the Emperor was comparatively good. At midnight he sat for half an hour

in an arm chair and took some nourishment.



Empress Victoria Emperor Frederick. relatives who had left the palace were

telegraphed to return. At four o'clock this morning he became restless, and soon after the whole family assembled in a room adjacent to the one in which the Emperor lay. At ten o'clock this forencon access to the palace was

stopped.

He died without a struggle. He was surrounded by all the members of his family. Count von Stolberg Werdigrode, Court Chamberlain, was the only Minister present at that hour. Chaplains Persius and

Rogge were also in attendance.

The Emperor lost all power of speech yesterday. He wrote his thoughts and last wishes on little square paper tablets.
On one slip he wrote: "I feet Dr. Mackenzie has done all that human science, watchfulness and skill could do to prolong my

life. I thank him." On another he wrote: "I have tried my best to do my duty to my God and my country. I feel the end is now near. God's

will be done." The room in which the Emperor died is not ten yards from the one in which he was born. It is of medium size, and on the walls portraits of Emperor William and all of Emperor Fredericks's children and half a dozen engravings of Frederick the Great. The Emperor occupied a plain English brass bedstead, at the foot of which, on an easel, is the portrait of the Empress, by

pressed at the death of the Emperor of Germany, who was very popular in this city. Flags are flying at half mast and the blinds of many houses are lowered. Numerous messages of condolence have been sent to the Prussian royal family. Immediately upon receipt of the intelli gence of the Emperor's death, Queen Vic-toria telegraphed a message of sympathy

LONDON, June 15 .- Much sorrow is ex-

and sorrow to Empress Victoria. The flags on the American and other legations are at half mast. The bells of Westminister Abbey were tolled this afternoon. The blinds are drawn at the

German Embassy.

A dispatch from Rome says: Signor Crispi, the Prime Minister, announced the death of Emperor Frederick in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. He made pathetic allusion to the dead ruler. By unanimous vote the Chamber adjourned until Monday out of respect for the late monarch. At Vienna an order has been issued clos-

ing the royal theater on account of the

death of Emperor Frederick.

Other dispatches from European capitals express universal sorrow at the death of the Emperor and sympatny with his widow. BIOGRAPHICAL Emperor Frederick was born October 18, 1831. His education was thorough and he entered the army grounded in the knowledge taught by the colleges. When he was

thirty-two years old he entered the German-Danish war, and in subordinate positions manifested the qualities that mark the true soldier-judgment, courage and obedience. Three years later, in 1866, he took part in the Austrian war. Here he was given command of the Second Army. This made him the chief commander of this war. He distinguished himself, by the rapid movement of his forces and for stragetical skill. On the field of battle he earned the

German order of merit for bravery and When the Franco-Prussian war came Frederick was given command of the Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh North German corps and all the troops of the South German States. He was at Weisenburg, Worth, and in all the leading engagements until the close of the war. How gallantly he bore himself in this war is known to all readers of contemporary history. He was beloved by all the German army. Whether in war or resting in well-earned peace, he never forgot that

he must be a gentleman. The last few months of the Emperor's life. are familiar to all. On the death of King William he came to the throne under the title of Emperor Frederick III. At the time of his accession he was ill of the dia. raied more in name than in fact. But he gave Germany the hope of a liberal ru er. The throat trouble which was developed last year never abated, except temporarily, and continued to baffle the most skillful

physicians of Europe.
Frederick William was married in 1858 to Victoria, daughter of Victoria, Queen of

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CITONWOOD FALLS . KANSAL

"HE GETS DHERE SHUST DER

SAME ! Old Æsop wrote a fable, vonce,

Aboudt a boastful hare. Who say: "Vhen dhere vas racing, You can always find me dhere;" Und how a tortoise raced mithim
Und stopped hees leedle game,
Und say: "Eef I don'd been so shpry
I gets dhere shust der same!"

Dot vas der cases eferyvhere, In bolidies und trade; By bersbiration off der brow Vas how soocksess vas made A man, somedime, may "shdrike id rich," Und get renown und fame;

Budt dot bersbiration feller, too, He gets dhere shust der same Der girl dot makes good beeskits, Und can vash und iron dings,

Maybe don'd be so lofely
As dot girl mit dimondt rings;
Budt vhen a wife vas vanted, Who vas it dot's to blame, Eef dot girl midout her shewels Should get dhere shust der same?

Der man dot leafes hees beesnis

Und hangs roundt "bucket shops," To make ten dollars oudt off von, Vhen grain und oil shtock drops May go away from dhere, somedime, Mooch boorer as he came; "Der mills of God grind shlowly"— Budt dhey gets dhere shust der same!

Dhen nefer mindt dhose mushroom schan Dot shbring up in a day, Dhose repudations dhey vas made By vork, und not by blay; Shust poot your shoulder to der vheel Eef you vould vin a name— Und eef der Vite House vants you— You'll get dhere shust der same! —Yawcob Strauss, in Detroit Free Press.

GENESIS OF A GEM.

xow Bibliographical Treasures Are Manufactured to Order.

One day, some twelve months ago, a book lay among a lot of others on a shop, much haunted by bibliomaniaes. It was an old book, not particularly rare, and not in particularly good conbook-funter would have looked thrice of works dear to the hearts of the collecting cranks, because they can be filled up with gallant cuts, and given excuse of bibliography. The book-songs common in the low concert halls seller, coming in, found it where it of Paris. had been carelessly thrown.

"Ah!" he said, "a 'Pucelle!' Where did this come from, Joseph?"

"I gave that drunken newspaper man a quarter for it," replied his clerk. He wanted to get his breakfast, and had forgotten his pocket-book." "He hadn't forgotten to bring his book, though," remarked the bookseller, grinning. "Queer memories some les, with summer. What is it now?"

people bave, eh, Joseph?" Joseph assented, and his employer,

A few evenings later the bookseller on the only stool. was making up his accounts for the one in his shop, when an old man entered. He was evidently a gentleman, and was also very decrepit and very shabby, and he carried a little portfolio under his lean and threadbare arm. In a hesitating and diffident the book-binder, sourly. voice that was full of shame at having to deal with a sord d subject, and full seller. "Are you busy?" of anxiety as well, he said:

"I have some prints I would like to be?" sell, sir."

"Not buying prints just now," said the bookseller without looking up, but view of his visitor from under his slink- some prints upon his knee. ing eyelids. "Don't you want to buy

some?" The old man sighed so dolefully that binding by Tout." any one but a dealer in rare books compassion for him.

"Alas!" he said, "the time is past for me to buy."

The bookseller slapped his accountbook shut, and began to scribble out a a hundred-franc binding.' eheck for himself, for he had a Delmonico dinner on hand with a possible the bookseller. customer from Chicago, who was buying a library, as he might have bought carpets, by measure. The old man still lingered, standing helplessly and wearily, looking at nothing with feeble | holding the package out to him. eyes, in which hope and ambition alfke were dead.

"You might look at them, sir," he at last began, appealingly. replied the bookseller. "No use,"

"Not the least use in the world." Nevertheless, he did approach his ribbons of the portfolio apart, he tumbled over its contents once. His eyes flashed, but he flung the portfolio shut, and pushed it toward its owner, with

an injured air. "They are very rare," said the old man, "and in good condition. I thought | an honest man." I might, perhaps, get a little money on

them. "How much?" demanded the bookseller, fiercely, it being his habit always to bully a seller and to placate a buyer. "A fortune, I suppose.

"Oh, no, sir, not quite that." "Then you're very different from the rest of the world. They seem to think vant of the house. The bookseller any trash they may have is worth its

weight in diamonds. The old man made a deprecatory motion with his hands.

dignity, "I hoped to get a little money elaborate coat-of-grms in brass. that I need for these prints, which cost me a great deal."

seller. "How much? Give it a figure.

"Ten dollars?" said the old man, in-

quiringiy. The bookseller laughed.

9

I might give a dollar or two for them, if you really need the money. But 1

don't want them, anyhow." over his eyes, and asked, in a trembling

"No more than that, sir?"

"Not a cent," replied the bookseller, commencing to turn out the lights.

His visitor took up the por: folio and laid it down again. He shook as with paperthe palsy. The bookseller noted him out of the corner of his eye, and jingled some silver in his pocket.

"Well," said the old man, "I must have some money, and-

The bookseller tossed the portfolio They jingled in the tremulous old hand like castanets as the visitor went out, a dishonorable thing.

The door had scarcely closed behind him, when the bookseller pounced on the portfolio like a tiger on its prey.

"Egad!" he cried, "what luck! A 'Pucelle' for a quarter, and the plates to illustrate it for---

He packed the prints carefully back in their portfolio, wrapped the portfolio in paper, and before he began his dinner at Delmonico's had the cashier lock the package in the safe, to make sure nothing should happen to it during the progress of the feast.

With the recurrence of spring embroidered with the usual New York accessories of snow storms and May mornings, the bookseller started on his "annual trip to Europe," as his circulars put it. At the bottom of his trunk, trebly wrapped in paper and oiled silk, were a book and some prints done up in one package. On this package, which had originally cost the owner two dollars and twenty-five cents, there was an insurance of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Deep in the slums of Belleville, a haggard, unkempt man workel in a book-seller's counter in a New York dirty little room, with a dirty bed in one corner, at a bookbinder's bench. There were tools of the bookbinder's trade on a rickety table. There was duion. No one but a professional also an absinthe bott e and a tumbler half full of a green-gray compound at it; still, it belonged among that class | that bore a strange resemblance to the complexion of the man himself, or which his complexion strangely resembled. As he worked, the man sang, a general air of wickedness under the in a croaking voice, one of those foul

> "Sacred name of a blue hog!" said the bookbinder, breaking off in his chant. "Why don't you come in, idiot?"

The door opened, and the person who had knocked entered. The bookbinder looked at him, and growled: "Well, you are back, as usual, eh? You come, like the cholera at Marseil-

His visitor was the New York bookseller, and he had a package under his after reproving him for not having got arm. He looked calmly around him, the book for a dime, took it away with with the expression of a man not quite a stranger to the place, and sat down

"So you haven't drunk yourself razy yet," he remarked, pleasantly. "Upon my soul, Lurat, you must be made of gutta-percha.'

"Have you come all the way from New York to tell me that?" demanded "No such fool," replied the book-

"Am I not always, when I choose to

"True enough. Well, do you choose to be a little busier?"

The bookseller had untied his packnevertheless getting a comprehensive age, and now spread out a book and

> "Here is a book," said he, "that would be really fine in a fifty-franc The book-binder, who had laid by his

might have experienced a touch of work, took the prints and the volumes up, and examined them with a professional interest even his sottishness could not overcome.

"It would look better,', said he, "in "Seventy-five, you mean," corrected

"No; I mean a hundred."

"I think you mean eighty."

"I will mean a hundred and fifty next time," replied the book-binder, The bookseller motioned him to keep it, and got up.

"Do your best with it, Lurat," he said, "and when shall I come for it?" Lurat named a date and the bookseller departed. The book-binder watched him out with a scornful flash visitor, and jerking the carefully tied in his alcohol-reddened eye, and muttered to his back, vanishing down the

unc!ean stairs: "What a swindler! I wonder if there are any people in America but swindlers and fools. And it is for such scum that I am a rascal, who might be

He drowned the reflection with a gulp of absinthe, and set to work nurs-

ing another tumbler full. Ten days later, the bookseller was writing letters in his room in the

Hotel des Deux Mondes, when a fat man, with a flat, solid-looking package greeted him with a curt nod, motioned the servant out, and bade his caller open the package. It contained a box of polished wood, with brass mount-"In my case," he said, with a certain ings, and in the center of the lid an

"You are sure the arms are correct?" asked the bookseller, pushing the satin "Tut, tut!" interrupted the book- lining with his forefinger, and working the hinges to test them.

The fat man pulled a little book from his pocket, turned a few leaves, and pointed to an engraving entitled "Arms eggs and powdered alum made into of Baron Rothschild, amateur and col-plaster is said to be almost a specific.

"Why not a hundred?" he replied. lector." The bookseller glanced at the slip of paper inclosed in the box, and counted out some small silver and a gold piece on the table. The old man passed a shaking hand The fat man counted the money carefully for himself, made his ad eux and departed. The bookseller took from the drawer of the table a book wrapped in a silk handkerchief, deposited it in the box, and wrapped the box itself up in the handkerchief, and afterward in

"There," he said, with a satisfied air, to his reflection in the mirror. Now when that fellow brings the certificate we shall be O. K."

Eleven months had passed since the poor Bohemian had sold his "Pucelle" contempuously to a corner of the coun- to get him a morning cacktail, when ter, and handed him two silverdollars. the New York press ar nounced the sale at Levite & Co.'s of the celebrated Drybunkio collection. No one had heard with bent head, like one who had done of the Drybunkio collection before, among all the biblographers, bibliomaniaes, bibliophiles, bibliocranks, and the rest interested in matters bibliographical in New York. But it was certainly a big lot of books, enumerated in a fat catalogue stuffed with the trite quotations and bad English common to book-auction catalogues in the metropolis. And the catalogue conveyed the information that the Baron Drybunkio had been a famous European collector, who was recently deceased, and whose superb library was to be disposed of for the benefit of his estate. The collection, the catalogue assured you, had been sent to America because the departed Baron Drybunkio had so commanded in his will; the baron being convinced that there was more liberality and appreciation of such a collection as his to be found in America than elsewhere. Among the important objects for sale, in the Drybunkio collection, was this

i em: "999-PUCELLE D'ORLEANS, LA.-Magnificent copy of the first edition, extra-illustrated with the celebrated original plates, in three states viz., artist proof, proof before letters, and let tered proof, in a matchless binding of green levant, hand-tooled from a special design, by Tout. A unique copy, from the collection of the world-famous amateur and collector, Baron Rothschild. This copy was one of the books contained in the Voltaire Library at Ferney, and is guaranteed by a written attestation from M. Paul Lacroix, 'Bibliophile Jacob.' The volume inclosed in a special case, bearing the Rothschild arms, in perfect condition, and a

The Drybunkio sale came off. The usual flock of book-buyers and booksellers, of lambs and wolves gathered, for the auction had been well-advertised and generously puffed by the papers. The book-seller was there with the rest, and among the prizes he carried away was the "Pucelle," casket and all. I do not recall the price he paid for it, but it was a very moderate one. Indeed, the older hands at bookbuying did not scruple to hint that it and his other purchases were of the nature of gammon, and concerned only books belonging to himself and on whose sale a price limit had been set. Old Blakkelettyr, who spends all his life at book-auctions, and is an encyclopedia of book-auction lore, was superabundantly eloquent over the mat-

"You wait," said he, "and see if he does'nt begin to work it off on somepody as the gem of the sale.

"But why should he put it in the sale already?" demanded little Faddler, whose latest rage is book-collecting and who is purchasing experience at liberal prices.

"Why!" snorted Blakkelettyr, "why do they send California wine on a voyage across the herring-pond?"

"To give it flavor, I suppose," said Faddler. "Yes," grunted Blakkelettyr, "in

the mouths of fools, and to make people believe that it is what it isn't. Sure enough, it was not a fortnight precious volume in its owner's shopwindow, with a large label announcing that it had been the gem of the Drybunkio sale, where the book-seller had purchased it from Baron Rothschild's collection. There was a gaping crowd staring at this treasure all day long, or what is nearer the point, staring at the to pick up a French novel or two for Sunday reading, the book-seller had a large and imposing-looking man in a corner talking to him, and the gem of

the Drybunkio sale between them. "A treasure, sir," said the bookseller; "quite unique, I assure you. How it got out of Baron Rothschild's

hands I can not understand." Here followed whispers, from which I could pick out odd patches like "dishonest valet," "probably stolen," and the like.

"A thousand dollars, you said," remarked the customer. "Twelve hundred, sir," replied the bookseller, mildly, but firmly.

"Oh, come, now, a thousand is quite enough. "Well, say eleven hundred, sir,

though it leaves me very little mar-Then came more whispers and the imposing person went away. The "Pucelle" was tied up before I left.

and started on its way up town by the shop-boy. "By the way," remarked the bookseller, with a great pretense of confidence in me, as an old and honored patron, 'you might be interested to know that I have just sold the gem of the Drybunkio sale to Mr. Snoblet

tor. It's curious how such a priceless gem could get into a sale in America, isn't it?" I told him I found it very curious in-

deed .- Alfred Trumble, in Argonaut

Rowe, the wealthy amateur and collec-

-For sprained ankle the white of eggs and powdered alum made into a

CRUSHED BY BOSTON. Sad Fate of a St. Louis Youth Who Didn't

Know Beans. "Mr. Cahokia," said the young lady from Boston, softly, as she drew her skirts carefully away from the sides of the boat and gazed with a dreamy, Emersonian air at the stalwart youth who was handling the oars, 'have you never felt that aching void, that irrepressible longing, that imperious inward cry that will not be silenced when the soul realizes its own isolation and knows that somewhere in the trackless depths of space its kindred soul is flying on restless wing, mayhap at a remote distance, peradventure almost

within its grasp?' "Why-of course, Miss Howjames," replied the St. Louis young man, rather vaguely, as he changed the course of the boat to relieve his eyes from the sun's dazzling glare reflected from the spectacles in front of him, and noted with some uneasiness that he was several hundred vards from shore and a mile from any other boat, "I have sometimes felt, as you say, that sort of-er-goneness-er-in the early spring, you know-nothing but ham and eggs, you know, at the restau-"

"O. Mr. Cahokia!" broke forth the young lady, impulsively, "I am sure you have often wished, with the poet, for some little isle with wings, and that you and your soul's mate within its fairy bowers were wafted off to seas unknown, where not a pulse should beat but ours, and we might live, love

-but what am I saying!' "I think," said Mr. Cahokia, looking despairingly up and down the s ream and wiping his brow nervously with his handkerchief, "you were saying something about islands and seas. When it comes to geography, Miss Howjames, I don't know beans-

"You don't know what, Mr. Cahokia?" "Beans."

"Do you dislike beans, sir?"

"Can't go 'em at all, Miss Howames? "Mr. Cahokia," said the Boston young lady, with chilling haughtiness, "I think we will go ashore, if you please." - Chicago Tribune.

THE PLACE FOR BOYS.

Bob Burdette Says a Word or Two About

the Chronic Censor. Going out for a little recreation, my son? Well, that's right. I like to see you enjoy yourself. I was just talking with your old Uncle George about boys. "I don't know but one place for boys," said your Uncle George, "and that is work. Put 'em to work and keep 'em at it, for idleness is the parent of all vice. Don't map out any particular trade or calling, but just keep 'em at work and it'll map out itself. Keep 'em at work, and a habit of work will grow on 'em. That's the way I was brought up." Thus wisely speaks your o'd-fa-hioned UncleGeorge. Now, before you hurry on to the baseball grounds I want to say a word about your Uncle George. I knew him when was a boy. He was a young man then, and the laziest white man, I think, in the State of America. His moved about in them enough to wear and buy it back if it belonged to him them out. He could sit longer on a store-box, his hat pulled over his eyes, blinking at the sun, than any man I ever saw. He didn't waste his time talking politics, because he was too lazy to talk much. He lived with your grandmother, and she used to say that the sun stood still every time it saw George go to the wood pile and pick up the axe. If he did any work at all in his life it was long before your grandmother knew him, for she often said that your Uncle George was born that way and she couldn't whip it out after the sale when I came upon the of him. Now, I have frequently noticed keeping you here and you'll miss your train. I just wanted to tell you this, because your Uncle George has gone to see the base-ball game, and I know he will see you there, and I don't want labor myself, and I don't know of any harder work than trying to understand a modern game of base-ball and the umpire's decisions. Come along. -Burdette, in Chicago Journal.

NEXT DOOR TO IT.

A Colored Gentleman Gives a New Definition of Incendiarism

"Well, what is it?" queried the sergeant as a colored man stood before him, hat in hand, yesterday.

"I wants a pusson 'rested, sah.' "Who is it?" "An incendiary, sah."

"An incendiary, eh. Did he set your house afire?" "No, sah."

"Some one else's house or barn?" No. sah. He libs next doah, an' be-

ful to the growing crop. kase I stopped de fam'ly from gittin' water at our penstock he's down on He gets out in de yard an' calls me. me a hog, an' dares me ober de fence, an' he's tole lots of folks dat he means to do me up. "But he's no incendiary."

"Why?"

"An incendiary is a person who sets fire to a building. This is a case of threats.

"Ar' it? Well, it's next doah to bein' an incendiary, an' I want de law to step in an' stop it. If it doan' do it I manure to mix it with some 'slow sort, shant reconcile de consequences!" "How?"

"How? Why, if he keeps on I shall fence some day an' percolate dat pus-

SMUT IN WHEAT.

Remedies Recommended by Professor Fletcher as Thoroughly Reliable.

All farmers know the loss that is oceasionally caused by the prevalence of smut in wheat fields. Various remedies are in use with more or less success to prevent or remove this disease. The same trouble is met with to a greater or less extent all over the country. In Canada a series of experiments have been made at the exerimental farm under the direction of Prof. James Fletcher, with the result a pound of fruit. Let the sugar simthat some authoritative statements, based upon careful tests, are now given to the public. The condition in which the smut passes the winter is in the shape of the minute black spores produced in the ears of the wheat. These spores either adhere to the ripe grain of adjacent wheat plants or, falling to the ground, remain there, in an undeveloped condition, until the young wheat plant has attained the proper growth for them to begin their attack. By a proper system of rotation of crops, them in the growth and development wheat would not be grown again on of all forms of plant-life. Next to the the same land for about four or five warm, paternal affection, she deems years, or more, and by this time it is the influence of flowers and fruits as probable that most of the spores from the most potent agencies in making a the smut upon the previous wheat crop | pleasant home. would have perished.

To successfully prevent smut appearing in the field, the spores of the disease must be removed before the seed is planted, and this can only be done by washing or steeping the seed wheat tin vessel, set on the stove, and alin some solution which is fatal to the lowed to simmer until thoroughly disease. A number of remedies are melted; then there shou'd be stirred in given, but Prof. Fletcher recommends three, after thorough trial, as being reliable. First comes sulphate of copper, | cool, it should be made into balls. which is easily obtainable and chear. A pound of blue-stone dissolved in five quarts of boiling water is sufficient to treat four bushels of wheat, the grain being allowed to soak for ten minutes or thereabouts. Another method claimed to have been successfully practiced is to dissolve a pound of the material in a pailful of hot water, which is then sprinkled over ten bushels of wheat in a wagon box, another person vigorously stirring up the grain mean-

This, however, is in direct contradiction to the experience of the New York Experimental Station, where it was proved that oats soaked nearly eighteen hours in a solution of blue-stone still preserved a small amount of smut. It required forty hours of soaking to kill all the germs of the fungus.

Another remedy used frequently is to soak the grain for ten or fifteen minutes in brine of the strength generally used in pickling pork. After the brine is drained off, lime should be sprinkled

over the wheat before it is sowed. Yet another method is to work the wheat water with a mixture of alkaline lye. A lye suitable for this purpose may be made by adding to three or four gallons of boiling water, in any suitable vessel, one gallon of hardwood ashes, and stirring frequently until the alkaline properties of the ashes are extracted; or an alkaline solution of sufficient strength may be made by dissolving two pounds of ordinary washing soda in a pailful of

water. The most common practice in California is to make a moderately strong solution of blue-stone and then soak the grain in this over night. It may be that less time would be perfectly satisfactory, but this has been found most convenient here and is generally followed. - San Francisco Chronicle.

APPLYING MANURE.

Some of the Modes Recommended by Ex-

perienced Agriculturists. It is not an easy matter to lay down general rules with regard to the application of manures that will be wise in that men who talk that way-but I am all cases. Opinions differ somewhat as to the economy of spreading farm-yard manure upon the surfaces of fields. or lawns in late autumn or early winter. Circumstances alter cases here as elsewhere. It seems, however, reasonyou to feel discouraged when he tells you able to maintain that winter top-dresshow hard he had to work when he was ing should be restricted to level fields. placard. When I went in yesterday a boy. Well, yes; I don't mind if I do for both rain and snow must sweep go along with you. I'm pretty fond of manure from frozen hillsides before its constituents have had any fair chance to soak into the earth.

There are advocates, both at home and abroad, for the practice of carting out fresh manure from the barn-yard as fast as it is made and spreading it directly on the fields. The chief gain in such practice is doubtless the saving force. of labor.

The spreading of short manure upon grass in the spring, or in the autumn even, is no doubt commendable in many instances, as a means of maintaining the same. A chief objection to the system of surface-spreading, which applies especially to light beachy soils, is that the non-soluble portions of the manure, as they lie on the ground, are likely to dry out to a peat-

like substance that is not specially use-

However manure may be applied, it of importance to secure its equitable distribution in the soil. In a general way, it may be said that horse droppings, and manure from sheep pens should be applied by preference to cold, clayey loams, or to moist soils rich in humus. These hot manures tend to warm and enliven the land. On the other hand, the slowly fermenting cow manure is preferred for warm, light is this: When the stomach is full, soils. On light, sandy soils it will be found a good plan when using horse as cow or swine manure. -N. Y. World.

-The largest tree in Ohio is near designate myself to elevate ober dat | Clyde, Seneca County. It was planted by Olive, Comstock in 1853, and now son wid a club until morality sots in! | measures twelve feet seven inches Ize a worm, sah, an' orter about so long in circumference and covers a space of drink dirty water; it is most objection de worm turns!' - Detroit Fice tress | ground seventy feet in diameter.

HOME AND FARM.

-In cooking spinach and other greens, use only water enough to keep them from burning; in fact, they should be cooked slowly in their own juices.

-A good disinfectant is made by dissolving halr a drachm of nitrate of lead in a pint of boiling water, then dissolve two drachms of common salt in eight or ten quarts of water.

-Strawberry Preserves: Allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to mer twenty minutes, adding, perhaps, a tablespoonful of water to start it; then add the strawberries; let them come to a boil; cover and move back to steam five minutes. Pat them in glass jars while still scalding hot, and seal them hermetically.

-A mother once said she wanted to make her boys feel that home was the pleasantest place on earth, and she took care to interest her sons early in fruits and flowers, and instructed

-A good soap for whitening and smoothing the hands may be made of all the odds and ends of toilet soap accumulated in the different rooms of the house. They should be put in a it enough finely-powdered pumice stone to give it a grayish color. When

-Salmon Croquettes: Boil half a pint of milk, thicken with a tablespoonful of flour, and let it become cold. Mince a pound can of salmon or one pound of fresh salmon. When very fine add a saltspoonful of white pepper. Moisten the minced salmon with the boiled milk, work to a paste, and add bread crumbs if too thin. When wanted, shape into cakes, rolls or cones, dip in egg and crumbs, and

fry in hot fat. -Callars should be kept continuously clean, pure, and with healthy air, and not be ; llowed to become dirty, to be cleaned at stated times. The housekeeper should therefore watch daily to prezent any foreign or impure matter from getting posses. sion, the daily labor of which would be small; but a month's accumula-

tion would be large. -Fritters furnish one of the choicest ways to cook parsnips. After, scraping and cutting them, if they are large, boil until tender in salted boiling water; then mash them and add, for four or five parsaips, a large teaspoonful of flour, an egg or two well beaten, and salt and pepper. Mold into small cakes about three-fourths of an inch thick, and fry in a little butter to a pale brown, turning them

to color both sides. Serve very hot. -Pabble gravel, consisting of small stones and sand, is the best material for roads. The stones furnish the best wearing material, and the sand packs closely around them, holding them in place. This makes a hard, dry surface the year round, and this material can be put on the roads late in the fall and the fall rains pack it. If put on in dry weather, it will not pack; it has first to be wet up; then it sets like cement by travel. It should be put on from eight to twelve inches thick, rounding a little in the center, making it wide enough for two teams to pass. - Rural New Yorker.

STABLE MANAGEMENT.

How to Care for Horses During the Working Season

Pure air is as essential to the blood as sound food is to the sustenance of the body. Consumed air is vitiated air; the volume of oxygen is reduced; carbonic acid is in excess. The stable is full of organic impurities, given off by the skin and the lungs. Ventilation is found in all well-regulated stables, and draughts are unknown,

or ought to be.

Good grooming is demanded under stable management, and in fast work. The brush, as a rule, should follow the direction of the hair, except when dirt and sweat are caked onto the coat; then you require to go against the lie of the coat -- the set of the coat. Good grooming shortens the coat, gives a gloss and develops physical

Horses fed largely on other foods demand less hay, but hay is useful in distending the stamach and thus assisting digestion. From six to fourteen pounds daily; the average use is ten pounds in many stables, To maintain hunting and racing condition old hay is essential.

Clover, vetches and trifolium are faxative and cooling, and excelent for the invalid horse or the youngster. They should be given sparingly at the early part of the season. Green forage should never be given to horses in fast work, except on Saturday nights.

The horse may be trusted to gauge his thirst except on occasions of extreme exertion. That horses are the better for being watered before being fed is an admitted fact with all veterinary surgeons. Colic and gripes are thus avoided. The explanation given water passing rapidly through the stomach, on the way is very apt to carry with it into the small intestines undigested corn, and this produces local irritation. There is less danger in watering a horse actively warm than when the system is somewhat lowered. Soft water is better for all stock, and on no account let horses able. - St. Louis Republic

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

APPRONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

BOY-LIKE.

From early dawn he roamed about With glance inquisitorial, And in the house, likewise without, He left some sad memorial.

No one could tell, from those mild eyes, What his remote intention was; He loved to waylay and surprise, And startling his invention was

A violin, he broke, in fun. And afterward its brother fluta; To see what made the tune in one. And also made the other toot.

The saw-dust in a dolly packed For him a wild attraction had;

A watch he could not leave intact— From this great satisfaction had.

He dug, to see how grasses grew.

A bycicle he took apart; Folks locked up all their books—they kne He loved to take a book apart. A drum had wondrous charms for him To see just where the noise came out; With him around, the chance was slim

But as he prowled about one day, With hungry curiosity, And near the cradle chanced to stray, He shook it with velocity.

That unbroke, any toys came out.

Packed off to bed, ere he could sup His lips a gentle sigh came from; Be ause he stirred the baby up
To find out where the cry came from!

- George Cooper, in N. Y. Independent.

FUN AT WEDDINGS.

Matrimonial Anecdotes Related by Clergymen.

The Wrong Paper-The Handsome Mother and the More Beautiful Daughter -A Secret Wedding.

When a group of clergymen get together and warm up a little over a cup of coffee, they often become very openhearted, and not a few of their confessions are regarding happenings at the marriage altar. Weddings are so fully subjected to the most minute details of law that a blunder is easily made, and is as conspicuous as a big ink-spot on a sheet of white paper. Thus, also, church services are sensitive to all touches of incongruity, and events which, in a car or hotel office, would create no laughter, would convulse a church audience. Should a man, while taking off his overcoat at home or in his office, slip off his undercoat also, no harm would seem done the world. but when a gentleman actually did this a few years ago in one of our fashionable churches the whole assemblage either laughed or blushed in a most decided and instantaneous man-

Wit, humor, the ridiculous, are made up largely of the totally unexpected. Wedding ceremonies are not of a nature to permit any element of the unexpected. When recently a couple of really accomplished and fine-looking young people came to a clergyman's house to be married, the groom in a graceful and happy manner handed the preacher a large envelope which was assumed to contain the county license, The happ, pair then took their posi-tions and waited for the ceremony to begin. By a kind of accident the clerenvelope and while about to repeat the words: "Dearly beloved friends, we have met together in the sight of God and in the presence of these witnesses." he saw that the license was only a party-wall contract between other persons than those two on the floor. So the ceremony ended before it began, the clergyman stating that although he hoped one wall would always contain the two dear young people, yet he would rather have the other form of document. All of the little group stowed themselves away in the carriage, drove to the groom's room, found the right document upon a table covered over with papers, and there in that room the wedding took place.

One Sunday afternoon three persons came to the parson's-a mother, aged about forty; a beautiful daughter, aged about eighteen, and a fine-looking man of about twenty-five or twenty-six. The clergyman's family came one by one into the parlor, and the three domestics crept up into the hall to see what gave promise of being a beautiful wedding. The clergyman said in a happy tone: "You may take your place there by the sofa and we will have the wedding." And then and there came a silent scattering of the young spectators and of the domestics. for the groom and the mother stepped forward and took the solemn vows! The parson was so amazed he could dare suggest that the parties had become exchanged in the buggy. The knot had to be tied, but when the amen was said there was no one to congrat-ulate the happy pair, for the clergyman's wife had gone off to silence her giggling daughters, while the servan's had gone to their work, Bidgie saying she would rather peel potatoes than at-tend a wedding like that. The slighted daughter had been away at school, the groom had seldom seen her, and the mother was rather a handsome and stately personage; but good looking as the madam was, it was a Horatian case of a daughter more beautiful than her beautiful mother-"O matra pulchra, filia-pulchrior."

The laugh is sometimes against the clergyman in these matrimonial experiences. A city pastor confessed to two sad blunders on his part. Very often at twilight, when it was too late for a tramp to be asked to work, the doorject humility. Just as often would this English, Dutch and Portuguese langood doctor find at the door some man | guages.

who had often gone to the doctor's church but who had now reached the depth of misery and must ask for ten cents for a night's lodging. One even-ing the good pastor was less patient than usual, and when there came in the gloaming the same old meek tinkle of the spring bell, the man of peace went to the door with a firm step, which savored more of war than peace. When the opened door revealed a rather bashful and muttering man, the clerlot of miserable nuisances, I have no money for such vagabonds." To this volley came the amazing words: "Why, Doctor, I came to get you to marry me - next week, but I have no further use for you." Explanations were in vain, the couple found a cler-

gyman who had not offended the groom. The same preacher said that while confessing his sins he might as well pour out one more little tale. A finelooking, oldish couple were ushered into his study-room by the second girl. The good-looking people seemed bashful. Both wore gloves. The man had a silk umbrella, and was about sixty years old; the woman looked ten years younger, and wore a bright, cheerful costume. The pastor had always prided himself on his power to read faces, and so after the visitors had sat in a modest silence for a few minutes he came to their rescue and broke the ice for them with these words: "I suppose you have come to get married." The callers were nearly knocked down with surprise. At last the man said: "Well, not exactly; we have been husband and wife for twenty-five years, and came to call on the wife of our pastor and on you, if you will accept a call." Just then the wife came in and introduced two of her dear church friends to her rash, theological husband. Ever since that event this preacher has been less of a mind-reader than he was formerly.

An inc'dent not a little curious lies in the Chicago matrimonial history of three or four years ago. A young lawer and editor and county clerk combined in one person was most deeply smitten by a Cook County girl of charms worthy of a man's insanity. The distant lover had a rival who lived nearer the accomplished prize, and the girl's heart often halted between two opinions. In the last of September the outside editor, lawyer, etc., came into the city, and while he and his angelic companion were listening to the band and the fountain he persuaded the girl to take a carriage, procure a license, go to the parson's and be married. At the clergyman's house both told their story, that both desired to have all anxieties settled, that they wanted the marriage suppressed, that about Christmas they would have a regular home wedding. So the ceremony took place. A certifi-cate was given to each. The bride, aged twenty-two, took her husband to the train and he went off in high spirits. The bride went home without having lost more than an hour in the excursion. The local rival called upon the girl quite faithfully, but in the Christmas week there came a good, happy home wedding, only three persons knowing that there had been in autumn a marriage of the same pair of

loving mortals. Thus have the clergymen who have been in the world a good while quite a fund of matrimonial anecdote which they will retail at request if the coffee is good, the company small and the duties of the day not too heavy and depressing. Each old pastor could write columns were he to open up that particular box of memory, for marriage is a department in human life in which many small matters make a large show, and a department in which self-possession and naturalness are not commonly present in adequate quantity. -Prof. David Swing, in Chicago Journul.

PRIMITIVE WHISTLES.

The Varieties Most in Use Among Small Boys and Savages.

The primary idea of a whistle lies in making a column of air vibrate, in whatever condition. As there is no lack of means or methods for doing this, the infinite diversity of the forms of the apparatus for producing the vibrations and the resultant sounds is a matter of course. The most general form is the human whistle, which one can make sound-after a fashionwithout much preliminary training; but many musicians have made themselves masters of its intonations to such a degree that, instead of the usual inharmonious and unmethodical discords, they can render with it the most difficult passages of elaborate musical notes. I shall not dwell upon the means that may be employed to make with difficulty proceed. He did not the sounds sharper and to modulate their tones. Every one knows what effects are produced by inserting the fore and second fingers so as to turn the tongue slightly back as the column of air passes over it, or by sending the blast over the outside of the bent fin-

If we seek other primitive whistles, we have them in the hollow-barreled key, the terror of authors and comedians; the famous willow whistles, cut when the twig is most sappy; the green dandelion stem, split along its length; the nut-shell between the fingers; the cherry-stone, which school-boys grind down so patiently on the soles of their shoes and bore with a hole; the buckthorn, and all other things which we day. youth, with which to split the ears of our parents and teachers .- M. L. Gutode, in Popular Science Monthly.

-A parrot that was valued at \$300 bell would ring gently, as though died in Poughkeepsie, recently. It touched by the fingers of the most abcould sing, talk and swear in the

BEFORE THE CAMERA.

some Customers Try the Patience of the Photographers.

"It would amuse you to see the absurd actions of people who come here to have their pictures taken," said a Bowery photographer the other "That is, it would for a year or day. two. You might get a little wearied house presents to willing hands a by some of their tricks after you had seen them repeated a few thousand times with very little variation. The gyman said: "Go'long, you are all a only way I keep the top of my head fastened together when I am annoyed them. Young girls just emancipated by some particularly stupid thing, is from school weary of what they rethe same person who keeps doing it over and over.

"For instance, here are three proofs' which I have just received by mail from a very particular customer. She writes to me to finish from the darkest one of the three. Now, can you tell which is the darkest one?" The reporter said he couldn't and

didn't see how any body could. "Of course not," said the artist. "The trouble is that the proofs fade rapidly. They are not intended to keep. The lady probably wrote the order and laid the proofs one side for awhile before sealing and sending the letter. The darkest one lay on top in bright light and speedily faded. Now, when I ask her again, as I will have to, it is most likely that she can't tell which one she picked out, for there isn't much difference between

"That is a trifle, though. People come here for their pictures, and after they are seated begin to ask whether they are dressed properly, or whether their hair ought not to be differ ently arranged. Nine times out of ten a change would be a decided improvement, but unless it is really necessary, or unless it is some specially important job, I don't tell them so. It would only take more of my time and trouble, and I can't afford it; my prices are too low. The higher-priced operators can afford it, and that is one of the principal reasons why they take better pictures than I do. Another reason is, that they have customers who are better posted. I have poorer customers, who are not educated on the subject, and who probably have not had the ex-

perience. "Every body knows that the color of the dress has much to do with the effectiveness of a picture, though we can not yet reproduce colors with a camera, but very few know what colors are best to wear. Much depends on the complexion and on the style of picture that is wanted. Black silk or velvet will take very dark, naturally. Cardinal red takes dark and scarlet takes light. Navy blue, dark green, maroon and seal brown will take dark, while lighter browns and greens and gray and purple will take light, and lavender, vellow and rose color take nearly white. A cream white takes better than a pure white. Caildren ought almost always to wear light colors when sitting for a photo-

'That brings up the greatest trouble of a photograph gallery, the taking of children's likenesses. I am very successful for two reasons. First, I like children and they like me, so I can fix their attention. Secondly, I will allow but one person in the operating with the child. You would be surprised, though, to see how many people generally come with the baby when it is brought here. Most people seem to make it a kind of holiday party. The little one's sisters and cousins and aunts, as well as both parents and one or two grandparents. will often be of the party. Each one has much to say about it, and generally each one tries to soothe the infant and prepare its nerves for an ordeal, as if it were to have a tooth pulled or something like that. The consequence is that the young one usually gets frightened and gives a good deal of trouble, whereas if only one person had come the child would be interested but not excited, and the work would be easy."-N. Y. Mail and Ex-

WILL CALL AGAIN.

How Impecunious Detroiters Try to Ob-tain Their Daily Cud.

"What's tobacco worth to-day?" asked a well-dressed stranger, as he entered the office of a wholesale dealer yesterday. What brands?"

The stranger named over three or or four, and the dealer gave him the

"I shall pay cash," said the stranger. "I'm giving you bottom figures, "But suppose I double the order?"

"It would be the same." "Well, let's see," continued the

man, as he helped himself to a liberal chew from one of the jars, "I guess those figures are pretty fair. I've got to run up-town, and on my way back I'll leave you an order."

Very well, sir." "You didn't seem very enthusiastic over his custom," observed a reporter who heard and saw all."

"He's n. g." "H . ?"

Press.

"Why, he was out of tobacco, had no change with him, and dropped in here simply to get a chew." "Do you know him?"

"No, but I sized him up in a minute. We have that game played on us every

"And don't you kick?" "Oh, no. It's a trifling loss, and it you exposed one of these frauds he'd be your bitter enemy. Better give 'em a 'chaw' and let 'em go on feeling how smart they are." -Detroit Free

-God gives every bird its food, but does not throw it into the nest.

FARMERS' DAUGHTERS.

They Can Make Money Without Leaving the Old Homestead.

Rural pursuits offer many attractions which promise more profit than can be found in or drawn from many of the occupations which are regarded essentially feminine. While the farmvaried round of duties, the garden, the orchard, the dairy and the poultryyard seem to us fields of remunerative enterprise awaiting those who enter by trying to remember that it isn't gard as the dullness of country life, and according to their tastes and attainments seek occupation in office or gravitate to factory life. Shops swallow up a few, and city and village stores engulf thousands and tens of thousands. The wages of sewing girls are proverbially small; the hours in store are long, and though the work is termed light it is dull and monotonous from year to year. Many are the hardships of working girls, yet all of these are braved, cheerfully at first, by countless generations of young women who prefer an aimless life of unrestricted freedom to the fulfillment of home duties and the trammels of every-day family intercourse. Long ago the baking and the manu-

facture of many necessaries were one and all home duties; nowadays the baker is a man, who sells dyspeptic buns and oleomargarine pastries to his unhappy customers, and from his profits keeps fast horses. In the place of wholesome preserves the tables of the multitude are served with canned fruits, put up in the cheapest manner in factories. Women of to-day have to contend for existence under the pressure of a severely restricted area of usefulness, the confines of which grow narrower and narrower as years pass on. This condition of life is due in part to the wider ambition and superior capacity of men, who little by little have taken to themselves the filling of the places formerly occupied by women, not themselves as workers, but as employers; and as women work cheaper than men, these unwise ones are to-day in the ranks of the great wage-earning population of the world, when once they were the honored heads of home-life. To go back to old methods is impossible, still a remnant can be saved, and young girls can be led to see that preserving apples in "mother's" kitchen is not harder work than bottling pickles in a factory; that dairy work on their father's farm is not worse than standing twelve hours a day in a store, to earn from three to seven dollars a week.

There is a widespread want unsupplied for the luxuries of country life; the two most sought for and most difficult to obtain are the products of the dairy and the poultry-yard. Farmers are said to be grasping; we think otherwise, as they, for lack of ambition, sell their milk to dealers and creameries. If the farmers' daughters made as good butter and cheese as be no need of protective milk associations; if farmers' daughters used incubators and raised and fattened poultry, the present dearth of plump chickens and fat capons would cease. pound, and the same month capons reached twenty-eight cents per pound. These are remunerative prices, and ing first-class hotels and restaurants. Dairy butter sold down to eighteen cents per pound last March, when more than one owner of dairy cows, through superior skill as a producer, and greater enterprise as a merchant, received one dollar per pound for butter, and

his eager customers clamored for Farming is said not to pay; farmers are always poor. Now just let the girls step in and see if they can not make as good butter as the great creameries put on the market, and when they do, fathers, see to it that your daughters have their just share of your increased profit. It is "the ready penny," the actual possession of money, that we all desire, and this universal longing sends girls to the mill, the factory, and the store. Farmers' daughters who remain at home are fed and clothed but rarely paid for their service. This is what so frequently discourages them. Then again many girls lack manual skill, and at home receive no training which tends to diminish this evil. They know nothing, therefore they "ge out." The woman who would most benefit her sex would be the one who, having the means at her command, will place within the reach of farmers' daughters an education which would enable them to gain a comfortable living in the area of country pursuits. She would be a benefactress in two ways, as she would thin the ranks of wage earners and open new fields of industry to worthily ambitious women. - American Agricu't-

Coming and Going.

"Ya-as," said a discouraged-looking denizen of a small New Jersey town; "that Smith family has what I call a dead open-and-shut monopoly in this here community." "How is that?" he was asked.

"Well, Ebenezer Smith, he's the real estate agent, down there where you see the sign 'No Malaria; and Eliphalet Snith, he's the undertaker, at the end of the street; and between em both they manage to scoop in both ends of the business done in the place." - Puck.

-An Italian begger, arrested in New York, confessed that he had not washed himself in fifteen years

WOMEN OF CAPRI.

They Are the Builders as Well as the

Farmers of Their Native Isle. The native inhabitants of Capri, as we see them to-day, are a simple and a gentle people. When irritated or aroused, the fierce anger and jealousy of the Italian character will sometimes show themselves, but their usual attitude is that of admiring wonder and patient subservience toward the welldressed strangers who have chosen to make the island their home. Capri is the will must be broken in childhood, in some degree one of the "Happy Islands." All classes of society are represented, but there is a mingling of ing and repining at the allotments of ranks and grades that seems strange to providence; all solicitude and anxious the dwellers in large cities. The island thoughts about future events, farther has no native aristocracy, the people than such precautions as are within the belonging nearly all to the peasant or sphere of human prudence. - Maxims shop-keeping class. But there have for Meditations. been marriages by which the peasant maids of Capri are entitled to rank themselves among ladies of birth and or evil character of it, it is all pervadstation. One of the handsomest private ing. We may hear, think and talk to residences on the island boasts of a advance the kingdom of our Lord. Prince for its master, and the fair lady Purity of heart will beget purity; that he has made his wife is the strong, well-directed purposes will indaughter of an employe of the telegraph spire another soul; interest in all the company, which, by means of optical work of the Church gives life and vigor signals, enables the inhabitants of to the whole. - Christian at Work. Capri to communicate, in the case of an emergency, with the main-land. Artists have frequently been drawn found in the want of it. Self-respect into the toils of matrimony by the soft glances of their fair models. A when we condescend to lie, either beautiful villa, built in Pompeiian spoken or acted, either by the suggesstyle, and not far from the Grand Ma- tion of the false, or suppression of the rina, is ruled over by a Caprian girl. wife of the celebrated artist Cherubino. of Rome. Here and there about the island new and handsome villas ap- without wincing. - Montreal Daily pear, and one and another is pointed out to the stranger as the house where a German or an Italian or an English signor dwells with his Caprian wife. There is very little of mystery in

these marriages when one comes to know well these fair Caprian girls. They have the rich beauty of the South, the soft, lustrous eyes and glowing color, the languor and the swaying grace. At the same time, their constant journeys over the mountain roa's of their native island at the heels of their patient donkeys make them lithe and strong. They are quick and appreciative, and it requires little imagination to realize that a world-wearied man might find it sweet to make his home on this fair island, with one of these gentle girls to share his life. There seems to be no evidence to show that any of these marriages have resulted unhappily or brought disappointment in their train.

Nearly all the laborious work, such as is performed by men elsewhere, is done in Capri by women. The men are on the sea as marinari or fishermen, or they have been conscripted into the Italian army. Women are the masons and the builders, the farmers, and in some instances the mechanics. It seems strange to an American from the land of machinery to observe the awkward and primitive fashion in which work of all kinds is done here. Fields are cuitivated and houses are heir grandmothers did, there would built with implements such as were familiar to our grandfathers, but of which we have almost forgotten the use. The houses of Capri, constructed now of the same material and in the same manner as were the dwelling of Last March broiling chickens sold buried Pompeii in the first century of wholesale at thirty-eight cents per the Christian era, are built of stone and plaster. Rough stones are piled together after the manner in which farmers build fences to divide their better rates could be obtained by serv- fields in our country, and which is also common here. The crevices are filled in with sand and coarse cement. over which is laid plaster, and thus the walls and arched roofs of the dwellings -- the former sometimes two to three feet in thickness-are constructed. Every part of the work is done in the most primitive and laborious manner. The earth, for instance, that is dug from the proposed site of some new wall is basket, which, when filled, is carried or dispel your own. away upon the head. All this will be done by women, assisted occasionally by some youth who has escaped conscription through mental or physical never loses its charm. incapacity, or by a graybeard too old for military service and unfit for life upon the sea. All the stone from the quarries upon the mountain-side is carried to the building site upon the head, and we have frequently seen girl have weighed twenty to thirty pounds. The head is protected by a coarse turban, upon which the load is mounted. The Caprians seem to have no idea that any thing can be carried any distance in the hand .- Mary E. Vandyne, in Larper's Magazine.

Wanted City Conveniences.

A Detroiter who returned from Colorado the other day was asked his opinion of the country. "Too new," was the brief reply.

"How?"

"Why, too far apart?" "What? The towns?"

"Yes, and the pawnshops. I got broke and had to wait three days and travel 120 miles on the bumpers of freight cars before I could raise \$20 on my watch. Too new-altogether too new." - Detroit Free Press.

Such a Thoughtful Man.

Mrs. McSwyny-Oi'm towld your choild fell out o' the top windy, Mrs. Clinchy.

Mrs. Clinchy-Yis; an' av me little mon hadn't coom along jest at the roight toime, an' broke the fall wid the top av his head, me bye 'd been kilt. Mrs. McSwyny-Did it hurrt your hoosband, now?

Mrs. Clinchy-Oi don't think so. It broke his neck, an' he doid without a groan .- Harper's Magazine.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-I have seldom known any one who deserted truth in trifles, who could be trusted in matters of importance.-

- New Orleans bas a teachers' benevolent association with a good bank account. Its investment is now a question with the members.

-No school is more necessary to children than patience, because either or the heart in old age.

-Contentment excludes all murmur-

-Influence all may and must give. Unconscious as we may be of the good

-Truth makes a coward bold, while there is no cowardice so great as that and moral dignity go by the board truth. Whatever it may be that we are called on to testify or acknowledge, we should stand to openly and Star.

-Our Saviour laid down the principle that "unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required." This is a branch of the general rule that it shall be required of a man according to what he hath, and not according to what he hath not. Our responsibilities are measured by our power. Every man in the way of right doing, is bound to be and to do all that he can be and do by the best possible exercise of his powers. -Independent.

-It is announced that one of the prominent colleges for women is about to add a department for training its students industrially as well as mentally. Too few women come out from college with any definite idea of what they can do best, finding out after a year's experience that their vocation is not teaching; and these are the very cases that need a good industrial training, and the opportunity to study their own peculiar inclinations and talents just as do their brothers before entering upon their life work.

-At the recent Annual Conference of the National Union of Elementary Teachers, held at Cheltenham, Eng., a paper was read to show that "the present system of elementary education violates two of the fundamental principles of true education. Those principles are: (1) that the course of studies laid down for each stage should be in harmony with, and adapted to, the natural development of the individual child's mind and body; and (2) that all educational processes should develop faculties so as to produce habits of ready and accurate thinking, besides furnishing the mind with knowledge for use and in skill in the use of it."

WIT AND WISDOM.

-To all intents and purposes, he who will not open his eyes is, for the time being, as blind as he that can

-The three essentials to human happiness are: something to love. something to do, and something to hope for.

-To rejoice in another's prosperity scratched with a rude hoe, gathered is to give content to your own lot; to up by the hands and thrown into a mitigate another's grief is to alleviate

-The power of persistence, of enduring defeat and of gaining victory by defeats, is one of the forces which -A helping word to one in trouble is

often like a switch on a railroad track -but one inch between wreck and smooth-rolling prosperity. -There is selfishness even in grati-

tude when it is too profuse; to be children of not more than ten years over thankful for one favor is in efcarrying in this way stones that must fect to lay out for another. - Cumberland.

-Nature does not do things by halves, and the nerves which animate the gesture at the table are the same which guide the chisel at the work bench.

-When you have nothing to say. say nothing. A weak defense strengthens your opponent, and silence is less injurious than a weak reply. - Colton.

-Sheridan, the great English wit, said of a noted scion of the British aristocracy: "A joke is no laughable matter in his hands." This remark will apply to a good many individuals fond of making use of other people's witticisms.

-The fruits of the earth do not more obviously require labor and cultivation to prepare them for our use and subsistence, than our faculties demand instruction and regulation in order to qualify us to become upright and valuable members of society, useful to oth ers, or happy in ourselves. - Barrow.

-A noble thought entertained in the morning may give cast and color to the feelings and dispositions and doings even of the entire day. An evil one, on the other hand, will have the opposite effect. We do well, therefore, to accustom ourselves to proper thinking, so that our minds may be let out in ways that will help us and improve our living and doing.

WAE. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Official Paper of Chase County.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

S. GROVER ULBYELAND.

Of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

Of Ohio.

A CALL.

A CALL.

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

The basis of representation shall be one delegate and one alternate for every 200 votes and any fraction thereof over 160 votes cast for Hon. John Martin, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth district in 1886. The several consulties in the district are entitled to the following representation:

COUNTIES.

DELEGATES. ALTERNATES.
Butler.

10 06 ce 7 7

Merris. 5 5

Casgo. 9

M. B. MATTHEWS, Sec'y.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Democrats of the 24th senatorial District of Kanass is hereby called to meet in the city of Council Grove at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the 10th day of September, 1888, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator from this district.

The basis of representation shall be one delegate and one alternate for every 100 votes and any fraction thereof over 50 votes east for 8. G. Isett, Democratic candidate for Lieut-Governor, in 1886, and the several counties in the district are entitled to the following representation:

COUNTIES. DELEGATES. ALTERNATES. COUNTIES. DELEGATES. ALTERNATES

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

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

W. E. TIMMONS,

Scoretary.

DEMOCRAITC MASS COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, will meet in mass convention at the Court-house, in Cottonwood Falls, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, plied that his own experiences and observation showed that the shrewd-electing four delegates and four alternates to the State Convention to be held at Leavenworth, on July 4, 1888, to use are the greatest advertisers. They are those who always keep their four delegates and four alternates to be proposed in the most at the grounds will be opened with music by the dram corps, after which the programme will be opened with music by the dram corps, after which the programme will be opened with music by the dram corps, after which the programme will be opened with music by the dram corps, after which the programme will be convicted out as follows: State Senatorial Convention to be held at Council Grove, September 10, 1888, to nominate a candidate for the State Senate from this district, and

Done at Cottenwood Falls, Kansas, this 26th day of May, 1888.

By order of the County Central

Committee.
W. P. MARTIN, Chairman. W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

It is a condition which confronts us-not a theory .- Grover Cleveland,

The Premium list of the sixth an-September 17 to 22, 1888, inclusive, is on our table.

The July number of Babyland is here, and the little folks think they could better spare the "glorious Fourth than the visits of their cher-Boston.

The Chicago Times points a lengthy article under the caption "who owns the west?" We might answer, the money kings of the east, through the agency of the Republican party and a the Democratic papers of the State protective tariff, hold a mortgage for the full value on about 90 per cent. of our farms. O, what a glorious thing for our farmers is this protective

State Superintendent of Insurance, D. W. Wilder, states the purposes of the insurance department tersely: "If companies refuse to honestly adjust and promptly pay losses, write to this department. That is what we are here for—not to study books on insurance. You have paid the premium the company must pay the loss—or set out of Kansas." cover whelming odds, but always consistent, self-sacrificing and uncompromising. He has grown gray in the service, and is entitled to some substantial recognition at the hands of the party. He is a man of ability, and would fill any position with credit to himself and honor to his party. He would honor the party as Secretary of State, for which office we would be more than glad to support thim. He would be a model office.—

Ellinwood Advocate. get out of Kansas."

ruin the nation has been laid and the country contemplates another four years of Cleveland's administration with perfect equanimity."

and nard service for the Democratic party and its principles cannot be questioned, and if there is any reward to be given for such, surely Ed. Timmons deserves it.—Osage City Kansas People.

In a letter to the Sun, Belva Lockwood, the "equal rights" candidate for President of the United States, writes: "Should you still have any doubts about man being a comprehen-Issued every Thursday. sive term, embracing woman, turn to the revised Statutes." It is not necessary for us to turn to the Revised Statutes to be convinced that man embraces woman. Personal observation, not to say experience, has dem onstrated this beyond question.

> The tendency of the times is, appar. ently, to divide spiritualists into two classes-swindlers and fanatics. Dr Allen McLane Hamilton, the eminent specialist on brain diseases, will contribute a forcible article in the July issue of the American Magazine on "spiritualism and like delusions," in which he will show that spiritualism is at best a form of mild insanity. Other features of the paper will be an untechnical description of the scientific means conjurer-mediums have used, including among other things the chemicals used in picture paint-

> At each Presidentsal election the Republican majority in Kansas has grown smaller, and this year will be no exception, The Lincoln and John son Republican electors received 81.7 per cent. of the popular vote of the State. The Grant and Colfax electors had 69 per cent.; the Grant and Wilhad 69 per cent.; the Grant and Wilson electors had 66.6 per cent..; the Hayes and Wheeler electors 63.1 per cent.; the Garfield and Arthur electors 60.4 per cent., the Blaine and Logan electors 58.1 per cent. The Republican electors for this year are certain not to have many above the required per cent. to elect them:-

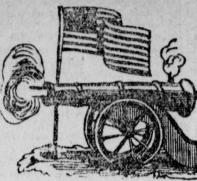
> We have received no less than a score of "important notices" that on and after a certain date the price of type would be advanced 332 per cent. This is the result of a combine or trust of all the type founders in America. These notices, however, did not bear an affixed note that the employes of the various foundries would receive advanced pay varying from 25 to 33 per cent. We presume it was merely neglect on the part of the foundries to add that. As all trusts are for the benefit of the laboring classes, this very important feature should not have slipped the memory of these type founders.

When A. T. Stewart was asked to four delegates and four alternates to the Congressional Convention to be tractive manner, offering this, that or held at Emporia, July 24, 1888, to nominate a candidate for Congress; to the other thing, or novelties in particular lines, because their energy and enterprise keep them constantly at work for such advantages over their competitors. It often follows then, to transact such other business as that more money is saved by the in-may come before said county conven-formation conveyed in an advertisethat more money is saved by the inment some morning, than in all the other matter of the paper for a year.

Germ any protects the woolen in dustry with a tariff of from 11 to 50 cents a pound on woolens. The wages of weavers average \$2.79 a week as the tariff make German wages high? test is extraordinary and unprecethere is a protective duty on woolens, nual State Fair, to be held at Topeka, The Italian male weavers get from 25 Republican platform pledges and to 50 cents a day to the Englishman's declarations. Republicanism now an \$1.20 and \$1.42. If free trade makes residents and other leading execuuniformly higher in England than in tive course when in control of both France, Germany or Italy, all strongly houses of Congress. protectionist? England may fairly be compared with the rest of Europe. ished Babyland. The best thing pub. The density of population is about lished for babies from one to six years old. Send five cents for a sample copy to D. Lethron Company ple copy to D. Lothrop Company, prohibitory taxes, on articles of consumption make wages high, why are they not higher in Germany, France clothing, fuel and tools—they were and Italy than in England? Is there can be chairman of the Senate Finance Comanything the matter with the theory?

We want to call the attention of years he has kept on in the even tenor of his way, battling against overwhelming odds, but always con-

The Democratic party of Kansas The Cincinnati Post, a paper that can not do better nor honor a more worthy man, than by placing Mr. supported Blaine four years ago, says: Timmons on the ticket as a candidate "If Grover Cleveland lives, it now seems certain that he will poll more votes than in the election four years ago. The great bugbear that the Democratic administration would



The 112th Anniversary America's Independence

Will Be celebrated in Grand Style, in Cartter's Grove North of the River.

BY STRONG CITY AND COT-TONWOOD JOINTLY.

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

The committees are all at work arranging things so as to make the coming Fourth of July celebration in Cartter's grove, north of the river, a day of days, and one long to be remembered by the people of Chase county, as being one of the largest

The committee on programme, in skeleton, have arranged the programme as follows, which will be filled in by the other committees bepublish the programme in its entirety:

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 United the state of th a wagon in which are to be little girls explain how it was that fortune smiles reprepresenting the several States of

2d,-Prayer. 3d.-Song.

4th .- Music by Band.

5th.-Reading of Declaration of Independence.

6th .- Song.

7th .- Dinner. 8th .- Music by Band.

9th,-Oration by Hon. E. S. Water-

bury, of Emporia.

10th.—Music by Drum Corps.

11th.—Various amusements.

REACTIONARY REPUBLICANISM. The position of the Republican paragainst \$6.31 in England. Why don't ty in the present Presidential con-Italy is another high tariff country. dented, in that it contradicts not only the doctrines of Democrisy, but also wages low, why is it that wages are tive officials, and even its own legisla

> The Republicanism of to-day has ceased to be a progressive force. It is reduced to the condition of a mere

the plea of the dire necessities of war; and the most explicit pledges were given that when the stress of conflict had passed, they would be repealed

straightway.

But the shoddy monopolies were not content that this pledge should be observed, and they have struggled in-cessantly to hold for their own sake, as long as possible, the advantages Congress intended to permit to them for a brief period, for the sake of all

Never until last year did Republican Congressmen, or even the monopoly beneficiaries themselves, question only, at a crisis, when to raise great to time, and the efforts of the shoddy monopolists and their congressional coparceners and lebby agents were successfully directed to the task of managing the diminution of public burdens with the least possible advantage to the people at large, and the least practicable detriment to their own profits.

The description of the shoddy men volumes which may be returned if not wanted, for 60 cents for cloth binding, 75 cents for half morocco, post paid; the better binding is particularly commended. John B. Alden, publisher, 393 Pearl street, N. Y.; own profits.

During all the war-tex period, there 218 Clark street, Chicago.

H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT,

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

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

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD -:- MOWER

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

was no one rash enough to seriously propose that monopoly taxes must be retained merely for the sake of the monopolies, that vast revenues must be permanently collected only to be given away, and that protective tar-iff should be made prohibitive without regard for the cheapness of the living necessities of the masses, or the de-velopment of American trade.

It is only in the decadence of the Republican party that the Carnegies have formed the idea that, by the liband most enjoyable gatherings of the people ever had in the borders of the county, and every one, from far and the county, and every one, from far and the county of the county. near, is invited to come and participate in making glad the anniversary of our nation's birth.

The participate of monopoly, and to selemnly decree that the earth stands still and that de sun do move."

New York Star.

A. O. M. (B. OF E.) RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were adopted at the annual State Convenfore the next issue of the COURANT, tion of the A. O. H. (B. of E.) of the and in next week's COURANT we will State of Kansas, held at Topeka, Kansas, June 19th. 1888;

To the O flicers and Delegates of the A. O. H. (B. of E.) of the State of Kansas, in Convention Assembled: Gentlmeen and Brothers: We, your Committee on Resolutions, beg leave to report as follows:

WHEREAS, During the past year our membership in this State has increased in numbers in the most en-couraging manner, and, whereas, this increase of membership is measurably

and and descendants of the Irish Race, we hereby reiterate our fealty to Ireon some and frowns on others who seem to possess equal capacity, he replied that his own experiences and and then wait for the other to fall in purpose of obtaining Home Rule for Ireland.

Resolved, That the present attitude of Rt. Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, England's greatest statesman, with reference to the cause of Ireland, is worthy the commendation of every lover of human liberty, and of emulation by every member of England's Parlia-

Resolved, That we remember with fraternal esteem our unrepresented brothers of Newton, Harvey county, and assure them of our unfailing sup-

port and recognition.

Be it alss Resolved, That the cordial support of the A. O. H. of Kansas be, and the same is hereby tendered to Brother W. E. Timmons, of the Chase County (Kansas) Courant, in recogni-tion of his efforts and zeal in behalf of our order in Kansas. Resolved, That the foregoing resolu-

tions be published in the Chicago Emerald, the Irish World, the Chase County (Kansas,) COURANT, and the Topeka City papers. R. E. MALONEY, Strong City.

DAN McKIERNAN, Topeka, Jos. Marshall, Topeka. Committee on Resolutions

BRAVO, YEA, BRAVISSIMO." The sixth volume of Alden's Manifold Cyclopedia extends from Bravo to Calville, its 635 nicely printed pages including 120 illustrations. Along with its manifold number of words and topics treated briefly, there are many extended articles, as for instance, Brazil, seven pages, Breech-"De sun do move."

When the extreme taxes were loading guns, eleven pages; Bridge, placed on the necessaries of life—on eleven pages; and California, sixteen

pages. The Cyclopedia well deserves the enthusiastic commendation it is mittee, and other responsible spokes-men of the Republican party, only on tainly THE Cyclopedia for popular use. Rev. Wright, of Milwaukee, evidently voices the thought of many when he says: "I may in all truth and soberness quote the first word as expressive of my sentiments in regard to your wonderful work, its comprehensiveness, its cheapness, etc-'Bravo, yea, Bravissimo." Its small handy volume, contrasting so greatly with the usual bulky, unwieldy volumes adopted by publishers of Cyclopedias, is a very pleasant characteristic, and undoubtedly adds greatly to the true character of the war-tax burdens. Garfield, Allison, Blaine, Schenck, every Republican Committee on Ways and Means, and the Bepublican Tariff Commission, all 2e-publican Tariff Commission, all 2e-publican that the war-tariff taxes were pedia, but reference is made to the clared that the war-tariff taxes were temporary duties, imposed for revenue times to once of the former. It is a Those taxes were reduced from time to time, and the efforts of the shoddy monopolists and their congressional

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

the campaign of 1888. Here is an opportunity to place in your family the largest and best weekly paper published in Kansas City. Send in your name at once and get two pabers for the price of your

THE DEBATE ON THE TARIFF The Kansas City Times has just published a neat pamphlet entitled "The Debate on the Tariff," which contains President Cleveland's message to Congress, Mr. Blaine's criti-

cism on the message, and all the principal speeches delivered this session for and against the Mill's tariff bill, As a campaign document it is invaluable. ATTENTION COMRADES. All Posts of the G. A. R., S. of V., W. R. C., and all old soldiers of Chase and Marion counties, are cordially invited to attend the Cottonwood Valley Celebration, to be held at Cedar Point, July 4th, 1888. Campfire in

the evening.

Br order G. A. R. Committee.

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

A Topeka woman has been caught selling whisky from a rubber bustle. We suppose the topers of that city were elated over the scheme, for to procure their morning dram they had only to approach this woman and rubber bustle.—Ex.

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

CENTS 25

PAYS FOR THE

DURING THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

\$ 1.35 PAYS FOR THE Weekly

UP TO JAN. 1. 1890

Here is a chance to seeme one of the best weekly papers in the United States at a trivial cost. THE WEEKLY TIMES will contain the most important news collected by the daily edition, besides a vast amount of literary, househeld, agricultural and miscellaneous matter for the general reader.

This order will hold good only for a shert time. ORDER AT ONCE.

33 Send postal note, money order or registered letter.

Notice for Publication.

THE TIMES, Chicago, Ill.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, \$ 6873

Notice is hereby given that the fellowingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention tomake final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, before E.
W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court, at Cottonwood Fails, Kansas, on June 23, 1888,
viz, H E No 23113 of Joseph Laugendorf, Jr.,
Elmdale, Kansas, for the sw½ of sec 20, tp 20,
of renge 7 east.

Elmdale, Kansas, for the end of renge 7 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of. said land, viz: Robert Yochlin and Joseph Litzelschwaub of Cottonwood Falls, and Orson Eager and and James Ranks, of Elmdale, Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. Palmer, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 16879
May 12th, 1883.

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 before B. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falla, Kansas, on June 23rd, 1888, viz: He No. 2314 of Fred Langendorf, Elmdale, Chase County, Kansas, for the 8½ of nw½ of sec 20 and nw½ of nw½ of sec 20, tp 20, range 7 east.

He names the following witnesses to preve his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Robert Yoehlin and Joseph Litzelschwaub, of Cottonwood Falls, and Orson Eager and James Kanks, of Elmdale, Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. PALMER, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANS, ¿ 6896

June 6th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed rotice of his intertion to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the District Judge, or in his absence, BW. Ellis, Clerk, at Cottonwood Falls Kan.
sas, July 20th 1888, viz: D S No. 8689 of
Joseph J. Fenner, Cahola, Kansas, for the 3½
nw¼ of section 12, tp 18 s, of range 8 east.

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

B. 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. fe23-tf

THOS. H. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOODFALLS KANSAS

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 Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

HARDWAPE, STOVES ADD TIPWARE,

-DEALER IN-

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



ELSIN, WALTHAM, SPRINGFIELD AND HAMDEN WATCHES, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT 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, KANRAS ap27-lyr JOHN B. SHIPMAN

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

If you want money ap23-tf Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas, constituted as a Board of Equalization, will meet in the office of the County Clerk of said county, on Monday, June 4th, 1838, for the purpose of equalizing the valuation of all the property assessed in said county, for 1888, at which meeting, or adjourned meetings, all persons feeling themselves aggrieved with the assessment made and returned by the assessors, can appear and have all errors in the returns corrected.

J. S. STANLEY,

THIS preparation, without injury, removes Freekles, Liver-Moles, Pimples, Black-Heads, Sunburn and
Tan. A few applications will sender the
most stubbornly red skin soft, smooth and
white. Viols Cream is not a paint or
powder to cover defects, but a remedy to cure.
It is superior to all other preparations, and
is guaranteed to give satisfaction. At druggists or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by
G. C. BITTNER & CO.,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

Sold by C. E. HAIT.

Aprily

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 hames. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Gapital not needed; you are started free. cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address Taus & Co., Augusta. Maine.

GOTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1888.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop "No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lett he chips fall where they may."

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

2113	lin.	2 in.	3in.	bin.	¥ col.	1 col
I week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.00
2 weeks	1 50	9 (K)	3 50	4.00	7.00	18.00
& weeks	1.75	2.50	3 (M)	4.50	8.25	20.00
4 weeks	2.00			8.00	9.50	95 00
months .	8.00	4.50	5 25	8.00	20.00	82.50
8 months	a KO	0 00	1 4 00	50 UK)	1 23 50	DD.00
1 year	10.00	18.00	24 .00	35.00	58.00	85.00

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



TIME T	BLE	A., T.	& S. F	. R. R.
EAST. A	t.EX.	Lec.Pass	. E.EX.	K.CEX
	a m	A III	p.m	a m
Cedar Gr.	9 43	8 37	10 47	12 13
Clements.	9 53	8 48	10 55	12 22
Eimdale	10 07	9 05	11 10	12 37
Evans	10 12	9 10	11 15	12 42
Strong		9 20	11 28	12 55
Ellinor	10 32	9 30	11 38	1 06
Kenyon	10 38	9 35	11 44	1 12
WBST. T	ex.KX.	Cal.RX	. Den.Ex	. Col.EX
	p m	p m	pm	a m
Kenyon.	5 17	3 35	4 32	2.25
Ellinor	5 22	3 42	4 37	8 00
Strong	5 33	8 64	4 47	8 15
Evans	5 41	4 03	4 56	8 25
Elmdale	5 45	4 08	5 00	3 30
	5 58	4 25	5 15	3 45
Clements. Cedar Gr.	6 08	4 36	5 24	3 56
	C. K.	& W.	R. R.	
	CAN DELL	Page	Frt.	Mixed

Evans " Tr	* 00		0 00
Elmdale., 5 45	4 08	5 00	3 30
Clements. 5 58	4 25	5 15	3 45
Cedar Gr. 6 08	4 86	5 24	3 56
	& W. R		LINE TO SE
O. K.			Mixed
EAST.	Pass.	Frt.	
Lost springs	11 17a	m 4 52p	m
Burdick	11 35	0 21	-
Diamond springs	11 52	5 57	
Hilton	. 12 10	6 27	696 3653
Evans	12 80	7 08	100 my 23
strong City	12 40	7 30	4 55pm
cottonwood Falls			5 05 .
			5 22
Gladstone			6 00
Bazar			
WEST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed.
Bazar			6 10pm
Gladstone			6 50
Cottonwood Falls			7 05
Streng city	8 15an	n 8 Ollar	n 715
Evans	3 25	8 21	
Hilton	2 46	9 00	
Hillon	4 09	9 30	
Diamond springs	4 18	1000	Marie College
Burdick	4 10	10 85	
Lost springs	4 00	10 90	

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents inc, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for subsequent insertion.

Longest day in the year.

Mr. J. W. Ferry went to Atchison, Tuesday,

Wanted, at this office, some wood on subscription.

Mr. G. C. Millar, of Huthinson, was in town this week.

Mr. Chas. Barker, of Florence, in town, on business.

There was a very general rain in

this county, last night. Mrs. S. A. Breese has returned

from her visit to Kansas City.

Mr. Warren Peck has been appointed postmaster at Cedar Point.

The Strong City Cornet Band will be uniformed by the Fourth of July. Mr. J. M. Kerr is putting down a

sidewalk to the south of his premises. It rained all around this city, on Sunday and Monday, and good rains,

Miss Lightfoot, of Kansas City, is visiting at the Lee ranch, on South

Mr. T. H. Grisham returned, Tuesday, from a visit to his mother, in Missouri

Mr. W. S. Romigh came in from Wichita, Monday, and returned there, Tuesday.

Messrs, John Roberts and George Somers were down to Wichita, a few days ago.

A shoemaker is wanted at Matfield Green; a good location for a good workman

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Winters, of Strong City, were visiting at Salina,

A special bill allowing Mr. Barney Carlin, of Strong City, a pension, has passed the House.

Mr. Henry Tracy, of Strong City. father has another large contract, returned from Colorado, on Wednes-

day of last week. Born, on Thursday, June 7, 1838, to Mr. and Mrs. John C. Dwelle, of

Cedar Point, a son. Mr. Geo. Ellsworth, of Florence

friends and relatives. Mr. Park McMinds has been ay

pointed night agent at the Santa Fe depot in Strong City.

Mr. Neil Campbell, of Plymouth was in town, last Saturday, visiting friends and relatives.

There will be a grand dance on the evening of July 4th, either in Music Hall or Cartter's Hall.

Mr. Wm. Hillert left, Tuesday, for

at Colorado Springs. Col. Last Thursday evening, there was a

will move to Strong City, next week, for the county's advertising. and occupy the Burr residence.

Miss Fannie North returned home, Friday, from Emporia, where she had been attending the Normal School.

that night, and everybody is happy.

Dr. Davenport, Dentist, will be at the Central Hotel in this city, on Thursday and Friday, June 28 and 29, far, has been good.

Mr.s F. V. Alford, of Rock creek,

Mrs. Libbie Hill and children, of

Mr. Chas. Hubirt, the barber who had been at work for Mr. Julius Remy for some time past, left, Saturday, for Chicago.

The machinery, engine and boiler for the creamery has arrived, and that institution will be ready for operation in a short time.

Mr. Will Newsom, formerly of this city, is time-keeper for Mr. L. W. Lewis, on the Santa Fe Chicago extension, near Kansas City.

At the recent meeting of the A. O. H., in Topeka, Mr. R. E. Maloney, of Strong Clty, was elected Corresponding Secretary for the State.

If you can not drive the brown and white spotted pointer dog off of your place, please bring him to town and get your reward at this office.

Remember, the Democratic county convention, to elect delegates to three conventions, will meet in this city, Saturday, June 23. Read call.

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

Mrs. H. P. Brockett went to Topeka. last Friday, on a visit to her husband, who is in business in that city, and who contemplates moving his family there in a short time.

Messrs. John Thorpe, Charley Shofe and Jesse Gray left, last Thursday, for Ft. Madison, Iowa, to work on the railroad contract of Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons, of Strong City.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wasson left, last week, by-way-of horse and buggy, for a two weeks' visit with friends and relatives, at Emporia, Madison, and other points in Greenwood county.

The penalty of 5 per cent was added to all'unpaid taxes, yesterday, which is equal to 5 per cent. for 25 days, or antil the time when the property will be advertised to be sold for said taxes.

The Cottonwood Township Sunday School Association will hold its annual convention at Clements, on Saturday, June 23, 1888. All Sunday School workers are cordially invited

to attend. The annual school meeting will be held this year, on Thursday, June 28, at 2 o'clock. p. m., at which meeting every one should be present to thereby manifest that they are interested in the education of the youth!

Mark Hackett, who has just finished his first year's work at the State University with credit to himself, has accepted a position in Mr. Weaver's dry-goods store in Lawrence, and will remain there during

Mrs. F. D. Weller, of Strong City, left, Tuesday, for a visit to friends in Peabody, after which she will go to Wyoming Territory, to spend the remainder of the summer in the bracing and healthful climate of the Rocky Mountains.

the summer.

We are in receipt of the 25th annual catalogue of the State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, and from it we see that Chase county is represented at said college in the persons of Lewis I. Holmes, of Elmdale, and

Francis Laloge, of Cedar Point. Mr. C, Fred Shipman, of Elmdale. left, last week, for Texas, to assist his father, Mr. J. S. Shipman, who is in that State spaying cattle, having a large contract there. They will go from there to Colorado, where the

Street Commissisner Patrick Tracy of Strong City, left, last Saturday, for Chicago, where he will join his wife, are especially urged to visit us and who was called to that city, week be- make selections while the opportunity fore last, on account of the serious illness of her sister. They will re- hundred Chase county teachers are was in town, last week, visiting return home about the 25th of the doing.

month. Monday, June 4, a grey-hound, supposed to be mad, was killed at Clements, by N. M. Patten. It had bitten several dogs in the neighborhood. It is supposed to have come from over on Fall river, as a dog of the same description as that, had left that part of the country, supposed to be mad

when last seen there. We understand the Strong City Republican has changed hands, Mr. F. D. Weller, a most excellent editor, stepping down and out, and Mr. Wm. Y. Morgan, son of the Leader and attractions and then should go if a visit to his son, Mr. Wm. F. Hillert, F. D. Weller, a most excellent edvery enjoyable cotillion party at the man, taking charge of the same, possible, and thus help swell the home of Dr. W. H. Cartter. which, of course, means two-thirds of boom.

Mr. Geo. O. Hildebrand and family the pay to the Morgan outfit again

Mr. O. H. Drinkwater, of Cedar Point, who has several hundred acres of land in Greeley county, returned, last Saturday, from a two weeks' visit It rained here, Tuesday morning, in that county. He called at the and there was an excellent rainfall, Courant office, Monday, and he informed us that the soil out there is excellent, and that the rainfall for the past two years and this year, so

Mr. Hugh Harvey, of Strong City Mr.s F. V. Alford, of Rock creek.
left, yesterday, to attend the Sunday
School Assembly, now in session at
Ottawa.

Mrs. Libbie Hill and children, of Mrs. Libbie Hill and children, of Emporia, were in town last week, visiting her brothers, Messrs. Clem and Charley Moore.

Mr. Chas. Hubirt, the barber who

Dr. Ralph Dean, formerly of this county, but now of Greenwich, Sedgwick county, arrived here, last Thursday, on a visit to relatives and friends, and returned home, Tuesday. The Doctor has many warm friends here who will be pleased to learn that he has quite a large practice in Sedgwick county, having succeeded in securing of his practice by his temperate habits and great success in the treatment of several very stubborn cases.

The City Council have passed an protests, as there is seldom or never any one who comes to his home to

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

FRANK DOSTEF, JUDGE.

Since our last week's report the folowing cases have been disposed of, as follows:

State,vs. P. W. Hamilton, assault

days in county jail. State vs. E. C. Frey, embezzlement; plea of guilty, and sentence one year in penitentiary.

Strong City Building and Loan Association vs. W M. Davis et al., foreclosure; settled.

J. R. Blackshere vs. Board County Commissioners, appeal road case; verdict for \$203.66. J. H. Smith vs. same, and appeal

the same; dissmissed. Sherman L. Jewett et al., vs Jabin Johnson et al., suit on account: inde ment against Johnson for \$573.98.

J. E. Tilton vs. Louisa Tilton, di-vorce; custody of children given to father; the mother to be allowed to visit children at all reasonable and

The testimony in the railroad bond case was all in, last week, and after hearing the argument on both sides the judge will render his decision.

THE NORMAL INSTITUTE

The Institute opened, June 19, 1888, with an enrollment of 69, which has since increased to 95, with prospects of its increasing to 100, or even

The County Superintendent is Conductor, assisted by four instructors. The policy of selecting home teachers as instructors seems to have been successful in increasing the attendance, many of the students being former pupils of one or more of the instruct-

The attendance is good, averaging 97 per cent. The deportment is excellent. There are no rules against whispering, and there are very few proving, the lack of text-books being clothing. Give them a call. an obstacle which is being overcome by copious slips furnished by the instructors.

Visitors are numerous, and seem quietly appreciative. They are welcome, and while we are glad to see every one, members of school boards is so good, or, at least, to see what a J. M. WARREN.

EDUCATIONAL EXCURSION TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Kansas had a larger enrollment at the Chicago meeting of the National Educational Association than had any other State, in proportion to the number of teachers in the State. Even Illinois was beaten on her own ground. Prof. J. N. Wilkinson, of the State Normal School, Emporia, says the prospect is good that we shall take the lead in the San Francisco meeting next July. He is working up the Kansas excur-

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE

Coffins, Trimmings, &c., and the Finest Line of Picture Mouldings ever brought to Chase County.

Repairing neatly done, on short notice.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.



30 MILES DISAPPEAR.

Thirty miles of country is a big ordinance compelling property own- thing to disappear, but this disers in the southwest part of town to tance has been dropped out beput down sidewalks in front of their tween Kansas City and Chicago. premises, among whom is ye local, How it happened is thus figured and against which he most salemnly out: The Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railway is completed be fornia railway, being the Chicago tween Kansas City and Chicago, extension of the Atchison roap, is transact business; but he would like cities is only 458 miles, measuring meaces on Sunday, April 9th, to for a line of sidewalks to be put down on the east side of Broadway for, at least, one block north of the Courties is only 455 miles, measuring from Union Depot, Kansas City, to run through trains from Kansas on the east side of Broadway for, at least, one block north of the Courties exactly thirty miles less than by Joseph to that city. The trains of the new line will be of the vestihouse, so that, in muddy weather, par-ties owing him can get to his office. any of the old lines, so you have to trayel thirty miles less, your freight bule pattern, of which so much has to be hauled thirty miles less, has been said in the east, and will and, practically, the Santa Fo has give the people of the west an op

will be in New England.

State vs. P. W. Hamilton, assault to rape; plea of guilty of assault and battery accepted by Court, and sentenced to 30 days in county jail.

State vs. Jim Johnson, violating prohibitory law; jury disagree, and bond of \$400 for appearance at next term of Court.

The vestibule train is contained. It is claimed for these trains that on account of their being connected by steel hoods, all danger of telescoping in case of accident is removed, the train being practically one long car. It is certain that the oscillation of the ears is greatly reduced, and it is State vs. John Craig, same charge; the cars is greatly reduced, and it is new line. verdict, guilty, and fine \$100, and 60 also certain that the vestibule train affords the greatest comfort yet known to travelers. The adoption of this style of train by the Chicago Santa Fe & California Railway be-tween Kansas City and Chicago is a strong bid for the passenger traffic between the west and Chicago. This new road is in many particulars ahead of any of its older competitors, and will undoubtedly be the popular road

to Chicago.

from The Chicago Times to send its weekly to subscribers during the presidential campaign for the former than the meat market formerly owned by the meat market formerly owned b presidential campaign for the small sum of 25 cents. The Weekly Times is one of the greatest papers in America and this offer should meet with speedy visit children at all reasonable and proper times, and the mother to contribute \$1 per week to support chil-with the Courant for the campnign for 95 cents. It is not necessary Isaac Shellenbarger vs. Wilbur to organize clubs. Individual sub Tomlinson, note; judgment for \$266 .- scribers will be entitled to this lov ubscription rate.

EVERGREENS

Any man, north, south, east or west, wanting evergreens of any size or variety, can be supplied from my open grounds, or frost proof cellars, at any season of the year, by mail or express, at prices from one half to one fourth what others charge. Price Lists Free. Address, Geo. Finney, Evergreen, Door Co., Wisconsin.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

The "Golden Age" is having a bi-run. Sold by Somers & Trimble. Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 ets. per hundred pounds. Somers & Trimble are always sup-

plied with plenty of coal. For Sale, a mare, good single driver, and a sulky that will carry two riders, for \$35 dollars cash. Apply at this

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. whisperers. The scholarship is im- They also keep a full line of cheap

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

> Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cotton-wood Falls, and will sell them cheap. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for

bargains; and don't you forget it. Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. The best bran in the market, at Somers & Trimble. Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood

Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefert-igte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialiteat. Did you say graham flour? Yes! we have it, Somers & Trimble.

Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine. Money to loan—can give best rates on \$200 and up. Money ready at all times. Don't borrow until you see J. W. McWilliams.

Fresh bread, both morning and evening, at the Chicago Bakery; also at Hutson's restaurant.

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FINISHED TO CHICAGO.

The Chicago Santa Fe & California railway, being the Chicago made thirty miles disappear. A portunity to dip in and enjoy this few years, at this rate, and Kansas much vaunted laxury. The idea of popularizing the line with travelers has induced the Sante Fe to VESTIBULE TRAINS TO CHICAGO, make a notable innovation con-

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MARKET.

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Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil Cures Piles.

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JAW. STONE.

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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

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New and Complete Steck

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

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

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PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

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KARL FARWELL

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

FRUITS & CANDY CHOICE BRANDS OF

CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Boarding by the Week, Day

or Meal.



Notice for Publicaion.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAS., 1884
May 23rd, 1888.

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

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz, George W. Berendda-

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

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANS, June 13th, 1888.

Notice is herebygiven that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on July 27th. 1885. viz: HE No. 7578 of Dwight Chapel, Birley, Kansas for the nix ne fractional quarter of sec \$\frac{1}{2}\$, in tp 11 south, of range 7 east

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Silas Finnefrock and Jacob Schimpff of Birley, Chase county, Kansas, and George Crum and W. H. Spencer of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

FRANK DALE, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS. 1 6865
May 23rd, 1888.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Juage of the District Court, or in his absence, before E. W. Ellis, clerk, at Cottonwood Falls, on July 7, 1888, viz. Benjamin W Spencer of Lida, Kansas. for H E No 24394 for the n\(\) of sw\(\) \(\) of sec\(\) 24, tp 20 s, of range 7 east.

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

GENERAL SHERMAN.

What the Old Warrior Thinks the Next

"General Sherman," asked Captain Mattox, 'do you think if there was an- plied. Not less than thirty-three other war that as good material would offer itself as in the last war-material like Grant, Sherman, Thomas and oth-

"Why, certainly," replied the General, "there are as many good men in that the hardening and drying might the army now as there were when the take place slowly. To accomplish this war broke out, and they'll make as in a damp box, where they remained a good Generals, too. What they want is the opportunity. That is what makes full month-the shortest interval permitted between two stages of treatmen great. There is the making of as great Generals now in the army as there was then. There always will be men lac. The golden grains which seem to who will come to the front in times of float in the thickness of the lac and great emergency, and there always which are filings highly sifted on the

"The next war," said General Sher- of yellow metal, but represent and beman later, in answer to a question come an imperishable body of harmonifrom Captain W. G. Smith, "will be a ous color, which can not be rivaled in terrible slaughter. Men won't be able paining or porcelain. To produce a to come together and fight. These ma- full palette of such metallic chine guns are terrible things, and colors for lacquer work is an with them war will be as bloody as a big slaughter-house. War won't be fought over again as it was in 1861-5, and in 1870 across the water. Those were hand to hand engagements almost. Men fought close to one another, and physical strength and prowess counted for a good deal, but in the next war all that will be changed. Then it will be a slaughter with these terrible machines that fire thousands of bullets in a minute or so."

"General," asked an inquisitive young man, "do you think that the strong, robust young fellows from the country made better so'diers than the young men from the city?"

"The late war," replied the General, "demonstrated the fact that the boys from the city could stand more fatigue and hardship and marching than the country boys. The boys from the country were stronger always, but they were used to a regular life, and when they got into the army the irregularity of the life, its hardship and exposure, weakened and sfinally killed many a strong young farmer boy, while the boys from the big cities, being used to irregular hours, irregular living and unmethodical ways of life, could stand any amount of hardship without going under. This was proved by the war. I saw it proved in many cases myself. Young city chaps were tougher in every way. They weren't so strong physically as the country boys, but then they could stand the irregularity of army life better.

"If there's ever a war in this country again I think the greatest army will be made up of the railway men. In the first place, they are strong physically. In the second place, they have learned obedience, and have learned to obev all orders without questioning them. This wasn't so in the late war, for then men had to be taught obedience, and their lesson was a bitter one, sometimes. But, as I was saving, the railway men will make a | grand army. They, above all other things, are inured to a life of irregularity. They ones; but nature, as if to compensate are used to the fatigue and the hard- for this disparity of plumage, had given ships of long hours of work without the bird that would otherwise have rest. This irregularity of life, which been clearly at a disadvantage a third explosive force vastly exceeds that of all railroad men know is a fact, more and middle feather that was very long gunpowder and approaches that of than any thing else will make them indeed. Crests adorned the heads, and the best soldiers in the world. But I white cotton had been stuffed into the hope they will never be called upon to eye cavities. shoulder a gun." - Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

JAPANESE LACOUER.

How the Tree Is Cultivated by Order of

the Government. The ruhs vernicifera, an evergreen tree from which the lac or gum is obtained, is cultivated in every section of Japan. As long ago as the sixth century an edict of the Emperor required every landholder to plant a certain proportion of his acreage with this America-its national bird. A picture, lacquer tree, just as he was compelled to cultivate and maintain a certain number of mulberry trees, and but for this governmental support it is doubt- Whether it took its name from the anful if the art, even then widely practiced, would have attained its great perfection. Every tree, when tapped fully settled; but Quezzal is the title to obtain its gum, died in the course of two years. The amount obtained from a tree five years o'd seldom exceeded three ounces. In the mountainous districts the tree was of slower growth and was permitted to grow for ten years before the gum was drained. The gum varied in quality according to the part of the tree which exuded it, that from the twigs being most esteemed and drying with superior hard-

Among other uses in very remote periods, lacquer served in finishing coffins, probably for ornamentation as much as because it rendered the wood impervious to moisture, but its every-Occasionally a quezzal has been capday uses were those which gradually raised it more and more to a place among the arts. The gum, when applied to the prepared wood, can be prepared with either oil or water. Modern lacquers contain scarcely a trace of the true gum, and hence it comes that they do not possess either the enduring qualities or beauty of older work. True lac will not blister or peel from the wood, and does not change appearance from subjection to water or heat. The most conclusive test of this property was in 1873, when the steamer Nile. returning to Japan, with the specimen purchased for the Yeddo museum. foundered in twenty-five fathoms of water. Eighteen months after divers employed by the Government recovered two hundred cases from the steamer, and the ancient lacquers were as perfect in joints, color and polish as when | Conn., that an aged couple have been they left the hands of their makers.

The finest lacquer sknown are those made between 1550 and 1650. It is ber, having deserted them, although claimed for these that the wood was the father is blind and the mother parprepared by boiling and heating, gold alyzed.

leaf being pounded into the filers of the wood until it would receive no an Account of the More Important Submore. Upon such a foundation the successive coats of gum were carefully apstages of treatment were given, and often the number was sixty. Owing to the presence of moisture in the lac, and

ment. Polishing followed each coat of

fresh varnish are not a tawdry display

art unknown outside of Japan;

yet there are specimens in which 110

tones of metallic color may be counted.

There are also names for twelve varie-

ties of different sizes in metallic pow-

ders. Although this is intricate enough

for ordinary art industries, the artistic

part of lacquers can only be begun

when this mechanical part is thor-

oughly mastered. When the ground

has been primed and polished and

powdered and repolished, before pro-

ceeding with other coats of lacquer

the design must be begun. Unlike

painting, where change of pigments

makes a change of color, in fine lac-

quer relief is given and is emphasized

more by change in the size of metallic

powders than by color. It has been

often asserted that the foundation

wood of lacquers was carved to pro-

duce the relief. This may be true to

some extent in incrustations of bronze,

silver, pearl, or porcelain, not other-

wise. The relief is usually built up

with nothing else than repeated coats of the thin lac varnish. These coats

are each subjected to the same slow

process of drying and to the accurate

polishing which makes them appear

THE PROUD QUEZZAL

A Bird That Is to Guatemalans What th

Eagle Is to Us.

"What do you call those birds?"

asked a visitor to the store of a well-

known down-town taxidermist, point-

ing to a couple of feathered creatures.

bound separately in paper, with the

ing a gorgeous plumage. They were

dried and ready for stuffing. The body

of each, including the head, was per-

the tail into the measurement, either

bird would have required a four-foot

tape to connect the point of its beak

with the tip of its longest tail feather.

One of the birds had two long feathers

in its tail, and the other had two shorter

and middle feather that was very long

"This," said the dealer tenderly,

Guatema a. It is to be found only in

man who was recently in Central

America managed to secure this pair,

and left them with me to be dressed

and mounted, the people down there

being able to only dry and preserve

them. Quezzal is to Guatemala what

the eagle is to the United States o

rather distorted, is stamped on many

of Gautemala's coins and engraved on

all the postage stamps of that country.

cient capital, or the old metropolis

was called after it, is a question not

of both. The quezzal has, as you must

perceive, a great advantage over the

eagle, even in is wild state, and we are

all familiar with the bedraggled ap-

pearance of the caged eagle. Now,

the quezzal is never cased longer than

a few hours. It is truly a bird of lib-

erty, and it dies almost immediately

when captured. Its pride in its rear

feathers is evidently dearer than its love

for life. When one of them accidental-

ly gets soiled or broken, the bird goes to

its nest, sits down, and dies. If it is

caught in a trap it is always found

dead, and when the young birds are ta-

ken from the nest they die at once.

tured, and in a few seconds restored to

liberty, but the contamination of the

hand could not be moved with the

grasp, and it dropped lifeless to the

earth before it had flown many yards.

They are brought down for mercantile

purposes, when the opportunity pre-

sents itself, with very small shot fired

at long range. The quezzal builds a

round-roofed nest, like the home of the

wren, only instead of one hole there

are two, directly opposite each other.

ing necessity of turning around to make its exit. It goes in at one side

and out at the other, and the long

feathers, which wave gently in the air

at resting-time, are slowly and cauti-

-A story comes from Danbury.

found in that place in a destitute con-

dition, their children, fourteen in num-

ously drawn after it."-N. Y. Sun.

Thus the bird avoids the tail-break-

tails and heads protruding and show-

complete in every stage of progress.

Baltimore American.

Few would imagine, as they watch the coal quietly glow and consume away in the grate, that there are present all the materials necessary for producing an explosion; yet such is the case, and it has been found that the possibly also in the foundation itself, ignition of coal-dust laden air is a not the coats of gum required protection infrequent source of disastrous explosions in coal mines. newly varnished pieces were encased

MODERN EXPLOSIVES.

What has occurred with coal may occur with any combustible solid which is finely pulverized and sus-pended in air, and in this manuer the explosions of flour which destroyed several flour mills in Minneapolis in 1878 are accounted for. The explosions of sawdust in the Pullman car shops and at Geldowsky's furniture factory, the explosions of starch in a New York candy factory, of rice in rice-mills, and of dust in breweries and spice-mills, are among the many examples of the action of a similar cause; but perhaps the most unusual case of this class of explosions was that of finely-powdered zinc, which occurred in 1854 at the Bethlehem Zne Works.

The modern high explosives are bodies which contain within their molecules the elements necessary for ordinary combustion, while at the same time they are more or less endothermous; and the best example, and perhaps the most important of these is the mercury fulminate. This substance was discovered by Howard in 1800, and was made by dissolving mercury in strong nitric acid, and pouring the solution into alcohol. Its discovery aroused the liveliest interest, and it was immediately tested by firing in a musket, but, though it imparted very little velocity to the projectile, and produced only a slight recoil and report, it burst the barrel of the piece completely open; and hence it was relegated to the position of a chemical curiosity until recalled for use as a priming for percussion

Its adaptation to modern uses began in 1863, when Nobel discovered that by the explosion of a few grains of this substance nitro-glycerine might be detonated, and was extended in 1868, when Mr. E. O. Brown discov. ered that not only could dry gun-cotton be detonated by this means, but that if a small initial mass of dry gun-cotton was detonated in contact with a mass of wet gun-cotton, the latter would be also detonated, even though it were completely saturated

with water. Baron von Lenk, of Austria, took up the study of this material in 1853, and his effor s to perfect the methods of manufacture and to moderate the violence of the gun charges were attendhaps five inches long, but, throwing ed with such apparent success that a special battery of twelve-pounders was constructed for use with it, and the position of the explosive seemed assured, until 1865, when his magazines blew up spontaneously, and the article was interdicted by the government.

Gun-cotton constitutes the best military explosive known, for, while its nitro-glycerine, it is the safest and most stable explosive we possess, since it can be stored and transported wet; and, while in this state, though it may be detonated as described above, it taking one of them up in his hand, is be detonated as described above, it the quezzal, the bird of liberty, of can not be exploded in any other way. As much has 2000 pounds of wet a small portion of the country, and is compressed gun-cotton have been now very rarely seen at all. - A gentle- placed in a fierce bonfire, where it has gradually dried, layer by layer, and been consumed without exploding. Besides, gun cotton is the only military explosive which can be detonated with certainty when frozen. In calling it a military explosive, I mean, of course, for use in torpedoes and for military mining, and not as a substitute for gunpowder in guns; but it may be, and has been, successfully used as a charge for shells fired from gunpowder guns, both in this country and abroad. Shells containing as much as one hundred and ten pounds of gun-cotton have been repeatedly fired in Germany.

The most prominent rival of guncotton for military uses, and the best explosive for industrial purposes, is nitro-glycerine and the mixtures of which it forms a part. This substance was discovered by Sobrero in 1847, while carrying out a series of experiments under Pelouze. Its liquid form makes it difficult to store and transport, and permits it to find its way into unexpected places, where it constitutes a source of danger. Considerations such as these led Nobel, about 1867, to invent dynamite. The name is now applied to a great variety of nitroglycerine mixtures, but they all consist of a porous solid absorbent which sucks up the liquid nitro-glycerine by capillarity and holds it in its pores or interstices.

The most important nitro-gly cerine mixture is explosive gelatine, also invented by Nobel. This is made by heating nitro-glycerine on a water bath and adding to it from seven to ten per cent. of soluble gun-cotton.

The largest single charges ever fired were employed in the blowing up or Hallett's Rief and Flood Rock. the latter, which occurred October 10. 1885, the charge consisted of 240,399 pounds of rack-a-rock and 48 537 pounds of dynamite No. 1, yet se nicely was this enormous charge calculated for the work it was to do, that beyond breaking down the rock, tossing up an enormous body of water to a height (estimated for the tallest j.) of 160 feet, and generating an earthwave which was observed as far east as Cambridge, Mass., it produced ne visible effect. - Scribner's Magazine

FAMILY MENDING.

How to Darn, Patch, Repair and Make Over Wearing Apparel.

mother of a family appreciates he full force of the homely proverb.
"A stitch in time saves nine." Many times nine are saved by prompt attention to repairs, and the greatest help to making is mending. Family mending consists of darning, patching, repairing and making over. To darn well, select the number of

thread or silk best suited to the material, and use the finest needle that will carry it. The edges of splits and tears must first be caught lightly together with long, basting stiches that can easily be cut and drawn out when the darning is done. This prevents one edge stretching more than the fore, late qualities are most suitable other. R in the needle from the darner in very small stitches in and out its whole length before drawing through; then towards the darner the same way, and so on, backwards and forwards till the length of the tear is covered. Tears are apt to be threecornered. Begin such in the center to make the point fit even, and darn towards each end. All darning of this character is done in the same way, but the finer the material the finer must be the needle and cotton.

In darning much-worn material, baste under the split a piece of the same goods and darn the two together. In all cases it strengthens to darn upon another piece, but does not make so smooth a darn. A ragged tear must have always a piece put under it. Ravelings of the same are best for darning flannels or dress goods, and if the mend is dampened and pressed with a hot iron it is almost unnoticeabie. Tears in cloth darned upon the wrong side, the stitches run upon the surface, not going through, scarcely show upon the right side. In lined articles the darning must, of course, be done upon the right side.

All tears must be darned before washing. If the edges are once stiffened by wetting and drying they can

never be mended neatly. To darn a hole in a stocking begin with as long a strand of cotton as can be easily managed, and a long, slim needle. Pass the needle back and forth across one way, letting each long stitch lie close to the one next it, and running the needle a little beyond the edge of the hole for greater strength, being careful not to draw the cotton tight enough to pucker. When the hole is covered, cross the other way. taking on the needle every other stitch of those in the first crossing. When finished you have a neat, strong basket work; neither a wide checker work that can be seen through, nor a thick, uneven surface that hurts the foote After mending the holes the thin places in stockings should be run thickly, backwards and forwards with needle and cotton to prevent breaking. In darning toes and beels it is helpful to darn upon a china egg, but in other parts of the stocking a flatter darn is made by using only the hand. To darn woolen stockings wool must be used. For cotton stockings a French darning cotsuperior to that bought upon cards. It runs through several numbers, is fine and smooth, and keeps its color

Holes in garments or house-linen must be patched. To patch, baste a square of the same material under the hole, cut the edges of the hole even, turn under, and hem in small stitches neatly down to the patch. Then turn the edges of the patch and hem down upon the garment. This finishes both sides neatly. If the garment patched is figured or striped, the figures and stripes must be made to match in putting in the patch. Cloth is too heavy usually to turn the edges in patching. The edges of the patch must be run in small stitches upon the wrong side and the edges of the hole darned down closely on the right side. -Clara Grundy Beirne, in Good Housekeeping.

Peacock Feather Fan.

Take a small Chinese fan, round or slightly oval in shape, cover it with dark green paper-muslin or any dark green thin material; cut the feathers about four inches long, measured from the top of the fibers. Have a bottle of mucilage ready; begin by clipping the fibers remaining on the quill, from which has been cut the tops; take hese fibers and glue them all around the edge of the fan, so they will extend about two inches over the top of the fan. Take the largest size of the feathers and glue in the center of the top and have them about one inch longer than the top of fibers. Keep on gluing one feather after another, arranging so the smallest will come to the bottom. When the first layer has been placed all around the outside edge of the fan begin the second layer. Keep on until one side is all finished; let it dry; then begin on the other side when all is finished and dry, take a curling-knife or any other blunt knife or shears and begin curling the long fibres into nice large and soft curls. Those on the edge curl closely down to the edge. Next wind the handle with peacock-blue ribbon, finish with a full bow with long ends of the same and you have a beautiful fan. -Detroit Free Press.

-Red canaries sell for five dollars apiece in the bird stores. They are said to be produced from the eggs of an ordinary canary that has been fed on cayenne pepper. The young birds are also kept on a red pepper diet until they are full grown and their plumage has become a settled and perPOTATO CULTURE.

Five Things Essential to Raising a Good Crop of the Tubers.

The soil best adapted to potatoes is a rich loam, containing abundance of organic matter. Five things are essential in the culture of potatoes: First, a dry soil; second, a rich soil; third, a deep soil; fourth, a well-pulverized soil; and fifth, good after culture. The crop will be abundant in proportion as these several requisites are regarded, and deficient in proportion as they are neglected. The set chosen makes a great difference in the yield. A very early potato has a shorter time to grow and mature a crop, hence labors under a disadvantage for want of time to grow and mature largely. Therefor the main crop; but in the late varieties there is a great difference in the yield, varying from 200 to 600 bushels per acre, cultivated under the same circumstances.

The distance of both hills and drills must depend on the strength of the soil and kind of potatoes planted, some varieties having much larger tops than others, this is modified, however, by the manure used, some kinds promoting the growth of tops at the expense of the tubers, other kinds promoting the growth of tubers, and making the tops proportionately small.

The soil shou'd be turned in the fall, or, if friable, it may be done just before planting; but in all cases the land should be put in such condition as to be perfectly loose and mellow.

Ordinarily speaking, a good dressing of manure will double the products of a root crop; a rich soil is as essential to good crops, and particularly to root crops, as nourishing and abundant stew until soft, add sugar and seal. food is to the fattening of farm stock. Lean pastures and coarse forage may keep, but will not fatten, cattle

It is equally true that, although farm crops will live and grow upon a poor soil, the product and profit will be great only on a rich one. It is better o cultivate one acre of rich land than of salt, two teacups of sifted flour and three acres of poor land. The expense any spice desired. Bake in a shallow of cultivating the latter is threefold pan with a moderate fire, and watch that of the former, while the product carefully to prevent it burning. of one rich acre is often equal to the product of the three poor acres.

is not at hand the following way, rethe lateness of the season, to have the tubers make a quick growth before the ground became packed so they could not swell. They were planted June 20, with seed properly cut, one or two eyes to a set. With a 12-inch stirring plow one furrow was made; in the second furrow a boy followed, dropping one set every two feet as near as possible, planting this way every third furrow until finished. Plowing

following is the result on one acre: Rent of ground Seed three bushels Ploughing, planting, man, team, boy,

Digging, man, team and four hands, one-

at full maturity before this time. If dry weather comes after potatoes are ripe no time should be lost in digging appeared is truly wonderful. Corded and securing. Digging potatoes is disagreeable, slow work when the ground moss or bronze are much used for rich

Boston Globe. Water for the Cow.

the cow, if she is not supplied with flounce of lace is gathered and added plenty of water she will not do her to the lower edge of the bodice, and best. Cows are great drinkers. They there is a wide black meire sash as a must necessarily be. Cows that are in finish at the back. There will also apmilk drink a great deal more water pear, later on, simply shaped fichus of than fattening cattle do. It has been black or white lace, crossed in front, found that a cow giving only twenty with quite long tabs or ends, with pounds of milk per day, will drink sleeves like those just described. forty pounds more water than will fattening cattle of the same weight. We the production of parasols designed for see, therefore, that feed the best we every occasion, from the sombre crape may, if we neglect the water supply, covered, for mourning dress to the our science will be very defective. brilliant devices for the races, coach-There is an erroneous impression in ing and the like. This article of comsome minds that too much water in- fort and convenience should always be iures the quality of the milk. This is not neat and ladylike in style, rather than true, according to careful examinations that have been made. The quan- ways, if possible, to harmonize with tity of the milk will be increased and the gown with which it is worn, and the quality will not be injured. - seem in reality a simple necessary part Western Rural.

The Price of Strength.

Activity is the price of strength. Tie your arm tight to your side, giving it owner. It is always a conspicuous arno motion, and its strength will flee ticle of attire, and originality-or away from the conquering palsy. The oak, that king of trees, girds itself with little effort be allowed to lapse into giant might because it is full of activ- positive loudness and vulgarity. A ity; energy runs through a thousand plain moire or silk parasol devoid of roots gathering the strength of the soil and building it into the heart of the ter taste, carried with the richest and oak; activity runs through a million most expensive toilet, than a beflow-leaves and gathers the commerce of the air and the sunlight to enrich the with lace, worn indiscriminately and strength of the magnificent giant. Man no less must be full of business, plumage has become a settled and permanent red. Some doubt this story, busy activity, else he can not be strong in the ways of life and staunch in the but it is stuck to by the bird dealers. tests of manhood.—Thought Etchings.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Clean a coated teakettle by boiling spoonful of ammonia in the water. -In making waffles never put sugar

in the batter, as it causes them to be heavy and tough. -Dessert With Peaches. - Take

sponge cake, or other kinds if preferred, cut into thin slices and cover with sliced peaches, cut up with sugar, pour over all thin boiled custard. -If the breastbone of a fowl will

bend under moderate pressure then you can consider your subject young enough to broil, but if not, then by all means stew it, and save the carver labor and humiliation.

-In drilling glass, stick a piece of stiff clay or putty on the part where you wish to make the hole. Make a hole in the putty the size you want the hole, reaching to the glass, of course. Into this hole pour a little molten lead. when, unless it is very thick glass, the piece will immediately drop out .-Tradesman.

-All fruits are liable to mold when exposed to dampness, and those in glasses should always be covered with papers wet with white of egg or butter. Press the paper on the fruit or jelly, so that no air can remain underneath; then, if there is any mold, it can easily be removed with the paper .- Good Housekeeping.

-For canning strawberries the following rule is a good one: Hull and wash the berries, that is, rinse well, to remove particles of sand that are quite liable to be lodged among them. Place in a porcelain kettle-this taking precedence of the old brass-with water to cover about one-half the berries.

-Honey Cake. - One teacup of strained honey (f the honey is candied I take two-thirds of a cup and fill up with boiling water and stir it well), one-half teacup of thick, sour cream, fill up the cup with sour milk, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of soda, one teaspoonful

-A good way to use cold veal or lamb is to mince it fine, with a very lit-After the land is plowed and har-rowed, to put in fine tilth, if a machine ley, and thyme or summer savory, a few bread crumbs, and the yelk of an egg. ported from Iowa, can be recommend- Form into egg-shaped balls, and fry ed: An early variety was selected that them as fritters very quick in boiling would mature if planted quite late. dripping or unsalted butter. Reserve The object was to have the weed seeds a little of the mince, add a few buttergerminated and a green coat of vege- ed bread crumbs, take a part of the ination to turn under, and, owing to side and all the water from a dozen split tomatoes, and fill the cavities with the mixture. Put the halves together again, dot them with batter. season and bake in a quick oven half an hour .- Household.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Novelties in Hats, Bonnets, Beaded Wraps and Parasols. Graceful round hats, for church and

for driving in the county, have wide was 8 to 12 inches deep. If any weeds brims, turned high up on one side, and started the cultivator was run through, faced with dark moss-green, goldenbut the ground was kept as level as brown or black velvet. They are trimmed outside with scarfs of silk net, When it was time to dig the same the ends of which fall to the waist at plow was taken, and the ground was the back. In front, and inclining toturned back. Four boys picked up as ward the left side, are sprays of dark fast as plowed out, as there were few rad roses and foliage, veiled with the potatoes, except in every third furrow, het, this trimming being used with a When through plowing the harrow was black velvet facing. With olive or used to go over the furrows crosswise, moss facings are garlands of primroses and thus get nearly every potato. The or jonquils. Garden party hats are made of leghorn, trimmed with Normandy laces and wreaths of blush roses. Bonnets of point d'esprit net over wire foundations, trimmed with shell-plaited standing frills set up in front, are very chic, the lace inter-\$11 50 mingled with delicate crape flowers. Amount of potatoes on the acre, 560 Gypsy bonnet, with peaked fronts. made of rich lace of the more expen-Harvesting and storing should not sive kinds, with lace coat and parasol be commenced until the tops are most- to match, are costly additions to sumly dead, as the tubers have not arrived mer toilets designed for special dress occasions.

The variety of small wraps that have silk, broche satins, and plain velvets in is wet; besides, there is danger of rot- dress visites and pelerines. All sorts ting and freezing if left unsecured .- of mantles are made of black lace. One model shows a plain close corsage of black lace, very long in the waist and be ted, with sleeves of the same It makes no difference how we feed lace terminating above the elbow. A

> Wonderful originality is displayed in gaudy, gay or eccentric, and ought alof the toilet rather than an article of display. A parasol may, we think, serve as an indication of the general good sense and cultivated taste of its "style," so called-may here with but garniture of any sort looks in far betwith lace, worn indiscriminately and promiscuously with dresses of cambric, lawn, foulard and gowns of the kind, all out of keeping with this one costly article of wear. -N. Y. Post.

COIN FOR ORNAMENTS.

A Fad That May Make Trouble for Those Devoted to It.

Captain Porter of the secret service took steps a few years ago to suppress the manufacture of ornaments from coins and succeeded in several instances. The effort was discouraging, but he notified the Treasury Department at Washington of the fact that the market here was stocked with coin lockets, which could not be discerned from a good coin, although entirely worthless for their original purpose. The chief of the secret service ordered him to stop their manufacture, but Captain Porter learned that the articles were manufactured in Newark. N. J., and so reported. The Government took the Jersey people in hand and the Chicago dealers promised to stop their sale after getting rid of the supply on

However, the manufacture from foreign coins continues, and the business in bangles and the engraving of coins goes on as usual. The secret service officers have detected several dealers and prohibited them from in any way mutilating a coin.

Captain Porter said yesterday: "If a man has a silver dollar he can destroy \$4, and that would be the price of it, but he must not mark or mutilate it in a manner that will decrease it in stumping is \$5 in Maine. value. It takes very little to do that. There are 516 grains in a double engle slope is a remarkable bird. An editand 2.58 grains only are allowed for or of a Riverside paper says that he the natural abrasion in fifty years. By once killed one. It took four bullets scooping out one for a locket fully from a 44-caliber Sharp's rifle to bring half the weight is lost, and an innocent the bird down at a range of seventyperson might judge the coin solely by five yards. Each cartridge contains its appearance and be badly swindled. ninety-two grains of powder. All The danger in it lies right here. A the bullets passed through the heart man may have a coin engraved for a of the goose and lodged in the skin on pocket piece. After awhile he needs the opposite side from where they the coin for its legitimate uses and went in. An attempt was made to finds it easy to pass by presenting the boil this bird. 'Strange to say, the off on some one else he swindles an- goose." other person. And so it goes. We this kind than any one imagines. It teresting book by writing an account fool with United States coins, and if I On June 1, 1882, being then sixty-two only received the proper orders I would years old, he started for Webster, Nothing would please me better than a wagon load of provisions, and a to be ordered to seize all the mutilated cow. In his journey of three thousand miles he took his time, stopping

"But that would include tearing numerous adornments from the throats of many fair young women?"

The secret-service man's features softened a trifle, but he answered: 14 1884 he reached his New England "Well, I'm inclined to believe that there are innocent possessors of such of this country than most men who articles, and I would hardly care to have gone over the same ground. molest them. But I would prevent jewelers from displaying articles made from coin in their show-windows, and from changing money from the appearance and weight with which it leaves the mint.

District Attorney Ewing said that while his attention has been called to the traffic in mutilated coin, which is clearly an offense, he has never undertaken any prosecution of offenders, for the reason that it is almost sanctioned by custom; it has no fraudulent intent. than in any other Federal district. A there are only there may be three reform in the matter should be started

at Treasury headquarters, he thought. The amount of coin used for ornamental purposes in Chicago would furnish enough capital for a National bank. It took three hundred silver dollars, split and inserted in the floor, to make a Monroe street barber shop sufficiently gorgeous for a man to enjoy a fifteen-cent shave and hear the latest tips on horses and base-ball from the artists in charge, while in barrooms and many other resorts coin is cut into sections to increase attractions.

It is the boast of one young south side belle that her collection of money ornaments represents \$1,500 in the original value of the different coins. each individual coin coming from a different admirer. She prefers coin to any other jewelry. She has pin-cases, musk-boxes, mirrors, lockets, bracelets, fan-chains, necklaces, earrings, and other articles innumerable and made of gold and silver coins. - Chicago News.

Efficiency of Dynamos.

Less than five years ago the best dynamos gave an efficiency of not more than 75 per cent. At present both dynamos and motors are sold with a guaranteed efficiency of 90 per cent., so that for every 100 horse-power of the steam engine, 90 will appear on-the line in electricity, and 81 will appear in the motor in the form of mechanical energy. The latest series of tests made with railway motors demonstrated an efficiency of 80 per cent., from the steam engine to the car axle. From this must be deducted, in actual practice, 5 per cent. for the line wire, and 10 per cent. for contingencies of all kinds, leaving 65 per cent. actually to be relied on. Therefore, from 100 horse-power at the engine, 65 will be delivered on the car axle. In the cable system from 75 to 80 per cent. of the engine power is expended in moving the dead weight of the cable, leaving only 20 to 25 per cent. available as motive power for the cars. - Chicago

-Even a flood may produce some good effect, as is instanced in the case of a farmer in Lee County, Georgia, whose cattle were caught by an overflow of the Kinchafoonce creek, and imprisoned for several days in a field submerged with water. The farmer had to paddle out at intervals in a bateau and feed them, a process that so familiarized them with things human that from being very wild they had become "tame and gentle."

GENERAL.

-An Atchison (Kas.) woman did a " "I have known men," says Spurbig washing the other day, cooked dinner and whipped a child, and then fell dead from over-exertion.

distance of three feet for two dollars a

thropist. Stephen Richardson, of Harvey County, has planted three miles of peach trees in the public highway for the benefit of travelers.

-Electric rifles are the latest. Instead of the ordinary percussion firing device a dry chloride of silver battery and a primary coil will, so it was lately stated before the American institute, fire the rifle thirty-five thouand times without recharging:

-A Maine newspaper says the price of lumber in New York regulates the price of stumpage in Maine. If spruce is worth \$15 a thousand, the Maine man figures this way: Lumber \$15 in New York; freight and insurance, \$3 a thousand; rafting and milling, \$4; cutting and hauling, \$4. This leaves stumpage. If lumber is worth \$16.

-The white wild goose of the Pacific side not engraved in sight. The man bullets were cooked to a jelly before who gets it is swindled. If he palms it any impression was made on the

-Warren B. Johnson, of Webster, are bothered more by complaints of Mass., thinks that he can make an inought to be made a dangerous thing to of his journey across the continent. sadden the hearts of those who do it. from Eureka City, Cal., with a horse, wherever the grandeur of the Rockies or the beauties of the scenery attracted, sometimes staying for ten days in one camp. Two years later, on June home, having seen considerably more

FEMININE FASHIONS.

Revival of Foot-Trimmings on Skirts and the Rage for Ribbons.

Foot-trimmings on skirts are revived, and occasionally a quite deep flounce is seen. A pretty arrangement for soft silks is a series of pinkedout ruffles about four inches deep, gathered very full and overlapped about half the depth of each, the fluffy ruche thus formed being nearly a quarter of a yard deep. Sometimes and that it is no more common in this there are only three or four ruffles or four plaitings laid in double or triple box-plaits. The object is to give a fuller effect at the bottom of the skirt, which is certainly much more becoming than an untrimmed skirt, unless it be very full. The broken outline afforded by a full ruching or plaiting always enhances the beauty of a pretty foot as it peeps in and out, while it softens the defects and apparently diminishes the size of one that needs such advantage. There seems to be almost a fureur

for the use of moire ribbon in narrow widths-from one to two inches. Draperies of plain net-black, white or cream-are striped lengthwise with these narrow ribbons, and several rows are sewed around the bottom, thus forming a plaided trimming. Skirts of soft woolen fabrics have several rows-from three to five-around the foot of the skirt, and a similar garniture often finishes the drapery, particularly if it be one of the ample, carclessly-looped style made of plain breadths and draped with reference to the figure of the wearer rather than with a "set" effect. These ribbons are also disposed in perpendicular, horizontal and diagonal lines to form panels or fronts on skirts, and also in trellis and ladder effects. - Demorest's Monthly.

American Skipping Ropes.

"Skipping ropes were formerly imported from France,' said a dealer to a reporter, "but now they are nearly all of domestic man afacture. Canada turns out a limited number, owing to the fact that jute is cheaper there; but, on the other hand, the wooden handles can be produced in this country at a considerably less cost than they are able to make them across the line. Different houses have started in to manufacture them in this city at various times, but it was considerable effort to get their hands broken into their work, and at the end of the season they generally found that they could have bought the ropes as cheap as they were able to make them. They are soll all over the country, and range in price from twenty cents to \$1.75 apiece."-N. Y. Mail and Ex-

Judged by His Clothes.

Judge-The witness swears you stole his coat, and have it on. I must, therefore, find you guilty.

Tramp-Oh, well, your, honor, if you're going to judge a man by the clothes he wears I s'pose I'll have give in. - Detroit Free Press

Work in Your Place.

geon, "who opened their mouths like a barn door in boasting what they would do if they were in somebody -George Davis, a colored man of else's place." There are many men of Chicago, will allow a barrel of flour to that kind, who imagine that they fall on his head and shoulders from a would be great men and could do wonderful things if they were placed in other circumstances and had greater -Kansas has a genuine philan- opportunities. But true worth does not consist in supposed possibilities or imaginary performances in other conditions, but in the faithful performance of duty, to the utmost of our ability, in the condition and circumstances in which we are placed. A man who is not faithful, and who does not perform his work well in the humblest place, shows that he is neither fitted nor worthy to enter a higher place. -Methodist Recorder.

THE	GENERAL	MAI	RK	EI	S.
	KANS.	ASCI	ry,	Ju	ne 15
CATTLE	-Shipping steers	5	4.1	42	571
	Native cows	3	(1:)	0	3 65
	Butchers' steers	4	50	10	5 85
HOGS-G	ood to choice hea	vy. 4	9.1	a	5 45
WHEAT-	No. 2 red		No	t q	loted
	No.: soft		83	146	824
CORN-No	0. 2		450	100	461
	. 2				291
RYE-No.	2		18	60	581
	Patents, per sack		15	64	
	ed				11 0 1
	-Choice creamery			0	17
CHEESE-	-Fuil cream			0	91
EGGSCl	ioice			600	
BACON-	fam			60	
	Shoulders			0	
	Sides			40	
				60	
POTATOR	S			a	tio
	ST. LOU				400
CATTLE-	-Shipping steers.		20	a	611
	Partoboxe, et anne.				

CORN-No.3 OATS-No.3 RYE-No. 4. CHICAGO.

CATTLE-Shoping steers. ... HOGS-Packir g and ship, nog. SHEEP-Fair to choice.... FLOUR-Winter wheat..... WHEAT-No. ? red CORN-No.2 OATS-No. 2 RYE-No. 2. PORK NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Common to prune.
HOGS—Good to choice....
FLOUR—Good to choice....
WHEAT—No. 2 red.... CORN-No. 2. OATS-Western mixed.... BUTTER-Creamery.... 18

A Twenty Years' Experience.

770 Broadway, New York, March 17, 1886. I have been using Allcock's Porous PLASTERS for 20 years, and found them one of the best of family medicines. Briefly summing up my experience, I say that when placed on the small of the back ALL-COCK'S PLASTERS fill the body with nervous energy, and thus cure fatigue, brain ex-naustion, debility and kidney difficulties. For women and children I have found them invaluable. They never irritate the skin or cause the slightest pain, but cure sore throat, croupy coughs, colds, pain in the side, back or chest, indigestion or bowel complaints. C. D. FREDRICKS.

It is "touch and go" with people who in-cautiously handle electric-light wires.— Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The Vale of Tears, As our sojourn on earth has been lugubriously denominated, is woful enough, if its few cases of enjoyment are rendered barren by ill health. Nervous, debilitated invalid, use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters if you would feel the zest that vigor gives to life, if you would cease to take a gloomy view of it, and cultivate acquaintance with its bright side, stimulate digestion, arouse the liver, regulate the bowels with this superb tonic and alterative. Cures fever and ague and and alterative.

THE mystery of a hansom cab-what is

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THE only thing a chronic borrower will

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Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Lame Back,
And All Pains Of An Inflammatory Nature.
Sold by Druggists. 50c. and \$1.00.
SONG BOOK MAILED FREE. Address WIZARD OIL CO.,

\$100 to \$300 A MONTH can be made working

TEXAS LAND 5.000.000 acres best agricul-dural and grazing land for sale. Address, GODLE V & PORTER, Dailus, Tex-er NAME THIS PAPER every time you write. Live at home and make more money working for us than TREE. Terms FARE. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.



GRAND JUBILEE celebrating the Settlement of the Northwestern Territory.

UNSURPASSED DISPLAY

EXCURSION RATES FROM ALL POINTS.

NEW BUILDINGS, FRESH EXHIBITS, NOVEL ENTERTAINMENTS,





WELLS, &c. and Coal Prospecting Machines, &c. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.



The only medicine for woman's peculiar ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE.

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 oure of woman's peculiar maladies.

A SOOTHING INTERVINE.

Dr. Pierce's Favortite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands for testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more 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 diseases.

A POWERFUL Imparts strength to the whole system, and to the uterus, or womb and its appendages, in particular. For overworked, teachers, milliners, dressmakers, scanstresses, "shop-ziris," housekeepers, nurstresses, "shop-ziris," housekeepers, Dr. Pierce's Favor-

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduling 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.

Br. 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 purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system.

In pregnancy, "Favorite Prescription" is undertication, undertication, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

FOR THE The system for delivery as to greatly lessen, and many times almost entirely of away with the sufferings of that tryiz, ordeal.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicate and obstinate cases of leu corrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing at monthly periods, painful menstruation, unnatural suppression, prolapsus or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation, and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

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TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion, or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only symptoms caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, out probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favoritz Prescription, directed to the cause, would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

Mrs. E. F. Morgan, of No. 71 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass., says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was perfectly cured, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, and enclosing a stamped-envelope for reply. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the \$1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

Retroverted Womb.—Mrs. Eva Kohler, of Crab Orchard, Neb., writes: "Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done me a great deal of good. I suffered from retroversion of the uterus, for which I took two bottles of the Favorite Prescription, and I am now feeling the prescription."

Doctors Falled.—Mrs. F. Corwin, of Post Creek, N. Y., writes: "I doctored with three or four of the best doctors in these parts, and I grew worse until I wrote to you and began using your 'Favorite Prescription.' I used three bottles of it and two of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' also one and a half bottles of the 'Purgative Pellets.' I can do my work and sew and walk ali I care to, and am in better health than I ever expected to be in this world again. I owe it all to your wonderful medicines."

A VOICE
FROM CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. Ed. M. Campbell, of Oakland, California, writes: "I had been troubled all my life with hysterical stracks and paroxysms, or spasms, and periodical recurrences of severe headache, but since I have had none of these. I also had womb complaint so bad that I could not walk two blocks without the most severe pain, but before I had taken your 'Favorite Prescription' two months, I could walk all over the city without inconvenience. All my troubles seem to be leaving me under the benign influence of your medicine, and I now feel smarter, than for years before. My physicians told me that I could not be cured, and therefore you will please accept my everlasting thanks for what you have done for me, and may God bless you in your good works."

Later, she writes: "It is now four years since I took your 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have had no return of the female trouble I had then."

Well as I Ever Was.—Mrs. John Stewart, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., writes: "I wish to inform you that I am as well as I ever was, for which I thank your medicines. I took four bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Discovery' and four bottles of the 'Pellets.' All of the bad symptoms have disappeared. I do all my own work; am able to be on my feet all day. My friends tell me I never looked so well."

Favorite Prescription is Sold by Druggists the World Over! Large Bottles \$1.00, Six for \$5.00.

Treatise (160 pages, paper covers) on Diseases of Women

Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Arranging the Great Hall For the National Republican Convention—Its Capacity. CHICAGO, June 11.—Fifty men worked all day Sunday in and around the vaunted auditorium which is to be occupied nine days hence. It looks at present like a queer place to hold a convention. The three streets on which the half built structure fronts are filled with derricks, piles of bricks, blocks of granite, hoisting engines, mortar-beds and general debris. Teams hauled all day and then scarcely made a beginning on the amount of material to be removed. The outer walls are to the third story, and the three fronts present the

most unprepossessing appearance. The great hall, however, does not come to the

street line anywhere. It is the interior



The Auditorium.

of a great business block with stores and offices shutting it off entirely from light on three street sides and with only the passage to let in air. On the fourth side there is a twenty foot allev. This hall has been roofed over, and it is the only portion of the building on which any thing in that direction has been done. One branch of work on which men were engaged yesterday was building temporary passageways through the outer portion from the street to the auditorium entrances. Iron stairways are contemplated. but just now steps are being knocked together from rough plank to answer the

purposes of next week. The plan of the interior is that of a big theater and nothing else. Auditorium is the Chicago name for it. The parquet or pit is reserved for delegates, and, by the way, they will sit in the regular slam-down theater chair. The floor rises as it recedes from the bald-heads' row, and the alternates sit in the parquet circle. Then there are three galleries or circles to hold the spectators, although there is doubt about the third being made ready in Newspaper correspondents will sit where the fiddlers usually work their elbows. The officers will perform their parts on a stage. The only essential difference in the Auditorium from a theater is the gallery built around the back of the stage, which precludes the use of scenery. At present the interior of the hall is a scene of vast and cumbrous confusion. Every thing has been thrown down there awaiting progress on the other and more exposed portions. The builder promises to cart the miscellaneous collection outside in time for the decorator to hide the bare boards above and around with stripes of red, white and blue. The decoration be-

gins to-day.

There has been some talking about the capacity of this Auditorium. Round numbers rather exaggerated have been used. Mr. Clarkson, the Iowa member of the National Committee, who is devoting his time to the arrangements for the convention. thas made a careful count. He says there will be seats for 7,272 people, and no more, and this will not leave any standing room.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Consul Webb, Formerly of St. Louis, Writes Concerning These Far-Away Islands.
WASHINGTON, June 11.—Mr. Alexander
R. Webb, United States Consul at Manita,
Philippine Islands, has sent to the State Department a very interesting report con- inhabitants were warned in time and no would never do as much injury as between cerning the projected railways in those islands. He says that there are no rail-ways in operation at present in any of the Philippine or Carolino Islands, but that two projects to construct railways on that island (Luzon, of the Philippine archip lago), have been authorized by royal decree of the Spanish Government. The first is under a grant from the Government to an English firm in Liverpool, represented in Manila by a mercantile firm. It is proposed to build a line from Manila Antipolo, a distance of eighteen miles, where a religious festival is held once a year, and attended by a great number of pilgrims. Antipolo is a central point in the hemp and sugar districts, and being in the interior the produce must be hauled to the seashore or to Manila in buffalo carts. The second project is more important and is that of a corporation called "The Manila Railway Company, limited," authorized under royal decree of the Span-ish Government several years ago. English parties are also behind this enterprise. The length of the second road mentioned

Mr. Webb, in speaking of the commerce of the islands, says that last year more than half the sugar and hempshi ped went to the United States. In 1887, 198, 185 tons of sugar were shipped, 70,000 tons being sent to the United States. The business at Manila is nearly all in the hands of English firms, there being only one American firm there, and that scarcely two years old. Manila has a population of about 300,000, and the Island of Luzon over 4,000,000, and

the entire Philippins group over 7,000,000. Mr. Webb is from St. Louis, where he is well known. The Consular and Diplomatic bill, which has passed both houses of Congress, adds \$1,500 to his salary. This increase was recommended to the last Con-gress, but the bill was knocked all to pieces and the proposed raises were defeated.

Remarkable Fatality. Kansas City, Mo., June 13.—Edward Dootz, who was run over by a freight train at Rosedale last Saturday night, died of his injuries yesterday morning. Dootz's

death closes a remarkable story. He is a young man from Paola, Kan., who was with Simon Allen and William Smith when they were killed by a freight train on the Belt line last Friday. He was a witness at the coroner's inquest the following afternoon and that evening he attempted to board a freight train at Rosedale, with the inten-tion of stealing a ride to his home. He lost his footing, fell under the wheels and had both legs crushed. Yesterday he died.

Insane and in a Quicksand.
BENKLEMAN, Neb., June 11.—A man about sixty-four years old and supposed from papers found on his person to be Ed-ward Bowers, of Wane, Kan., is now held by the authorities, awaiting news from some of his friends or relatives. His mind seems entirely gone, as a result of a terrible experience in the quicks and of the Republican river. A farmer coming to town yesterday found him buried to the armpits in the sand and slowly sinking deeper. With great difficulty and in spite of the most determined resistance on the stranger's part, he was rescued and brought to Benkleman. A thousand de-lars in currency was found in a belt around

TROUBLE BREWING.

The Cherokee and Chickasaw Indiana at

War With Cattle Kings—Cowboys Armed and Indian Militia Called Out. TARLEQUAR, I. T., June 13 .- The authorities of the Cherokee Nation have created considerable consternation among the cattle men by seizing their cattle as a penalty for violating the quarantine laws of the Nation. C. M. McClellan, a large and noted stockman, had about 600 four and five year old steers seized and advertised to be sold for the benefit of the Nation for a violation of the quarantine law, which strictly prohibited any one bringing cattle into the Nation between May 1 and October 1 of each year. McCiellan is an adopted citizen, but has appealed to the United States in this matter, as his cattle are to be sold by a Cherokee sheriff June 30.

The Cherokee authorities say they propose to run their internal civil matters, and hope the Government will not put in der. The annual address was delivered by when it has no business or right under the Prof. J. P. Blanton, president of the Kirkstreaty and Inter-State law. The agent is to-day at Muscogee listening to both Mc-Clellan and the Nation. McClellan thinks the stock law unconstitutional, but his friends think he ought to have appealed to the courts of his Nation. The cattle men all over the country are watching this fight with a great deal of interest, especially in Texas, from whence most of the cattle shipped into this country come.

Said a prominent Chickasaw yesterday: "You Cherokees are beginning to experience some of the trouble we Chickasaws have been contending with a long time. Why, cattlemen just come into our country whether or not, and if we ever talk about taxing them a little or want them to get out, they talk about us. But if the Government will just keep its hands off, we will show them who holds the Chickasaw Nation—the cattlemen or the Indians to whom it belongs and to whom it was ceded by the Government. The cheek of some of these cattlemen is enough to make the blood boil in any Indian, and especially when they are trying to run over the Indians who are the true owners of the land."

THE CHICKASAWS ACT. GAINESVILLE, Tex., June 13 .- Some time ago the cattlemen of the Chickasaw Na-tion of the Indian Territory resisted the collection of the cattle tax of \$1 per head for cattle grazing on Indian lands and drove the collector and his deputies away with violence. The Governor was notified and through him the United States Govern-A peaceable settlement was attempted, but without a result favorable to the Indians. The cowboys began to assemble and now about 500 of them are rendezvoused in the southern part of the Nation. Governor Guy ordered out the National militia-about 100 Indiansand they are assembled now at Ardmore, preparing to move upon the cowboys. Captain McLish was put in command of them and he has orders to move at once. Yesterday the camp was in a stir getting ready for the campaign, and it is expected the troops will be on the march to-day. They will move cautiously as it is feared they are not strong enough to combat the cattlemen who are armed with Winchesters. Many of these men are citizens of the Nation, and it is feared that this is the first outbreak of a civil war. The Government troops at Fort Reno are prepared to take the field in case the Chickasaws can not quell the disturbance.

MINNESOTA FLOODS.

Amazing Floods Caused by Recent Severe

Rains—Extensive Damage.
DULUTH, Minn., June 12.—The recent severe rains have caused the greatest flood ever known in Northern Minnesota. All along the banks of logging streams tributary to the St. Louis river millions of acres prediction. He had received a telegram of land are overflowed and loss of life is from the office that the young were hatchfeared. At the village of Cloquet, thirty ing in immense numbers in parts of Minnemiles from here, that portion of the town which is situated on the island is comconsiderable injury may be done, especially pletely engulfed by a raging torrent. Only as the average period between visitations the tops of houses are visible. Several has expired since the last troub es. One loss of life occurred.

The immense saw mills are flooded and abandoned, and in the booms 80,000,000 feet of logs were jammed yesterday morning and the number reached over 200,000,000 feet last night. All county bridges have been carried away, and if the logs break the booms and dams, which is momentarily expected, the railroad bridge at Thomson, a substantial iron structure resting on

If the dam and boom break at Cloquet, the loss will reach into the millions, and the great mass of logs will be swept into Lake Superior. At West Duluth, eleven miles from the foot of the rapids, the roar of the waters can be distinctly heard, and at this place the water in the inner harbor has risen to an unusual height.

FRIGHTENED TRAIN ROBBERS. Robbers Board a Santa Fe Train in New

Mexico But are Scared Off.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 13.—Last night when the west-bound passenger train stopped at Dorsey on the Santa Fe eight masked men boarded the platform of the baggage car next to the tender of the comotive and when at the whistling post half a mile from the station two of the would-be robbers crawled over the coal and ordered the engineer to stop the train. The engineer complied by shutting down the steam and applying the air to brakes and ran on the running board to the front of the locomotive. The fireman was confronted by one of the robbers, who held a revolver close to his head, but he jumped while the train was in motion and took the back track to the station, where he notified the train men of the second section. The first car of the first section was occupied by a detachment of soldiers and it was supposed that the escape of the fireman and the presence of the soldiers as the robbers poarded the platform of the express cars so intimidated the robbers that they took to the prairie in the darkness and made their escape. The detachment of soldiers were without firearms and in fact knew nothing of the attempt to rob the train.

A Deep Water Convention Called. WORTH, Tex., June 13 .- The Board of Trade at a meeting last evening issued formal letters to trade organizations, municipalities and people of Texas, Colorado, Kansas and New Mexico, to send delegates to an In:er-State deep water convention to be held here July 10, for the purpose of me-morializing Congress und devising means for the establishment of a deep water port on the coast of Texas.

Sheridan's Mother Dead, SOMERSET, O., June 13.-Mrs. Sheridan, mother of General Phil Sheridan, died at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the age of eighty-seven years and two months. The mother as well as the father of Gereral Sheridan was born in Ireland. They did not locate in Ohio until some years after their arrival in this country. but on removing to Somerset, where Gen eral Sheridan was born, they spent the re-mainder of their lives there. Mrs. Sheri dan had been ailing for some time and was in such feeble health that she was kept in ignorance of the critical cond tion of her son, the gallant commander. General Sheridan's father died about six years MISSOURI EDITORS.

Brainy Men Meet in the Pertle Springs

WARRENSBURG, Mo., June 13 .- The twen--second annual session of the Missouri Press Association met yesterday morning in the tabernicle at Pertle Springs. The attendance is about 125, including ladies. The small attendance is accounted for from the fact that so many conventions and primary elections are being held over the State at present, and many members found it impossible to come. The meeting was called to order by O. H. Kinley, of the Brunswick Brunswicker. Major Mill, on behalf of the mayor, who was unable to be present, and the people of Warrensburg, welcomed the association at length, which was well received. The president, on behalf of the association, replied in a few well chosen words, and then called the meeting to orville Normal School. The subject was "Press Relations to Personal Liberty," and was eloquently handled. A poem propriate to tue occasion was read by Miss Nellie Ingram, of Sedalia. A paper of considerable merit on the relations of the State and National associations was read by Mr. Walter Williams, of the Boonville Advertiser. The historical sketch of the association, by J. W. Jacks, of Montgomery City, closed the session for the day.

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES.

Women in Force at the Grand Avenue

Methodist Church in Kausas City. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 13.—The Missouri Woman's Christian Temperance Union held its sixth annual convention to-lay at the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and long before ten o'clock this morning women wearing the white cibbon of the union began pouring in the church, and when the convention was called to order there were fully 500 present. There was a buzz of enthusiasm as Mrs. Clara Hoffman, of Kansas City, walked up the pulpit stairs, and this immediately broke out into a general clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs. When the applause ceased, Mrs. Hoffman called the convention to order and the session began by singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus" Name," after which prayer was offered by Mrs. H. H. Wagoner, of St. Louis. Another song, scripture reading, roll call of officers and superintendents followed, when Mrs. Hoffman announced the committees. Evange ist work was reported by Mrs. Johanna Garin, of St. Louis, and jail and prison work by Mrs. Belle P. Mitchell, of

Carthage. The four vice-presidents reported the condition of work in their districts as satisfactory.

HOPPERS HATCHING.

Bad Outlook For Crops in Minnesota-Seventeen-Year Locusts in Iowa and

CHICAGO, June 13.-Dispatches from points in Northern Iowa and Western Illinois report the appearance of swarms of seven een-year locusts. Prof. C. V. Riley, United States Entomologist, when asked about the locusts said that a well-known brood occurred this year, and this period ical visitor might be looked for in wooded portions of It inois and Iowa, and also in parts of Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania. In reply to a question as to whether the grasshoppers would be destructive this year, he could not express a positive opinion. Up to three years ago he had been able to confidently state the prospects in auvance, but since then be had been unable to get together sufficient data as to the extent of egg deposit to justify lings have been carried away, but the thing he felt sure of, however, that they the years 1873 and 1877.

LIGHTED UP.

Three Thousand Electric Lights Turned

On in the Auditorium CHICAGO June 13 .- Last night the 3,000 electric lights in the great hall to be used by the Republican National convention were turned on for the first time and about the same moment a flood of light was thrown upon the darkness that had heretofore enveloped even the smallest details of what would constitute the programme in the convention. The lighting up of the Auditorium afforded a magnificent spectacle, the effect of the lights being to seemingly enlarge already vast interior and bewilder the spectator. Great wheels of fire shone on the sidewalks, a gorgeous tricolor shield of light surmounted the stage and the roof was ablaze with huge stars made up of clustered burners. The long streamers of red, white and blue bunting not yet fully in place gave a picturesque aspect to the whole, taking attention, away from thousand of empty chairs on all sides. Scarcely a hundred people were within the mam-moth amphitheater to witness the illumination, and from the galleries they seemed like so many pigmies moving about the

TAMMANY RATIFIES.

Governor Hill Attacks Ingalls For His Re-

New York, June 13.—Tammany held a large meeting in the Academy of Music last night to ratify the action of the St. Louis convention. The Tammany lamb "Thurman," which was brought from the West, all decked in ribbons, was a feature. Hon. John Cochrane presided and there was a list of 700 vice-presidents and secretaries. Resolutions were passed ratifying the nominations made and the platform

put forth by the convention. Governor Hill was the first speaker. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to reply to the remarks of Senator Ingalls in a recent speech in which "the nomination and election of Grover Cleveland have made the pretensions of any American citizen to the Presidency respectable." He said he agreed with Mr. Ingalls not in the sense meant by the President of the Senate but in the sense that any man, however obscure, might aspire to that lofty position. Intending an insult to the President and the Democratic party he had unconsciously paid a tribute to both and to American in-

PORTLAND, Me., June 13 .- The Repub ican State convention met at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, the convention hall being packed with fully 3,000 persons. Chairman Manly called the body to order. Hon. Andrew P. Wiswell, of Ellsworth, the temporary chairman, delivered his ad dress. The temporary organization was made permaneut and Hon. J. W. Symonds, of Portland, in an elequent speech, pre-sented the name of Henry B. Cleaves, while R. D. Powers presented the name of Burleign for Governor. The convention then proceeded to ballot, when Burleigh wis nominated, having 775 votes. The Administration was strongly denounced for its course in the fisheries dispute.

THE CANDIDATES.

Brief Biographical Sketches of the Demo-eratic Candidates for President and Vice-President.

Grover Cieveland, the twenty-second President of the United States, was born March 13, 1837, at Caldwell, Essex County, N. J. His father was a Presbyterian minister, and was located at that point. In 1649, Grover then being three years old, the family moved to Fayettville, Onondaga County, N. Y., where the elder Cieveland was called to pastoral work. There, at the age of fourteen, Grover because a cievle in the country store at a salary became a clerk in the country store at a salary on &9 for the first year and \$100 for the second year. His father removed to the Holland Patent about 1852, where he was given an op-portunity to attend a high school. In 18 3, while he was in Utica, Grover learned of his father's death. The usual breaking up of the family relations followed, and Grover went to New York. He remained the e about a year, during which time he was one of the under teachers in the Institution for the blind.

He was not satisfied and started for Cleveland, O., but stopped for a while at his uncle's in Buffalo. While there he undertook the compilation of the "American Herd Book" for a compensation of \$50. He made up his mind to study I w and ntered the office of Rogers, Bowers & Rogers in the fall of 1855. His record here as a student is one of thoroughness, diligence, painstaking and punctuality It is said he got through the winter without an overcoat or a re-spectable pair of shoes. He spent four years in the office, and at the end of that time became the managing elerk of the office. His office associates say that he was one of the most thorough men in the city: that he undertook nothing without finishing it.

In 1863 he was appointed assistant district at-

torney for Eric County. During the three years he was in the office the great bulk of the duties fell upon his shoulders, and then vital strength an i industry told favoraby in the manner he disposed of cases. In 1865 he was nominated by the Democrats for district attorney, but was defeated by Lyman K. Bass, the Republican nominee. He was sheriff of Eric County from

He was elected mayor of Buffalo in 1881, and the reform methods of his administration attracted the attention of the State Democracy, who nominated him for Governor of New York in 1882. Judge Folger was the Republican candidate, and at the close of the campaign he found himself beaten by Cleveland, who had 192,000 majority. As Governor he made a reputation for honesty, statesmanship and business management. His phenomenal success at the polls indicated to the National Democratic convention of 1884 that he was the man for President, and he was nominated on the second bal-lot. The campaign that followed was a remarkable one, and at its close Cleveland received the popular vote of 4,910,975 to 4,845,022 Mr. Blaine, and 219 electoral votes out of On March 4, 1885, he was inaugurated at

ALLEN G. THURMAN. Allen G. Thurman was born in Lynchburg, Va., November 13, 1813. His grandfather fought in the Revolution and his mother came of distinguished revolutionary stock. His parents moved to Ohio when he was six years He studied law with ex-Governor Allen and Judge Swayne, and appears to have had no ambition except to be a good lawyer with a fair practice. He was nominated, however, over protest, for the Twenty-ninth Congress, was elected after a quiet canvass in which there was nothing on his side but wise and homely speeches, reversing an adverse major-ity by over 600 votes. He was put on the Judiciary Committee of the House and soon be came distinguished as a great lawyer. He declined re-election at the close of his term and retired, as he thought, to rivate life for good and all. But in 1851, when the new constitution of Ohio was adopted, he was pressed into the race for a Supreme Court Judgeship and was elected, leading the ticket by over 2,000 votes. He sat upon the bench for four years serving as Chief Justice. In 1867, after a season of rest he was put forward as the Democratic candidate for the Governorship against Rutherford B. Hayes. There was clearly no chance for a Democratic victory, the Republic n majority the year before having been 43,000. Under Judge Thurman's sledgehammer blows, how-ever, this majority was beaten down to a trifle less than 3,000, and the Legislature was captured by a decisive majority, insuring the defeat of Ben Wade, and Judge Thurman was elected in Mr. Wade's stead, and took his seat in the Senate in 1869. He became immediately one of the great leaders of his party. In 1875 he was re-elected and served to the close mittees and maintained his position as leader

of his party in the Senate Chamber.
On retiring from the Senate March 4, 1881, Senator Thurman determined to devote himself to his private affairs and to decline all invita-tions to become a candidate for any public po-sition of whatever name or character. In a week, however, he was appointed by President Gardeld with ex-Secretary Howe, of Wisconsin, and Secretary of State Evarts, to represent the American Government in the International Congress to assemble in Paris in the spring of 1881 to consider and agree, if possible, upon the propriety of fixing a uniform rule by which silver should be regarded as money by the coun tries therein represented. Inasmuch as the acceptance of this appointment furnished him an opportunity to visit Europe in a pleasant way, a thing he had always desired to do, but had never found the time for, he determined to make the acceptance of it an exception to his previous resolution. He accordingly sailed from New York April 5, 1881, and arrived in New York on his return in October. In addition to France he visited Switzerland, the Rhine, Belgium, England, Scotland. and returned much improved in health and delighted with his journey. Soon after his return from Europe he argued two important cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, one of which involved the title to a vast amount of mining property in Colorado, aggregating in value many millions of dollars. Following closely upon this he was selected, with Chie Justice Cooley, of Michigan, and Mr. Wash-burne, of Illinois, ex-Minister to France, to serve upon an advisory commission in the troubles as to differential rates between the trunk railroads leading from the Atlantic sea-board to the West. He has been living in retirement ever since, his only active serv ce un til recently being in the capacity of attorner for the Government in its suits against the Bel Telephone Company. His last appearance be-fore the public was as principal counsel of the United States in the famous tally-sheet forgery

cases of Franklin County.

Judge Thurman is one of the most thorough scholars in public life in this country. Always a student, he became early in life a great law-yer, and since then has devoted much time to lighter study. He is a fine French scholar, and his favorite books are the works of the earlier French dramatists, which he reads in the original. He has an unusually large and well selected library, and there are few books in the range of polite literature that he is not familiar with. He has a literal genius for mathematics, and frequently occupies himself in working out the most abstruse and intricate problems. He says that he is prouder of the knowledge of mathematics than he is of any thing else. He had no collegiate training, and has no diploma

save the certificate of a grammar school. When Judge Thurman first entered Congress he renewed the habit, acquired in youth, of taking snuff. He always used a bandana handkerchief, which now enters the campaign as a

OMAHA, Neb., June 11.—The steamboat General Terry, from Bismarck, Dak., with five bundred men of the Fifth regiment bound for Texas, struck an old pier above the Union Pacific brid e and sank in shallow water near shore, about a half mile below this city last evening. All the passengers went ashore on the gang plank, but the clothes and household goods of the officers and men and their wives went down. The and men and their wives went down. The loss is estimated at \$25,000. The Holena, of Omaha, which contained the rest of the regiment will continue down the river white the General Terry's pass engers will continue their journey by rail.

Knowlton & Dolan, manufacturers of mul machinery, Logansport, Ind., have assigned with heavy habilities.

OUR COMING NAVY. A Work of Which the Democratic Party May Well Be Proud.

The inauguration of a Democratic President dated the revival of the like a rock between the people's money United States navy after twenty years of eclipse. The Yorktown, one of the new steel cruisers provided for in the act of Congress four years ago, has been launched, and the work of completing her be vigorously prosecuted. She makes the fourth vessel of the kind now finished and in process of construction—the Atlanta, Boston and aid, and so, instead of manfully giving Chicago preceding her-and three, and then two others will shortly fol-

low. All these are to be steel-built, so as to combine the greatest measure of strength with the least weight. They are not heavy-plated war-ships or floating batteries, but fleet cruisers, and are to have a speed of fifteen to twenty miles an hour-the design being that they shall be used in time of war to run down and capture or de- the House of Representatives nine bills stroy an enemy's merchant ships, and do some very effective firing at long range. They would not be a match for the heavy-armored war ships of the British or Italian navy, but they will be able to avoid them, and leave them out of sight in a contest of speed. The Yorktown's armament will consist of six six-inch rifled breech-loading guns, firing a bolt of one hundred pounds, and eight rapidfiring smaller guns.

The appropriations made between 1884 and 1887 for naval purposes amounted to over \$30,000,000 -and when the money shall have been expended we will have sixteen first-class steel cruisers, five monitors for harbor defense, two heavy-armored war-ships and two torpedo-boats-in all twentyfive new vessels, built in modern style, and armed with the most effective ship-guns. The eight-inch rifles on some of the large cruisers will be thirty feet long, and be able to fire a bolt of 500 pounds weight through twenty inches thickness of iron or steel-plating with three feet of oak behind it. These twenty-five new vessels, all to be completed and put in commission before the end of two years from this time, will constitute no mean show of a navy. But they are to be only the beginning. Profiting by the facts which the actual working of them will reveal, the Navy Department will recommend the build ing of thirty-five additional cruisers, ten additional heavy-armored vessels and ten additional monitors, so that we may present to the world a navy of sixty-five first-class fighting ships for the amusement or any hostile power that may be willing to come against them. -St. Louis Republican.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

Mr. Bayard's Definition of the Rights of Naturalized Citizens Abroad Secretary Bayard has taken a sound

position in the case of the naturalized American citizens of French descent who were impressed for military service on their return to France.

The law on the subject is reasonably clear. There are cases wherein a foreigner who returns to his native land the United States. But he can not be Louis Republican. held for military service when such prior obligations do not exist-that is, when the claim or demand has its origin after American citizenship has been acquired.

As a rule, the rights of a naturalized American citizen on returning to his own country are the same as those of a native-born citizen, and are entitled ability means ability to be elected they to the same protection from this Government. The arrest and detention of the former for military service would be regarded by the State Department at Washington as substantially the same as the arrest and detention of the latter. Nor are the naturalization papers of a citizen open to impeachment by a foreign Government. They must be accepted by such Government as a binding certificate of American citizenship-at least until pronounced trandulent or irregular in this country.

These are the views maintained by Secretary Bayard, in the diplomatic correspondence with the French Government just sent to the Senate. - N. Y. Herald.

How the President Works. One of the secretaries of the White

House, who has served there during

the administrations of four Presidents, including Cleveland, told me recently that the latter spends more hours in studying bills which are sent to him by Congress than his predecessors spent minutes. He takes nothing for granted, and will receive nobody's assurance as to the merits of a bill until he has given it study himself. Every bill laid before him must be accompanied by the reports made upon it in each House of Congress, and by all the information touching it that can be If in his opinion it is all right, he signs it; if not, all the influence of the Capitol can't stop his veto. He usually work upon the bills, and has them signed or vetoed early in the ten days allowed him by the constitution for their as the burial-place of all their hopes. -Washington Letter to Lewiston (Me.) Tournal

SOME MORE VETOES.

Grover Cleveland's Inexorable and Praise-worthy Sense of Justice.

The President continues to stand and the pension raiders. It is a shamo that the reckless passage by Congress of private pension bills should impose on the President so much care and labor. The average Congressman, like the average man, finds it hard to say no to the pitiful appeals of povertystricken constituents, who appeal for them something out of their own pocket, he tries to saddle them on the United States Treasury, Uncle Sam's pocket now being full and running The President, having a rather pro-

saic regard for his oath of office, and an inexorable sense of justice, still keeps his hand firmly at the Treasury gate. A few weeks ago he returned to with as many vetoes. Some of the applicants were widows in apparent poverty, one of them even the widow of a soldier of the war of 1812. Every one of the messages is marked by some pithy statement, showing that however much the President may sympathize with an applicant his sense of public duty is his first consideration. The following may serve as a sample: Much interest is manifested in this case, based upon former friendship and intimacy with the deceased and kind feeling and sym-pathy for his widow. I should be glad-to respond to these sentiments to the extent of an proving this bill, but it is one of the misfortunes of public life and official responsibility that a

sense of duty frequently stands between a con-ception of right and a sympathetic inclination. In another case, after going over the evidence in support of the claim and showing its inconsistency, he expresses himself with just bluntness.

I believe this claim for a pension to be a fraud from beginning to end, and the effrontery with which it has been pushed shows the neces-sity of a careful examination of these cases.

The fact is that more than one-half of the private pension applications are either fraudulent or without proper foundation. The general pension laws are wide enough to embrace all just claims, and a case that fails before the Pension Bureau ought to be most carefully and thoroughly investigated in Congress before being allowed. And yet Congress passes bill after bill and throws all the labor of investigation on the President. It is not to be wondered at that he sometimes calls their attention to their duty and responsibility in very choice and vigorous English. - Chicago Herald.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

-"My name will 'not be presented to the Chicago convention. Yours for health. J. G. B."-Chicago Herald. ---The Democracy is united upon a

policy. It is agreed upon a principle. It purposes to redeem its pledges. -- N.

-The Republican party behaves like a gang of mercenaries. The only question among the leaders is, who will pay highest for the nomination?-N. Y. Herald.

-With John M. Palmer leading after having been naturalized here the fight against Fifty-three-Cent may be there held to military obliga- Fifer in Illinois, the Democratic mations incurred before he left home for jority ought to go above 10,000.-St.

-- It has been intimated that the sentimental tie which unites Senator Sherman and Senator Hoar in politics is nothing other than the late lamentable Eliza Pinkston. - Philadelphia Record (Ind.).

--- The Republicans are looking for an "available" candidate. If availneed to look sharp, and even then they will not find what they want this year. -- Boston Globe.

-The Sherman boom looks only more dilapidated than before when tries to tack an Indiana dicker on to the support it is getting from the Southern remnants of carpet-baggery. -St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

- -- The question before the country is whether we grow richer or poorer when we are compelled to pay \$1.45 for \$1 worth of goods. No matter how many words it is obscured with, that is all there is of it .- St. Louis Republican.

-There was a time when many men who saw the need of revenue reform would have greatly preferred to see it undertaken by the Republican party. That is now impracticable. The reform will come, but not by the agency of the Republicans .- N. Y. Times (Ind.).

The Plumed Knight's Pathos.

Stuffed as it is with "chestnuts" there are one or two touches in Blaine's latest utterance that are very pathetic. The most pathetic, perhaps, is his inability to understand why so many people think it impossible for him to be honest. Of course it is an exaggeration. No one really thinks it imposfurnished by the Executive Department | sible for Blaine to be honest. But this within whose jurisdic ion it comes. fact only makes his belief on the subject the more pathetic. It is really quite touching to think of the absent leader in a foreign land weighed down keeps well up with Congress in his by the sad suspicion that people think he can not be honest if he tries. What a good many people do think about Blaine is far less complimentary to him than the thought with which, in consideration after their receipt. Oc- his sad cynicism, he credits them. If casionally he receives a batch of hard they thought it impossible for him to cases that have bothered Congress, but be honest they would look with pity finally got through. Then it is that he and forgiveness upon what he has summons Dan Lamont, drives out to done. It is because they think he car "Red Top," shuts himself and his Sec- be honest if he chooses, and because retary out from the world, and makes he does not choose, that they condemn a day of it. The result of such an ex- him. And if he wants to know why pedition is usually two vetoes to one so many people think this of him he approval, and the anxious claimants has only to consult the record of his have come to look upon "Red Top" political career at the pages marked "Spencer rifle," "De Golyer,"
"Fisher," "Little Rock," "Mulligan," etc. - Detroit Free Press.