

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1888.

NUMBER 37.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.
The Senate on the 4th passed a number of bills, mostly of a local nature, many of them being bills for public buildings and bridges among them a bill appropriating \$150,000 for a public building at Sedalia, Mo. The bill retiring General Pleasanton with the rank of Major passed. Also a bill retiring General Averill with the same rank also a bill creating an additional retired list of the army for eighty officers now in active service. In all seventy-eight bills passed, forty of which were pension bills. The bill relating to the transaction in the House, no quorum being present.

The day in the Senate on the 5th was devoted to the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. No final action was reached. The bill was then taken up in the House where it was referred to the Committee on the Tariff bill, consideration of which occupied most of the session. When the committee rose the conference report on the bill relating to postal crimes was presented and agreed to and the House adjourned.

The Senate on the 6th passed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, and briefly considered the House bill to prevent the employment of alien laborers. The bill on the calendar is in number, were passed and also a number of other bills, chiefly local and private. In the House, after concurring in Senate amendments to several bills of local importance only, the Tariff bill business was up and debate continued until adjournment.

No business aside from routine work was transacted by the Senate on the 7th. The report of the Foreign Relations Committee on the Fisheries treaty brought out some discussion, and the Senate adjourned until Monday. The House spent the day in considering the Tariff bill. The lumber schedule was completed and the House adjourned.

The Senate was not in session on the 8th. In the House the bill passed authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Missouri river near Omaha. After the adoption of Mr. Dingley's resolution calling for information as to discrimination against American vessels passing through the Welland canal, the House in Committee of the Whole resumed consideration of the Tariff bill. When the committee rose a bill passed providing for the sale of a portion of the Winnebago Indian reservation in Nebraska, and at the night session thirty-three private pension bills passed.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
Miss Grace Elizabeth Matthews, daughter of Justice Matthews, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and John Harlan Cleveland, of Kentucky, nephew of Justice Harlan, were married at Washington on the 5th.
Senator Quay has been authorized to report favorably his bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors confined in Confederate prisons.
The President has appointed Marshall L. Hinman, of Dunkirk, N. Y.; Henry S. Van Eaton, of Woodville, Miss., and Charles W. Graves, of Viroqua, Wis., as a commission to examine and report upon two and six-tenths miles of railroad constructed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in Washington Territory.
The Senate has confirmed Lawson V. Moore, of Iowa, as Consul at Lyons.

It is stated that the *Post*, *Daily Republican* and *Evening Critic*, of Washington, have consolidated. After July 1 there will be a morning edition of the *Post* and an evening edition called the *Critic*.
Mrs. Cleveland has written a letter to a friend in Worcester, Mass., declaring the recent anonymous slanders on her domestic relations as wicked and heartless lies. Mrs. Folsom, in an interview at Paris, also expressed intense indignation at the parties who set the malicious stories afloat.

The Democracy of the District of Columbia fired 100 guns in honor of the nomination of Cleveland and Thurman.
The President has signed the bill appropriating \$8,000,000 for pension deficiencies.

GENERAL SHERIDAN suffered another relapse on the night of the 7th.

THE EAST.
The inauguration of the statue of Garibaldi, erected in Washington square, New York, by Italian residents, took place on the 4th.
The other morning a southbound train on the New York & Northern railroad ran into a gang of seven laborers at work on the track near Moshulu avenue, New York. Joseph Tracy and Frank Paulagaggidino were instantly killed. James Roman and Passani Manchi each had a thigh fractured.

TAMMANY HALL and Tony Pastor's Theater, on East Fourth street, New York, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 6th. Tammany delegates at the St. Louis National convention were the recipients of much sympathy on account of the loss of their home.

Fire broke out in the dry kiln of Taft & Morgan's sash and door factory at Burlington, Vt., the other morning. The fire at once communicated to the Baldwin Refrigerator Company's office and the Shepard & Morse Company's retail yard and later to the planing mill also. The total loss was \$200,000; insurance, \$120,000.

MAYOR HEWITT, of New York, refused permission to the County Demo party to fire a cannon in honor of President Cleveland's nomination.

The Boston *Herald* alleges that one of the largest printing concerns of that city has lost \$200,000 by embezzlements during the past twenty years.

A LARGE number of the members of the Anti-Cleveland Club of 1881 and other Irish Democrats of prominence met at Clarendon Hall, New York, the other night and organized under the name of the Irish-American Protective League, the object being to continue the opposition to Cleveland.

DR. LEIGHTON COLEMAN, of Sayre, Pa., has been elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese in the Diocese of Delaware, to succeed Right Rev. Alfred H. Lee.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, in session at Catskill, N. Y., has uttered an emphatic protest against the traffic in intoxicating liquors as now carried on by civilized and nominally Christian nations with heathen lands.

A CARRYING pipe of the Standard Oil Company sprang a leak at Greenpoint avenue and Oakland streets, Long Island City, the other morning and a spark from a blacksmith shop ignited the oil; the pipe broke, and the burning fluid spread rapidly over the ground, threatening destruction of property. The flames were extinguished after a hard fight.

THOMAS P. McELRATH, the publisher of the first New York *Tribune*, died recently of old age.

The town hall of Westminster, Vt., was destroyed by lightning on the 6th. The hall was built in 1770 and was the building in which the first State Legislature met.

FIVE men were horribly burned by the overturning of a ladle of molten steel at the Bessemer mill of the Pennsylvania steel works at Steelton, Pa., recently. Wilson Shaefer died in an hour and Samuel Starfoos could not live. The others were seriously burned.

The Amalgamated Association recently in session at Pittsburgh, Pa., refused to extend fraternal greetings to Knights of Labor iron workers.

EZRA H. BAKER, of Boston, president of the American Loan & Trust Company and a Union Pacific director, died the other night of blood poisoning.

The commissioners of Allegheny County, Pa., have been notified by County Comptroller Speer that there was a deficit of \$15,550 in the accounts of ex-Sheriff Joseph Gray.

ALICE WOODHALL, extradited for forgery and taken to New York for trial, was acquitted of the charge but detained in custody on another complaint. Her counsel complained bitterly of her rearrest, asserting that she was under the protection of the British Government, the charge for which she was extradited having failed through.

REV. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, the noted Unitarian divine, died at Jamaica Plains, Boston, on the 8th, aged seventy-eight.

RHEUMATISM in the back continues to afflict General Sherman.

THE WEST.
It was thought at Helena, Mont., that a dozen bodies were in the ruins of the Red Light lodging house, burned a day or two ago. One body was recovered and further search was proceeding.

The Brush-Owen electric light suit, involving alleged infringements of the Jenney patents, has been dismissed by Judge Gresham, sitting in the United States Circuit Court at Indianapolis.

The Bell Telephone Company on the 6th took twelve telephones out of St. Louis city buildings, including the mayor's office. This action grows out of the passage by the Municipal Assembly of an ordinance reducing the rental of telephones from \$100 to \$50, which the Telephone Company have been fighting.

The British bark *Balaklava* arrived at San Francisco recently from London after a voyage of one year and seventy-four days. Her misfortunes were many. Ten sailors were washed overboard and drowned in a storm off Cape Horn and while at Valparaiso for repairs the remainder of the crew deserted. The bark was again caught in a storm after leaving port and lost two more men.

At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee at Indianapolis, Ind., it was decided to hold the convention for the nomination of a State ticket in that city, on Wednesday, August 8.

CAPTAIN ANSON and his Chicago Baseball Club went to Danbury, Conn., the other day, and during his absence a report gained some prevalence that he had dropped dead. There was no cause for the rumor.

The conference resulted in the framing of a vigorous protest against the promulgation of the proposed rates.

In Bloomington, Charles Mix County, Dak., the other night, two young farmers, Bailey and Wilson, quarreled over an old grudge, when Bailey fired at Wilson, but killed his own father. Wilson in turn shot young Bailey dead.

KOLASINSKI, the deposed Polish priest, has returned to Detroit, Mich., where his followers threaten trouble if he is not reinstated by the new bishop.

THE SOUTH.
The Arkansas Democratic State convention completed its ticket on the 5th. Following are the names: Governor, John A. Eagle; Secretary of State, Ben B. Chism; Auditor, W. L. Dunlop; Commissioner of State Lands, Paul M. Cobbs; Superintendent of Public Schools, W. E. Thompson; Electors at Large, W. E. Hemmingway and William Fishback.

JEFFERSON DAVIS celebrated his eightieth birthday at Beauvoir, Miss., on the 31 and was the recipient of numerous presents.

The Louisiana Legislature has adopted a concurrent resolution praying for the passage of the Blair Educational bill by Congress.

COMPTON J. HARRIS, a prominent New Orleans cotton merchant, owner of the Hurlstone stock farm near Louisville, Ky., died suddenly recently.

PATRICK MCCARNEY, king of the counterfeiters, has been given ten years and fined \$3,000 for counterfeiting at New Orleans.

The Sugar Exchange, of New Orleans, has adopted a resolution requesting the Louisiana Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure the early passing of the measure incorporating the Maritime Canal Company, of Nicaragua.

T. HARRISON GARRETT, brother of Robert Garrett, was drowned from a yacht at Baltimore, Md., recently. The steamer *Joppa* had collided with the yacht and Garrett attempted to climb on to the steamer, when the bow chains gave way and he was drowned.

GENERAL.
Troops recently pursuing Cuban banditti twice came up with the fugitives in the province of Santa Clara and killed six. It is thought now that there can not be an organized band in existence.

The Sultan of Muscat is dead.

The schooner *Blanche*, of Colborne, Ont., which left Oswego May 23 for Brighton has sunk with all hands. The supposition is that she was struck by a steamer.

The whole line of the Nicaragua canal will be located in a few days, including complete through surveys of the two possible locations on the east end known as the lower route, surveyed by Commander Lull in 1873-3, and the upper route, surveyed by Mr. Mowbray in 1885.

The Doncaster (England) spring handicap, a straight mile, was a dead heat between Lord Ellesmere's Felix and Lord Arlington's King Fisher. The stakes were divided.

The destruction caused by the recent storm in Canada was widespread. Enormous damage was done to crops just peeping from the ground and young apple orchards in nearly every locality were destroyed. Hundreds of barns were demolished and outbuildings in scores of cases were blown away. The loss can not fall short of \$300,000. Three persons were reported killed and a large number seriously injured.

DESTRUCTIVE forest fires are raging on the south shores of Conception bay, Newfoundland. At Colbers, nine houses; at Harbor Grace Junction, seven, and at Seal Cove seven houses have been burned. At Little Bay North twenty-six families were burned out, and one woman and two children were burned to death.

KING LEOPOLD opened the international exhibition at Brussels on the 7th. In his address he congratulated the people on the progress of their industries.

The law providing for quinquennial sessions of the Prussian Diet has been officially published.

SILVER has turned up in South Africa to a degree to produce a new mining fever. The Egyptian cotton crop is reported as in excellent condition.

The Montreal (Can.) street car stables at Hochelaga were destroyed by fire recently, 133 horses being burned. Loss, \$100,000.

The British Board of Trade returns for May, as compared with those for May, 1887, show: Imports increased, £2,450,000; exports increased, £2,783,000.

It is semi-officially stated in Paris that England has signed the Suez canal convention as modified by the Porte.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis road has withdrawn from the Western Passenger Association.

RUSSIA has imposed a tax on petroleum from all countries, that from America having almost ceased.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has agreed to abolish capital punishment.

By a cyclone and thunder storm at Mantua, Nicaragua, the other night, eighteen houses were wrecked and five persons killed.

WILLIAM LITTLE, a lumber merchant of Montreal, has failed with \$1,750,000 liabilities and \$125,000 assets.

BUSINESS failures (Dan's report) for the seven days ended June 7 numbered for the United States 207; for Canada, 28; total, 235, compared with 235 the previous week and 173 the corresponding week last year.

The Khedive of Egypt has dismissed Premier Nubar Pasha and summoned Riaz Pasha to form a new cabinet.

THE LATEST.
DENVER, Col., June 13.—Stephen W. Dorsey arrived in this city to-day, and his attention being called to telegrams in Eastern papers in respect to his going to Chicago to knife everybody, and the Republican party, he said: "I have not the slightest intention of being at the convention, and there is not a candidate named that would not be willing to support. I have not now and never had a grievance against anybody, and the story about knifing Sherman or Gresham is pure rot. I am a Republican from conviction and I am for whoever will most elevate freedom for everybody and everywhere."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 9.—Simon Allen and William Smith met suddenly and awful death on the Belt line between Kansas and Chestnut avenues a little after three o'clock yesterday afternoon, both men unconsciously apparently stepping in front of a Milwaukee & St. Paul engine, Smith's head being dismembered and Allen's body cut in two. Allen was a contractor for well digging and general excavation. Smith, who was seventeen years of age, was in his employ and boarded with him at 636 East Twenty-second street.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 8.—Some days ago a stranger, giving his name as Burnes, was admitted to the almshouse, being destitute and having a sore leg. Yesterday his leg had to be amputated, and the man, on being asked what his name was, said that his real name was C. L. Palmer, and that his home was at Randolph, Ala., where his sister, Victoria, lives. The authorities express the opinion that Palmer is an escaped convict, and that his leg was injured by shackles that he wore while in prison.

MOORET, Mo., June 8.—Major Bond, chief engineer of the Kansas City, Monett & Southern railway, with a full surveying corps, arrived and went into camp yesterday, having been ordered to make the final survey and locate the route to Kansas City. There is great rejoicing here as the immediate completion of the road is considered a certainty. A grand celebration of the event is being held, bands of music parading the streets, cannons fired and speeches, toasts and banquets, etc.

PARSONS, Kan., June 8.—Ex-Deputy Register of Deeds Dick Kieser, of this county, has been found guilty of embezzlement by the district court of Elk County, Kan., and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. The charges arose from a land trade and the judge in passing sentence said that the prisoner was undoubtedly the victim of circumstances, and he would be only too willing to aid him in getting a pardon.

PARSONS, Kan., June 8.—The convention of Young People Christian Union for Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, which convened in this city Tuesday, closed last evening. A committee appointed to consider the proposition of the Society of Christian Endeavor to consolidate reported in favor of consolidation. The report was accepted on a unanimous vote of the convention.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Important Bond Decision.

The celebrated Comanche County bond case which was submitted to Judge Foster, of the United States District Court on an agreed statement of facts has been disposed of by him after a thorough review of the facts and an exhaustive examination of the law and precedents bearing on the questions raised by counsel. The suit was brought by C. C. Lewis, of London, Eng., and the representative of a British syndicate who holds the bonds sued on, the amount of which reaches the sum of \$73,000, and which were given to raise money to build a court house, construct bridges and meet the current expenses of the county. The bonds were issued in March, 1874, since which time no part of the principal or interest has been paid. This action is to recover only the interest remaining unpaid, which is in excess of the principal, being \$18,000, it having run for fourteen years at the rate of ten per centum per annum. The defense was that the county was organized by fraud and perjury, the Governor having been imposed on at the time, and that the alleged officers fraudulently issued and disposed of them. The judgment of the court was in favor of the bondholders. The case will be appealed.

Miscellaneous.
A PRINTER known as Majors, formerly of Kansas City, Mo., recently attempted suicide by stabbing himself. He had been on a protracted spree.

LATE reports to the *Kansas Farmer* from eighty-five counties of the State showed that on June 1 wheat was in good condition, never better, probably, at this stage of its growth. If the acreage was as large as it was four years ago, the yield would be fully as large. Oats are doing well, heading short in some localities and in a few places hurt by chinch bugs, but there is very little complaint on that account. The season is backward and May was unusually cold, hence corn is not as far along as usual at this time of the year. Still it has received the last working in many parts of the southern counties. The stand is good, and a greatly increased acreage is reported in the western counties. A great deal of rice-corn, sorghum and alfalfa is being grown. Millions of trees have been set out and they are growing well. Apples are favorably reported in most counties and so are small fruits. Grasses are doing well in all places. In the eastern counties there is some complaint of dry weather and bugs, but taking the State as a whole, the crops were never in better condition on June 1.

GOVERNOR MARTIN recently pardoned John W. Reed, who was sentenced in April last to serve one year in the Shawnee County Jail for helping Rev. McIntyre, of Clay Center last September. Judge Gehring, before whom he was tried, and County Attorney Curtis certified that the evidence on the trial showed that the fall blow was struck by the son of the prisoner and that there was no malice on the part of the convicted man. The son is a fugitive from justice.

ABOUT noon the other day a fire broke out in the Kansas City (Kan.) Ice Company's houses at Lawrence, and the buildings were soon in ruins. The loss was \$14,000, on which the insurance was \$8,000.

The body of May Mozley, one of the sisters drowned near Wyandotte while boating, was found about a week after the accident just below Kansas City.

The Union Labor party of the Third Congressional district recently renominated Rev. W. H. Ulrey, of Labette County, for Congress.

A CHARTER was recently filed with the Secretary of State of the Kansas River Improvement Company, of Quivera, the object being to make the Kansas river navigable for boats for the carriage of freight and passengers from a point on the Kansas river near Quivera to Lawrence, and for the maintenance of facilities for skating, rowing, yachting and other innocent sport.

The report of the railroad assessors show an increase of over \$100,000 in railway valuation since last year, and 2,000 miles additional road. In 1887 the report showed 6,211.70 miles of main track. This year the amount of mileage foot up is \$184,000 miles of main track, with 94 miles of side track. Such a record has never been made by any State in the Union.

J. RAHSACK, a prominent attorney of Columbus, was placed under arrest the other day charged with the embezzlement of about \$8,000 from Jefferson Rainey, of Belleville, Ill., for whom he had been agent and attorney for the past five or six years for the purpose of loaning money.

The State Sunday School Association convention opened at Abilene on the 6th with about two hundred delegates and many visitors in attendance. A children's mass meeting was held in the afternoon. In the evening the convention listened to an able address of welcome by Rev. W. A. Welsh, D. D., of the Baptist Church. Hon. A. B. Jemison, of Topeka, delivered an eloquent address, the title of which was "Christianity More than Education the Sure Foundation of a Republic."

The Russell & Southeastern Railway Company, capital stock \$500,000, recently filed its charter with the Secretary of State. The proposed line is from Russell to Hutchinson through Russell, Barton, Ellsworth, Rice and Reno Counties, a distance of eighty-one miles.

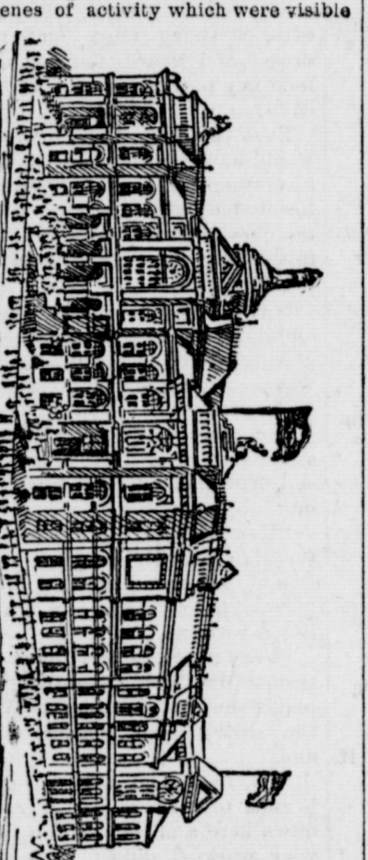
ABOUT four o'clock the other afternoon three armed men entered the town of Hugoton and attempted to murder County Commissioner J. B. Chamberlain, the city marshal and Deputy United States Marshal Samuel Robinson. Some thirty shots were fired, but fortunately no one was wounded. The Hugoton people immediately turned out and were in hot pursuit when the would-be assassins left their buggies, mounted their horses and made good their escape.

A YEAR ago the county attorney of Stevens County began proceedings against Governor Martin to enjoin him from organizing Grant County, which had been attached to Stevens County for judicial purposes. The case was brought in the Shawnee district court where Judge Guthrie rendered a judgment making the injunction perpetual. From this an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which tribunal recently dissolved the injunction, holding that a county attorney had no authority to sue in the district court beyond the limits of his own county in any matter in which his own county was not especially interested.

THE GREAT GATHERING.

Gathering of Enthusiastic Democrats at St. Louis—View of Conventions Here.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Delegates, alternates, political clubs and politicians of high and low degree arrived thick and fast yesterday and St. Louis assumed the crowded condition that is always usual during National conventions. As early as seven o'clock the Union Depot was packed and all during the day at intervals of five and ten minutes regular and special trains arrived and emptied their loads of people, who came to take part in the convention. For a block or more outside the station carriages and vehicles of all descriptions were packed, and along the sidewalks and in the station were numerous hands and the reception committees waiting for the delegates which they had been assigned to escort to their hotels. The scenes of activity which were visible



about the hotels until after midnight were renewed and increased early in the morning and by nine o'clock the main corridors were thronged with people and in the streets the sounds of martial music were heard on every side.

The Tammany sachems numbered 700 and required a train all to themselves, made up in two huge sections. Their cars all bore immense c-n-s legends, "Tammany Hall."

There were 235 men in the delegation of the New York County Democracy. Their leader, Judge Maurice J. Power, occupied the bridal chamber in car No. 494, which was once the old Vanderbilt family coach.

The Topeka Democratic Flanbeau Club with tin helmets and white canvas uniforms arrived about this moment and were soon joined by the Kansas City Democratic Club. Their band was extra gaily decorated and the members of the club wore high white hats and yellow linen dusters and most of them had tied about their necks or wrapped about their hats red bandanas showing their leaning toward the old Roman.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
ST. LOUIS, June 5.—The National Democratic Committee met at noon yesterday in the grand parlor of the Southern Hotel and went into secret session at 12:30 when Chairman Barnum requested that all persons not members withdraw for a few minutes. The first business before the committee was the selection of a temporary chairman for the convention, and Lieutenant-Governor Stephen M. White, of California, was nominated by National Committeeman Tarpey, of California, and was elected without opposition.

On motion of Mr. Semple, of Alabama, Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts, was made secretary of the convention's temporary secretaries were appointed: Alfred Orndorff, of Illinois; W. W. Scott, of Virginia; T. E. Barrett, of St. Louis; Leopold Strauss, of Alabama; A. O. Hall, of Minnesota; John Triplett, of Georgia; L. E. Rowley, of Michigan; Oney Newell, of Colorado; T. J. Single, of Missouri; and E. L. Merritt, of Nebraska.

FATAL FLAMES.
A Texas Hotel Burned—Eleven Persons Cremated.
ROCKDALE, Tex., June 5.—Yesterday morning about four o'clock the Maudlin Hotel, a three-story brick building, was found to be on fire, and was quickly all ablaze. Inside were thirteen persons, only two of whom escaped alive. Dr. W. A. Brooks, the proprietor, was pulled out of the burning building with his hair and beard singed off, and otherwise badly burned, leaving behind him his wife and four children, who perished. Pemberton Pierce, representing the firm of George H. Serier, of Philadelphia, jumped from the burning building and was killed. D. M. Oldham, of Dallas, representing the firm of F. Cannon & Co., of Galveston, escaped badly singed. The mystery about the thing is that so many should have perished when none were higher up than the second story, and there were galleries and exits on both sides of the building occupied by the sleepers. No one was heard to call or scream, all dying without a cry for help, though a great crowd quickly gathered and exhausted every effort to afford a rescue. The remains of several have been recovered from the ruins, but they are unrecognizable. Every business place is closed, as Pierce was the only non-resident victim. The pecuniary loss is about \$15,000. Those known to have been lost are: Mrs. W. A. Brooks, wife of the proprietor; four sons of the proprietor, aged four, six, nine and fifteen years, respectively; J. F. Briscoe; Mrs. M. F. Briscoe; two children of the Briscoes; Isaac Crown; Pemberton Pierce, of Philadelphia, a traveling salesman. The hotel register was burned. The origin of the fire is as yet the subject of much conjecture. The post-office was in the building and its contents were destroyed.

BOLD RUFFIANS.

A Gang of Miscreants Attempt to Rob an Express Train Near Cincinnati.

They are Defeated by the Bravery of the Engineer and Fireman—The

Baggage-master Fatally Wounded—Hot Pursuit of the Robbers—One of Them Hurt.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—A little after ten o'clock last night American Express messenger J. H. Zimmerman and Baggage-master Joe Ketchum were alone together in the express and baggage car of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railway train due here at eleven o'clock city time, when Zimmerman, as the train left Delhi, a station twelve miles west of here, called Ketchum's attention to tramps that he saw through the glass window of the car door leading to the front platform next to the locomotive tender, and both arose and went toward the door.

When within ten feet of it the tramps began firing through the glass window and Ketchum fell, shot in four places, two balls entering his abdomen, one his breast and one his left shoulder. Zimmerman tried to draw his pistol, but it stuck in his hip pocket and he retreated to the rear platform of the car, where he met the conductor and the latter pulled the bell rope and stopped the train.

While this was going on one of the tramps climbed on the tender, where he was met by the engineer and fireman and knocked stiff by two blows from a monkey wrench. The engineer and fireman then rolled him off the tender while the train was at full speed. Before he was thrown overboard, however, a second robber attempted to climb in the tender, but weakened and dodged back at the sight of the prostrate form of his companion.

Before the train stopped more than one robber was seen to jump off and disappear in the darkness. All of them wore masks completely covering their faces. Not a word was spoken by the robbers during the entire affray, and not a shot was fired at them. Indeed that was not possible under the circumstances. The night was very dark, and Zimmerman and Ketchum, supposing them to be tramps, went with a lantern to the front door and gave the miscreants every advantage. Had they waited instead of firing, the men would have opened the door and would have been entirely in their power.

They fired, Mr. Zimmerman and the conductor fired, not less than fifteen shots. Zimmerman says he saw four men distinctly and all of them wore masks. They did not get on the inside of the car and so have become robbers and murderers without pay.

The police, mounted and on foot, aided by a large force of citizens, are patrolling the river front and scouring the country to intercept the scoundrels, and the sheriff is now with a large posse, while a train with thirty policemen went down from here by rail, starting at twelve o'clock. They will get many mounts as possible down to Delhi. The Kentucky authorities have also been notified to be on the lookout. At midnight no intelligence had been received in this city of the capture of any of the gang, not even of the man who was tumbled off the locomotive tender.

H. J. Zimmerman, the express messenger, says the men were expert robbers. Their pistols were of large caliber and they seemed cool and contrived. Ketchum is now under the care of Surgeons Muscroft and Dandridge. It appears his bladder has been penetrated by one ball and there is no hope of his recovery. The man tumbled off the tender has not been found. Two suspects have been arrested.

PERISHING ANIMALS.
Shocking Fire at the Montreal Street Car Stables.
MONTREAL, June 8.—Fire broke out at ten o'clock this morning in the Montreal street car stable, at Hochelaga, and before help could reach the horses in the larger stable, in which there were 133 horses, the entire building was a mass of flames. All efforts to save the imprisoned animals were fruitless, only one out of the entire number being rescued. The cries of distress of the frightened animals were heard for several blocks. Several of them managed to burst through the wooden wall of the stable covered with burning hay that had fallen upon them from the lofts above the stalls. The moment they gained the open air they turned and in their panic dashed into the stables again, where they perished. In the rear of the larger stable was a smaller one in which there were eighty horses. These were all safely taken out, several firemen being badly burned in their humane work. The building was burned to ashes. The loss will reach \$100,000.

Bob Garrett's Brother Drowned.
BALTIMORE, June 8.—While out yachting in his yacht, *Gleam*, with a party of friends yesterday, Mr. T. Harrison Garrett was drowned. The *Gleam* was struck by the steamer *Joppa* and Mr. Garrett jumped and caught the bow chains of the *Joppa*, which parted and he fell into the sea and was drowned. The remainder of the passengers and crew of the *Gleam* were saved. Mr. Garrett was manager of the firm of Robert Garrett & Sons, which was founded by Robert Garrett, his grandfather.

Sheridan's Mother Dying.
SOMERSET, O., June 8.—Mrs. John Sheridan, mother of General P. H. Sheridan, who has been ill for some time, had another relapse yesterday afternoon and is in a critical condition. The doctors fear she can not live. The serious illness of her son Phil has never yet been made known to her for fear of serious results.

Horribly Burned.
HARRISBURG, Pa., June 9.—Five men were horribly burned by the overturning of a ladle of molten steel at the Bessemer mill of the Pennsylvania steel works at Steelton yesterday. Wilson Shaefer died in an hour and Samuel Starfoos can not live. The others are seriously burned.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. THOMPSON, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

THE OLD LINE FENCE.

Zig-zagging it went
On the line of the farm,
And the trouble it caused
Was often quite warm.
TO THE OLD LINE FENCE.
It was changed every year
By decree of the court,
To which, when worn out,
Our sires would resort
WITH THE OLD LINE FENCE.
In hoing their corn,
When the sun, too, was hot,
They surely would jaw,
Punch or claw, when they got
TO THE OLD LINE FENCE.
In dividing the lands
It fulfilled no desires,
But answered quite well
In "dividing" our sires,
THIS OLD LINE FENCE.
Though sometimes in this
It would happen to fall,
When, with top rail in hand,
One would flare up and scold
THE OLD LINE FENCE!
Then the conflict was sharp
On debatable ground,
And the fertile soil there
Would be mused far around
THE OLD LINE FENCE.
It was shifted so oft
That no flowers there grew,
What sowings and cloids,
And what words were shot through
THE OLD LINE FENCE!
Our sires through the day
There would quarrel or fight,
With a vigor and vim,
But 'twas different at night,
BY THE OLD LINE FENCE.
The fairest maid there
You would have desired
That ever leaned soft
On the opposite side
OF AN OLD LINE FENCE.
Where our fathers built huts
There we build our love,
Breathed our vows to be true
With our hands raised above
THE OLD LINE FENCE.
Its place might be changed
But there we would meet
With our heads through the rails
And with kisses most sweet,
AT THE OLD LINE FENCE.
It was love made the change
And the clasping of hands
Ending ages of hate,
And between us now stands
NOT A SIGN OF LINE FENCE.
No debatable ground
Now enkindles alarms,
I've the girl I met there,
And, well, both of the farms,
AND NO LINE FENCE.
—A. W. Bellows, in *Detroit Free Press.*

NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBORS.

Mrs. Holden's Plan, and How it Succeeded.

"Why, good morning, Mary! I haven't seen you in an age," said little Mrs. Wells, as she met her friend, Mrs. Holden, in an upholstery wareroom, one morning. "Are you looking at the new furniture?"

"No, I want to select a carpet this time," answered Mrs. Holden. "Give me the benefit of your good taste, will you?"

"Oh, certainly, such as it is, you're welcome."

"You see, I've been buying a house since you were over last, and my parlor-carpet won't fit."

"Indeed? You have really found a home to please you, then?"

"I think we have at last."

"Is it a nice place? But I needn't ask that?"

"Well, we are very fully satisfied so far, both with the location and the house itself."

"Where is it, Mary?"

"No. 54 Oak street."

"Oh, Mary Holden! I hope not. Dear, how odd!" And Mrs. Wells began to laugh.

"Why, what do you know about it?" asked Mrs. Holden, quickly.

"It is the very house we lived in two years ago."

"There! I remember now. I knew the place looked very familiar when we went over it. I called on you there; that was it. Is there any thing wrong, Cora?"

"Not with the house—oh, no. It is a nice, handy place—good water, woodshed, cellar, large pantries, fine ventilation—every thing all right, Mary. It wasn't the house that drove us away."

"Well, what then, Cora? The place isn't haunted, is it?" asked Mrs. Holden, laughingly.

"Yes, it is. By the very worst kind of a spirit—a gossiping woman, Mary, the next-door neighbor, is a regular nuisance—that is, if she still lives there; and I suppose she does, for they own the property, and wouldn't be likely to leave it."

"Is the name Gordon?"

"Yes."

"Then she's there yet. 'Gordon' is the name on the next house."

"Well, Mary, you know I'm not given to gossip; but I'll tell you this—'we moved on that woman's account.'"

"You did? Come, now; you must tell me all about it. Forewarned, forearmed, you know."

"I'll tell you; but, as you have really taken the house, I don't see what good it will do now. In the first place, she is the worst borrower you have ever seen. I like to be as neighborly and kind as anybody; but you know that sort of thing can be made a real trouble. And she did ask for the most absurd things! I don't believe I ever had a new bonnet or a new pair of shoes or gloves, that she didn't want the first year."

"But you surely did not lend her such things?" said Mrs. Holden.

"I often did; because if I didn't, she would tell such tales. She'll give you the history of the whole square, the first time you see her, and then give yours to them in her own fashion. Her talking was worse than her borrowing. And the things she borrowed either came back entirely ruined, or never

came at all. Groceries and articles of that kind never returned; and, at last, John said he couldn't stand it. It was too expensive to live near her. Then, when we had company, she never failed to pop in for something, just to satisfy her curiosity. Altogether, it was too annoying for us and we moved. I'm almost ashamed to tell you all this; but you'll soon find out that I haven't told you half."

"I'm very glad you did tell me, Cora. I know now on what grounds to meet her. I think I shall be able to manage her."

"I'd like to know how," laughed Cora Wells. "It's more than I could do, I'm sure."

"Oh, I won't tell you just now. But, if I succeed, I'll let you know the result."

"All right. I'll give you a month."

"Well, I'll report. Now let us look at the carpets." And the two ladies were soon deep in the comparison of Brussels and Wilton, which the obliging clerk displayed to the best advantage.

In due time, Mrs. Holden was cozily settled in her new home. While she was moving, she had several glimpses of Mrs. Gordon at the double pump, on her own side of the fence—a tall, sandy-haired woman, with pale blue eyes, a sharp nose, and a slovenly dress—and heard her scolding in a loud key to three or four sandy-haired children.

Even without Cora's warning, she would have impressed Mrs. Holden as a very undesirable neighbor, and being tormented with her was quite out of the question. But Mary Holden had faith in the plan she meant to try if need required.

She had been settled several days, and had already received one or two calls from across the street—her house was a corner one—before Mrs. Gordon came over.

She popped in then by the back door, just after Harry, Mrs. Holden's son, had finished his supper and gone out.

"How d'ye do?" she began, nodding familiarly. "My name's Gordon; I live next door. I thought I'd just run in, neighborly-like, and see how you like it up here."

"Very much, so far, thank you," returned Mrs. Holden, putting down the plates she was cleaning. "Walk into the sitting-room, please, Mrs. Gordon."

"Oh, no," said the visitor, helping herself to a chair. "I'll just sit right down here a minute. You go on with your work—I didn't come in to hinder."

"But I prefer not to entertain callers in my kitchen," said Mrs. Holden, mildly but firmly. "My work can wait."

"Oh, well, any thing to oblige." And the visitor, who had taken a keen glance around the kitchen, jumped up and followed Mrs. Holden into her cozy sitting-room, where her sharp gaze quickly took in every detail, from the figure in the carpet to the neat work-basket, upon which, half-open, lay the last number of a fashionable magazine. Catching it up and turning over the leaves, Mrs. Gordon remarked:

"So you take the magazine, do you?"

"I consider no lady's home complete without it. Do you take it?" asked Mrs. Holden.

"La! no," replied the caller, laying the book down. "I don't see no use payin' out money for what you can just as well get without. The last lady that lived here took it, and I always got hers. I was wondering, to-day, if you took it, so's I could go on with the stories. It's a mighty nice book, ain't it?"

"Very nice, indeed," returned Mrs. Holden, making a firm resolve that her treasured magazines should not cross the fence, to come back ruined.

"Don't keep no girl, do ye?" asked Mrs. Gordon, setting out on another track.

"No. I don't need help when I am well. There are only two of us."

"Young feller's your son, I reckon?"

"Yes, madam."

"You must be a widow, I s'pose?"

"Yes, these five years."

"Don't do your own washing, do you?" pursued the visitor, calmly.

Mrs. Holden laid down the bit of crochet work she had picked up, and looking her caller quietly in the eye, she answered: "No, madam; nor my ironing, either. I hire part of my sewing done, and do the rest myself. I am forty-six, and Harry is twenty-two. We paid cash for this house, and mean to keep it. We attend the Episcopal Church, and pay our debts promptly. Any thing else you would like to know, Mrs. Gordon?"

The woman looked astonished, and answered: "La! no. I never was a hand to ask questions, like some folks. I just come over a minute to get acquainted. You like to be neighborly, I reckon, Mrs. Holden?"

"Indeed I do, with the right kind of neighbors."

"Yes, to be sure; that's what I mean. I just run over the back way to be neighborly. I'll go back now, I guess. Do come over soon, Mrs. Holden."

"Thank you," replied Mrs. Holden, pleasantly, without accepting the invitation or asking the "neighborly" lady to repeat her call.

"If there's any little thing you're out of, don't hesitate to send over. I do believe in folks bein' accommodatin'," said Mrs. Gordon, rising to go. "Haint got much acquainted with Oak street folks yet, I suppose."

"No," said Mrs. Holden.

"Well, some of 'em will do, and

some won't. I'll run in again and give you a few hints, so you won't get took in. But I really must hurry home. Good-night—and do be sociable, Mrs. Holden."

"Good-night," was all the answer that Mrs. Holden made, but she laughed a jolly little laugh when Mrs. Gordon was gone. And she might have laughed again had she known that "run in" to see two other neighbors before she went home, and told them that the new lady at No. 54 was the "quickest woman she ever did see!"

Next day little Johnny Gordon came over and said: "Ma wanted to borrow a drawin' of tea and three eggs; when she got some, she'd send 'em home."

"Certainly," said Mrs. Holden. She marked the articles down on a paper tacked up by the kitchen window, and then gave them to Johnny, who looked on with big eyes of wonder.

Encouraged by this success, in the evening Johnny came back, saying: "Ma wants to borrow two or three of your last magazines."

"Tell your mother," said Mrs. Holden, kindly, "that if she wishes to subscribe for the magazine, I will add her name to my club with pleasure, but mine are too valuable to lend."

Away went Johnny, and Mrs. Holden said, laughingly: "Now, I've thrown the first bomb!"

But she heard no dreadful result, nor was she troubled again until the next Monday, when Ella Gordon came over and asked for the loan of Mrs. Holden's Sunday cloak, "as ma was goin' to a lecture."

"Tell your mother my cloak fits no one but myself," said Mrs. Holden, calmly. And off ran the child to repeat the message.

But Tuesday evening brought Johnny with a plate, asking for a pound of butter.

"Tell her she has not returned the eggs and tea yet," said Mrs. Holden. "You can see the paper there. I never lend the second thing until the first comes back."

Johnny departed. Presently in bounced Mrs. Gordon, red in the face, bringing the eggs and tea.

"Here's your things!" she snapped, setting them on the table. "That little idiot, Johnny, says you mark every thing a body borrows down on a paper. But I don't believe it!"

"See for yourself," returned Mrs. Holden, calmly, marking off the two articles from the tacked-up paper.

"It's the best way to keep things square and avoid trouble, you know," she added coolly.

"Well, I never!" exclaimed Mrs. Gordon. She turned and bounced out, without another word, and Mrs. Holden hoped she was rid of her for good.

But, in two or three days, Johnny came over for the clothes-line. It was given and set down upon the paper. Early in the evening Johnny brought it home.

"Scratch it off your measly old paper now!" said he. "Pa says if ma ever sends over here for another thing, he'll lick her, that's what he'll do!"

"Your mother is welcome to any thing I have, except my clothes. Those I don't lend," said Mrs. Holden.

"Ma says she wouldn't be seen in your old duds!" snapped the retiring Johnny.

Mrs. Holden smiled and felt sure that she had gained one victory, and her wardrobe would henceforth be undisturbed—as it was.

Several days passed, and some callers dropped in. Hardly were they gone, when Mrs. Gordon appeared—by the back door.

"I thought I saw the Howards and Mr. Neely just leave here," she remarked.

"They were here," said Mrs. Holden.

"Well, if I was you, I wouldn't have much to do with them Howards," said Mrs. Gordon, with an air of mystery.

"Indeed! Is there any thing wrong about them?"

"Well, folks do say all's not right. Why, Mr. Neely, he just goes and goes there! At all hours, too. And his poor wife alone at home! What he goes for I can't say; but—"

"I will ask them, when I return the call," said Mrs. Holden, calmly.

"Ask 'em?" and Mrs. Gordon looked startled.

"Certainly. You want to know why Mr. Neely visits them, and I have no doubt they will explain it all."

"Mrs. Holden, you surely don't mean to repeat what I say?"

"I surely do. Of course, you won't say what is not true, and, if it is true, you won't object to have it spoken of. I always tell one neighbor just what another says of her, if I tell any thing at all, Mrs. Gordon."

"Well, I never did see such a woman. I'll let you alone, hereafter, see if I don't!" cried Mrs. Gordon. She bounced out, and this time it was for good.

She told all the neighbors that she believed "that Holden woman" was crazy. But they all, quite understanding the case, only smiled, and wished they, too, had known earlier how to get rid of a troublesome neighbor, while Mrs. Holden enjoyed peace and had no more trouble with the people over the fence.—*Mattie Dyer Bratts, in Peterson's Magazine.*

A curious Jewish tradition reports that Adam was entirely clothed in hair, horny skin, and only lost it and became subject to evil spirits on losing Paradise.

The best reason yet advanced for having Monday for washing-day, the next after Sunday, is because cleanliness is next to godliness.

EDUCATING THE BRAIN.

Sleep Said to Be the Great Restorer of Mental Activity.

There is almost no limit to what you can teach yourself, if you only try long enough. Time must always be given to the brain, and on this condition patient perseverance will carry a student to almost any goal. Hurrying the brains of a child is to force a false pace except with the obviously lazy; but the bugbear of overpressure need not be feared so long as the principles controlling the health of the body generally are observed. Overpressure often means under feeding. Sleep is the rest of the brain, its great rest. A variation in work, a change of subject, is another kind of rest, the best work often for the higher or intellectual centers; and an immense amount of mental labor can be safely undertaken, if sufficient variety is secured. But in the end the brain demands sleep, and this is especially the case when the lower or more animal centers have been much used, as in children at play. Habit has a good deal to do with insuring a good night's rest, the habit of going to bed at a regular hour. Hard mental work up to the moment of retiring may cause the loss of a night's rest, and it is a good plan to indulge in a little relaxation before bed time, like a piece of light literature, a game or some music. Trivial things may win slumber, such as lowering the pillow or turning the cold side; but artificial means of distracting thought have nearly invariably proved totally useless. Children require more sleep than grown people. A healthy baby for the first two months or so spends most of its time asleep. After that a baby should have at least two hours of sleep in the forenoon and one hour in the afternoon; and it is quite possible to teach almost any infant to adopt this as a regular habit. Even to the age of four or five years a child should have one hour of sleep, or at least rest in bed, before its dinner; and it should be put to bed at six or seven in the evening, and left undisturbed for twelve or fourteen hours. Up to the fifteenth year most young people require ten hours, and to the twentieth year nine hours. After that age every one finds out how much he or she requires, though as a general rule at least six to eight hours are necessary. Eight hours' sleep will prevent more nervous derangements in women than any medicine can cure. During growth there must be ample sleep, if the brain is to develop to its full extent; and the more nervous, excitable, or precocious a child is, the longer sleep it should get, if its intellectual progress is not to come to a premature stand-still, or its life be cut short at an early age. The period of full maturity with its maximum of mental activity is the period of minimum demand for sleep; but old age reverts to the habits of childhood, and passes much of its time in slumber.—*C. F. Pollock, M. D., F. R. S. E., in Chautauquan.*

THE PAINS OF FEAR.

The Arch-Enemy of Truth, of Happiness and of Success.

It would be an interesting bit of statistics, could it be drawn up, which should show many poor creatures have died of an epidemic and how many of fright, giving themselves the disease through fear of taking it. Is there not an Eastern apologue which tells how the Angel of Pestilence was questioned as to the ten thousand victims he had slain? And did he not answer: "Nay, Lord, I took but a thousand; the rest were slain by my friend Panic?" How many, too, have sunk into the deep waters of the black river and been floated on to the ocean of eternity for very paralysis of hope when the evil hour was upon them and they had just wetted their feet on the brink! They could, and they would, have stepped back to the solid shore; but they had no courage to make the attempt, no energy to strike out to the land. The waters closed over their bowed head, and they sobbed away their breath in the very supineness of terror, the very lethargy of hopeless fear. Death is like every thing else—a foe to be fought, a wild beast to be kept at bay. They who contend with the most spirit live the greater number of days. The will to live and the determination not to die make the most efficacious antidote against the poison of the "lethal dart." The hopelessness of fear is that poison itself. So is it with the torment of fear during a financial crisis. There are men and women, too, God bless them! who, when the wolf howls round the house door, open that door wide, issue boldly forth, and do battle with the hungry beast of poverty with any weapon that lies handy. * * * And these always succeed in the long run. The pluck that braves danger and the energy that overcomes difficulties are the two pots of gold on which the rainbow rests. But the hysterical despair which folds its hands and weeps when a crash comes and the wolf howls near and ever nearer, which takes to bed with the fever born of anxiety, with the softened fiber, the paralyzed nerves, also borne of anxiety—what can you do with it? What can you say of it? * * * Fear and Hope—there they stand, the two presiding deities over men's minds, formidable as Apollyon when he met, assaulted, and sought to destroy Christian; to the optimist Fear sinks into a dusky shadow of non-terrifying aspect, while Hope sings like a lark and shines like a star above his head. The pessimist, standing stock-still in his own past, sees naught but evil in every change of public feeling or private custom that has taken place since Plancus was his counsel; the optimist forgets

himself and looks both before and after, and before because he looks after. He sees where humanity stands to-day, and where it stood when the paleolithic man chipped his flints and learned to keep himself upright. He contrasts the times of the great Pharaoh, when slaves were held as machines, and not treated with so much humanity as we treat our beasts of burden, and says: "The term has not been reached. What has been will be, and those dead selves ever lie as stepping stones for higher things." The pessimist gives up all as lost when society seeks to readjust old conditions in accordance with new developments. He sees a reign of terror in every association of discontented have-nots, planning how to lift themselves into the charmed circle of haves. Maddened with terror he calls aloud for staves and grapeshot as the best quietuses he knows; and when the optimist says, "Let be; let the discontented speak out and the wounded show their hurts," he accuses him of simplicity with treason or of blindness to danger, and predicts the armed and bloody revolution as a certainty like to-morrow's sun. Whenever fear reigns, just judgment abdicates. No eyes see straight looking through these distorted lenses; and no rose is red, no grass is green, when viewed through smoked glass which shears his very rays from off the sun. We may be sure of this: fear is the arch-enemy of truth, of happiness, of success. It is the lingering inheritance of the jungle and the plain, of savagery and social chaos, before law was evolved out of the dawning consciousness of justice, and the world was given up to tyranny of might. Fear is not the attribute of a free man nor of a philosopher; it belongs to the slave and the child, the weakling who is forced to confess his impotence in the presence of superior strength, and who has naught but craven submission to oppose to brutality. "While we live let us live," says the old Latin proverb. Good. But we do not live while we fear. We exist in a state of constant deliquescence; and when our heart fails us and our knees smite together we are practically only half alive, and by our own cowardice turn danger into death and fear into destruction.—*E. Lynn Linton, in Forum.*

INTEGRITY IN TRADE.

How to Build Up a Good Credit and a Clean Reputation.

One can not fail to be surprised in looking over the mercantile ratings of traders in any community, at the low credit standard of some men who seem to possess sufficient capital to entitle them to a high credit. The occasion for this apparent error arises frequently, if not generally, from the reputation of a lack of high mercantile integrity. The method of keeping records in this particular keeps alive shortcomings, whether of recent date or long standing. It is often a surprise to the individual that lack of confidence is expressed on the part of business men, when there is apparently no reason for it. The importance to young men starting in business of establishing and maintaining a reputation for strict integrity in every transaction can hardly be overstated. Reliability is one of the best recommendations for credit, for once it becomes known that a man possesses the moral courage to face any contingency that may arise in his business experience, is prompt in the fulfillment of every engagement, whether large or small, and scorns equivocation or misrepresentation, his credit is established. Reliability is a virtue that is never overlooked. It implies strict adherence to the truth in every instance. Credit is destroyed frequently by failure to carry out small engagements. Failure to keep an appointment excites distrust quite as certainly as lax business habits in other regards. The young man who is known to be prompt soon finds himself enjoying the confidence of the community in which he lives. A rigid rule leads to good business habits, as surely as indifference tends to make a poor business man. Observation teaches that strict integrity is a firm basis for credit. It prevents over-trading and over-reaching in every way and inspires confidence. The habit of taking small advantages soon becomes fixed and blunts the moral sensibilities. From small meannesses it is but a step to downright dishonesty. The man who would enjoy a high credit, and who seeks advancement in business, will most surely further his chances for success by patterning after those who have gained honor, distinction and wealth through strict adherence to the right in all their dealings.—*Shoe and Leather Review.*

—In the baby room of one of the Denver public schools, a number of the children were talking of tobacco, and pretty generally condemning its use. One boy differed. "My father uses it," he said; "I don't s'pose I shall while I'm a boy, but when I get to be a man, I shall use it, too." This was bold opposition to the tenor and teaching of the room, but nobody spoke till a wee little woman said with spirit, "Well, then, when I get to be a woman you needn't come to see me! I'll fire you out!"—*Denver Challenge.*

—At an agricultural meeting of the other day "the best way to keep girls on the farm" was discussed. No conclusion was reached, but we think a barbed wire fence six feet high, minus gates, surrounding the farm would solve the problem. A boy takes his life in his hands when he attempts to crawl over or under or through a barbed wire fence, and he doesn't wear a bustle, either.—*Norristown Herald.*

WHEN TO SELL STOCK.

The Losses Farmers Sustain by Keeping Cattle Too Long.

That many farmers are heavy losers by keeping animals intended solely for producing meat too long is certain. All the reports of our fat stock fairs show that the gain in weight of cattle is the greatest while they are young, and the smallest after they have reached maturity. They also show that young animals will thrive and become fat on cheaper food than old ones will. Young cattle will take on flesh and fat if they have no other food than grass in the summer and hay in the winter. Old cattle, however, must have grain or they will not improve in condition. Their appetite is not so keen and their digestion is not so good as when they were young. The like is true in respect to pigs. When young they will eat almost any thing, and will convert much of it into flesh and fat. As they advance in age they take less exercise, have a less keen appetite, and are more particular about their food. Their digestion is not so good, and as a consequence the food they consume does not produce so great a gain in weight.

Sheep raised chiefly for their flesh should be prepared for market and disposed of early. If they are raised partly for their flesh and partly for their wool there is ordinarily no gain in keeping them over more than three winters. It is difficult to feed an old sheep so that it will afford good mutton. It may be policy to keep good breeding ewes as long as they will raise lambs, but the profit in keeping them will be in the lambs, as the mothers will be likely to decrease in value after they are four years old. The risk of keeping animals intended to furnish meat beyond the time when they can be fitted for the market should be always taken into consideration. The risks incident to disease are very large in the care of pigs, now that the swine plague and hog cholera have become so common and are so generally fatal. A delay of a few days in fattening and selling a lot of pigs may result in the loss of all of them. The risk in keeping a lot of steers or sheep is not so great, but it is considerable.

Farmers are generally anxious to keep an animal till such time as it will bring the highest price that can be obtained for it. They like to obtained a large sum of money for an animal raised on a place, and have the credit of obtaining it. There is some pleasure in having a steer that weighs a ton and in receiving the amount of money it will bring in the market. It should be remembered, however, that the last five hundred pounds added to its weight are generally obtained at a loss. The grain consumed in producing it was worth more than the feed, and could have been sold for more money. It should also be remembered that there is greater risk in keeping a very heavy animal than one of light or medium weight. It is more liable to injuries on the place where it is kept or in the car in which it is transported. A very heavy animal is defenseless, and, if it receives a slight injury, is not likely to recover from it. It can not be driven any considerable distance without suffering from fatigue or a loss in weight. It can not endure extremes of heat and cold as well as a smaller animal.

A few years ago there was quite an inducement held out to farmers to feed steers till they weighed 2,000 pounds each and to keep a lot of hogs till they averaged 400 pounds. The highest prices in all our markets were paid for "extra heavy-weights." Such is not now the case. A well-fattened steer weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds will bring as much per pound as one weighing a ton. A few very heavy steers are wanted by city butchers for the Christmas trade. Their meat is desired for making a display and attractive to customers. For ordinary trade, however, medium-sized animals are preferred. They cut up to better advantage, and the size of the roasts and steaks are nearer what most customers desire. What is true of steers is also true of hogs. At one time there was a demand for specimens of a rimated lard weighing from 400 to 600 pounds. Now that strictly pure kettle-rendered hog's lard is made from beef tallow and cotton-seed oil, there is no occasion for making pigs very fat, and, as medium-sized hams and shoulders are more desirable than very large ones, there is no reason for feeding hogs till they are overgrown.

Quite likely baby beef and pig pork are unprofitable alike to the seller and the buyer, but mature, well-ripened meat can be produced without keeping animals till they exhibit marks of age. Some kinds of stock can be sold when very young at higher prices than they will ever bring afterward. Such is the case with lambs that are dropped early in the season. A lamb which is of good size when the first green peas appear in the market can often be sold for more money than a sheep that is three or four years old. Spring chickens sell for more than fowls that have lived long enough to eat bushels of corn. In relation to draft animals it may be said that it never pays their raisers to keep them till they have begun to decline in value on account of old age or infirmities. Keeping horses until they have outlived their usefulness may give evidence of sentiment and of kindly feeling, but it is a losing business so far as the pocket is concerned. Old stock on a farm rarely ever pays, and it is about as unaltable as the old stock in a store.—*Chicago Times.*

—Housekeepers who are obliged to be on their feet all day change their shoes several times for a fresh pair. As no two shoes press the foot in the same part, this will afford great relief.

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WATSONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

AN UNAMBITIOUS MAN.

No hot ambition, wild and wan,
Deforms my life so far;
I'd like to be a selectman,
And have folk call me "squire."
But I'd not climb the topmost height,
The wind of Fame's wild sport,
But yet 'twould be no more than right,
I went to General Court;
And so I'd live and die content
In modest, shy retirement.

"This true, I may move into town
Before my hair is gray,
And then I hope to gain renown
And be elected mayor;
But I would not be grand and great
To make the people stare,
But were I Governor of the State,
I think I would not care,
Nor let Fame's tempest-torn control,
Mar my sweet quietude of soul.

I'd live the most content of men,
Far from Fame's maddening roar,
And could I go to Congress then,
I think I'd ask no more.
Of course the President must be
The man the people choose,
And should the people turn to me,
I could not well refuse.
But still ambition would not harm
My soul's serene, transcendent calm.

I wish no splendor when I die,
But all things neat and plain,
A catalogue of ebony,
A six mile funeral train;
And I would rest in peace content,
If my loved hand should raise
A million-dollar monument,
To speak to future days,
Let others toil and strain for fame,
I am content without a name.

—S. W. Fox, in Yankee Blade.

A WEDDING GARMENT.

The Use I Made of a Wretched and Deceptive Watch-Pocket.

Those of my friends who know me well enough to forego all feelings of delicacy and reserve in the matter often tell me that I am one of the leanest young men they ever saw in their lives. When I walk the streets I am grieved by the remarks of a certain class of small boys who have not had proper home training. These remarks are of a comparative nature—I being one object of comparison, and the lamp posts by which I am passing, and the other.

If I go ten blocks without hearing any thing said about "bean poles" and "living skeletons," I am glad. Being just six feet three in height does not add particularly to the beauty of my appearance.

Let no one suppose because I write so calmly of my leanness that I am not sensitive regarding it. I am.

The day I overheard a young lady say at a picnic that I looked like a section of a railroad bridge was the saddest day of my life.

To overcome as far as possible the grotesque appearance caused by my excessive lack of flesh I always wear "heavy-weight" goods, and no tailor ever secures my patronage who does not thoroughly understand the art of "padding."

I confess to a certain degree of vanity regarding my personal appearance, and when I made the blissful discovery that I was about to be married I gave no little thought to the appearance I should present on an occasion when, more than at any other time in my life, so many persons would be gazing upon me.

I read books on etiquette to know if, under any circumstances, a man might properly be married with his overcoat and two suits of clothes on, but, to my distress, found that this was allowable only in cases of clemency, and as my wife had set her heart on a church wedding with everybody in full dress, I gradually forced myself into the conviction that the overcoat and one suit of clothes would have to be discarded.

A man of my "build" looks positively and irredeemably awful in the conventional, clinging, black, light weight garments of which most wedding suits are made. When I see such a man thus arrayed I am convinced that there is really something in the Darwinian theory.

But, as it had to be so, I was married in the garments best calculated to make my attenuation glaringly apparent. My friends were kind, however, and said nothing to cast a cloud on my happiness—all but my sister Nell. She owed me a grudge dating back to the days of our childhood, and, as she put her arms around my neck and kissed me, she whispered in my ear:

"Oh, Tom, you look awfully shoe-stringy in that suit."

A separation of four years made it possible for me to speak to Nell when we met again, but I sometimes fear that we can never be the dear friends we once were.

After our marriage my wife and I went immediately for a distant Western city, in which we made our home. I was too poor to throw or give away my detested wedding garments, but I soon reduced them to a state of great shabbiness by wearing them under my overcoat when about my work as a reporter on a daily paper. We were not society people, and I had no idea that I would ever again need a suit of that kind. One day when I went home to dinner my wife said:

"See here, Tom, it's a shame for you to be wearing that handsome seventy-five dollar suit out in that way. Don't you suppose you could sell it and get some more suitable and cheaper garments for every-day wear?"

I here take occasion to say that my wife is a very economical as well as a practical and sensible woman. Sometimes I think she knows more than I know.

I told her that I would think about

the suggestion. A wise man will never seem to come into immediate accord with the opinions of his wife. It is always best to hang back and pretend that you have a little sense of your own, even though you know you have not.

At twelve o'clock that night, as I was closing my desk at the office preparatory to going home, the managing editor of my paper said:

"See, here, Dixon; that report you wrote of the trouble up at the Christabel mine was uncommonly well done, and will be talked about to-morrow. I think I can get your salary raised on the strength of it. In the meantime, here's a little of something to show you that the paper appreciates good work."

As he spoke he handed me a crisp, new fifty dollar bill. He was rich; the paper was making a great deal of money, and I felt that I was not being paid as much as I earned, so I took the money without any hesitation. Fifty-dollar bills were very scarce at our house, and, as I hurried home through the dark streets, I fancied to myself my wife's pride and pleasure when I should tell her of my good fortune on the morrow.

For perfect security I folded and re-folded the bill until it was about an inch square, and tucked it down into the watch-pocket of my pantaloons, a pocket I had never used before and one that few men clothed in their right minds ever use at all.

Before morning I was awakened by a great fire in a distant part of the city, and hastily donning an old suit that I kept for just such occasions, I hurried out to get a good report of the fire, which happened to be of unusual magnitude. We got out an "extra" and it was late in the afternoon when I reached home again. As I entered the house my wife held up a ten and a five dollar bill and said triumphantly:

"There, my dear, you have that much to pay on a suit that will do you some good. You don't know what a manager you've married. While you were away to-day I sponged, brushed and gasolined your wedding suit until it looked almost as good as new; and I carried it down town to old Isaacs, the second-hand and misfit man, and got fifteen dollars for it."

"Mary Jane!" I said, coldly, and it was the first time I had ever called her by her full name; and she turned as pale as I was. "Did you, Mary Jane Dixon, look carefully in all the pockets of that suit?"

"Why, yes, Tom," she said, reassured.

"In all of them," I asked again.

"Yes, in all; I'm certain."

"In that miserable, wretched, deceptive, useless thing in the trousers called a watch-pocket?"

"Why—no—Tom, I didn't—I—I—"

She burst into tears and sat down with her apron over her face. I stalked into another room and banged the door very hard. I opened it softly in less than three minutes, and—well, we made it all up again, although we were still very sober over our loss.

My wife said she would do without a great many things that she never did do without, and I tried to take an optimistic view of the affair, and said meekly and natruthfully that I supposed it was all for the best. To make matters a little worse, I drew from my pocket a large, square, elegant-looking envelope, and said to my wife:

"And here's an invitation to the much talked of Smythe-Durant wedding next week, and I really would like to go. I've known Helen Durant all her life, and I like her, if I do despise that snob of a George Smythe she is going to marry."

"I'm so sorry," said my wife contritely, "and here we might have gone as well as not if I hadn't sold your only black suit. It did look real nice, and quite as good as new, I dare say, by lamplight. I could have worn my wedding dress, and we could have made a very decent appearance. It is too bad!"

She began crying again. I said I would go away and never come back if she didn't stop. Suddenly she jumped to her feet and said excitedly:

"Why, Tom! how foolish we are! It isn't at all likely that old Isaacs has sold the suit yet, and it may be he hasn't looked in the pockets. Let us hurry right down to the store and buy it back. We can tell him it was a mistake, as it truly was. Let us hurry right off!"

We reached the uninviting store of B. Isaac, dealer in second-hand and misfit garments, in about fifteen minutes, but the suit was gone!

"I had just sold it no more as three minutes and a half ago. It was not worth much. I makes me no money on dot suit. It vood not vit a man dot ways any ding at all."

I raced angrily out of the store. "Well," I said, as we walked moodily homeward, "I'm not the only hundred pound six-footer in this town. That's evident. I'll keep my eye on the other living skeletons, and if I find the one that has my trousers I'll have them back again by fair means or foul."

I kept a sharp lookout for lean men during the next week, and was gratified to discover that there were fifteen to twenty in the city as lean as myself, but all of them were saved the humiliation of being informed by me that they were wearing my clothes, a humiliation that might not have been lessened by the offer of twenty-five dollars that I intended making for their return.

As the evening for the wedding before referred to drew near our desire to attend it increased and at last I said to my wife:

"Well, I just can not afford to get me another full dress suit that I might not need again for ten years. And I'll stay at home forever and wear rags

and tags before I'll wear a hired suit. But we can, at least, go to the church. It is to be a church wedding, you know, and I can wear any ordinary business suit and overcoat to the church—if I don't find the man who has my clothes."

But I did not find him, and we went early down to the church that we might be first there, and our lack of festive garments less noticeable.

"If it wasn't for Helen I wouldn't go at all," I said as we sat in the church, awaiting the coming of the bride party. "I can not endure Smythe. He thinks himself vastly superior to me and makes me sick with his talk about fashions and 'best society' and all that. It makes me so mad to be told that he looks like me. I know I'm lank and lean, but he—"

"Sh-sh-sh!" whispered my wife; "they're coming."

"With such a flourishing of trumpets," I whispered in reply.

Down they came in the broad center aisle—five bridesmaids with gorgeous pink and lavender and blue and cream and cardinal trains; five "best men" in ugly black garments, and, last of all, Helen with yards and yards of white satin and tulle and lace; and Smythe in—I clutched at my wife's arm and almost shouted in her ear:

"He has on my wedding suit, as sure as you're a living woman!"

Mary Jane gave my arm an awful pinch in return and an admonishing poke in the side with her fan.

"No, my dear," I said, as we walked homeward after the ceremony, "I am not mistaken. Those were my clothes. I would know those trousers if I saw them on a Hottentot. Didn't you detect a faint odor of gasoline as he went by our pew? I did. To think, my dear, that I can not go to the most fashionable wedding of the season because the bridegroom has on my clothes! But if I had gone, he'd had to have stayed at home, wouldn't he? Lean as we are we couldn't both have worn those—"

"How perfectly ridiculous you are!" interrupted Mary Jane. "I don't feel at all sure that they were your clothes."

"And, if they were, how are we going to get that fifty-dollar bill out of that pocket?"

We didn't get it. But they were my clothes. I gave old Isaacs a dollar for telling me that he had sold the suit to Smythe, who had sworn Isaacs to secrecy on the subject. He looked heart-broken and turned green when I told him about that fifty-dollar bill.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

The Best Way of Settling Troubles of Any Sort With Your Friends.

When there is a trouble of any sort between two persons, the probability is that there is some cause of blame on both sides. It is rarely the case that one person is alone at fault, the other being free from any error whatsoever. Yet, as a matter of course, it is easier for each person to see where the other has been wrong than to see what wrong there has been on his part. In view of these truths, if each person keeps his mind on the observed, or supposed, faults of the other, he will not be likely to perceive his own error; nor yet to see the proper way of removing the new barrier, which any trouble between two persons is sure to rear. If, on the other hand, he sets himself deliberately and persistently to the finding just where and how he was, or might have seemed, to blame, he will probably soon recognize something in his spirit, or words, or manner, which he regrets, and for which he will wish to express his regret to the other. By this means, each of the two will be blaming himself and excusing the other; and thereby the barrier will be removed, and perhaps a new bond of union will be secured in its place. There is positively no exception to this rule of duty, in the case of two persons whose relations are in any sense the relation of peers. The surer one of these persons is that he meant no wrong, and the surer he is that the other was in the wrong, the more important it is that he shuts his eyes, for the time being, to the faults of the other, and that he opens his eyes, for the time being, in a scrutinizing gaze on himself, and his recent course, in order to learn his real or his seeming want of absolute perfectness just here. He will, indeed, prove his sad lack of discernment in a study of himself under such circumstances, if he do not thereby find some point wherein he was clearly at fault, or wherein he must have seemed to the other to be at fault. Even if he feels confident that nine-tenths of the trouble was caused by the other's error, it is his duty to bring up his one-tenth into exclusive prominence so far as he is concerned, and to be explicit in acknowledging it and in expressing his regret for it. Possibly in the course of his investigations he will come to see that at least nine-tenths of the trouble, instead of one-tenth, grew out of his error—as that error now stands before his mind. Nor is it less important that each person should try to see what credit is deserved by the other for his forbearance, or his kindly consideration in the progress of the misunderstanding between the two, and to make grateful mention of that to the other. If, in this way, each party to a misunderstanding, or to any other trouble between two persons, recognizes it as his duty to consider his own faults and the other's merits, and to lose sight of his own merits and of the other's faults, there would be little trouble from any troubles between the two; and a better understanding of each other would be a result of every successive misunderstanding between the two.—*S. S. Times.*

SELECT MILLINERY.

Beautiful Bonnets and Handsome Hats Exhibited in Eastern Cities.

Spiral, circular, triangular, quadrangular, orbicular, curviform, fusiform, dendriform, curviform, polygonal, multilateral, elliptical, vaulted, hooked, conchoidal, heart-shaped, bell-shaped, pear-shaped, oblique, flat—every form to which there's a name, and many forms to which there are none, does head-gear assume. Ribbons, flowers and feathers are arranged over, round and under it, in labyrinthic disorder, together with laces and sparkling ornaments, creating a quaint, artistic and becoming frame to the picture-like face of a beautiful woman.

Many of the new hats have low crown and straight brim, but others, like La Tosca, show the lofty effects, as in a hat with high, squarish crown and narrow brim, just a little curled up at the edge. A specimen of this style is in stone and steel color, the straw hat being in the darker shade, with full trimming of steel ribbon, fastened at the side with ornament of cut steel. A little to the left of the front is a dove, so placed that its head nearly touches the brim and its wings and tail extend above the crown.

Another hat, with a larger square crown, has a wide brim, curiously twisted, and is trimmed on one side with long ostrich plumes, which droop over the back of the neck, and quite a fanciful shape is in golden-brown straw; its brim protrudes in front and is slightly turned up at the back, and it is trimmed with a drapery of golden-brown velvet, and a tuft of golden-tipped feathers is placed on the top of the crown.

Capotes with low crown are in favor, and they certainly are very pretty and very becoming. These bonnets are now rarely seen in plain straw, but they come in all kinds of fancy braids, often two or three kinds and colors or shades of the same hue being incorporated in the one bonnet. Ribbons, laces and flowers are used to trim these bonnets of straws, nets with embroideries are also called into service.

One of the eccentric shapes consists of a huge, wide crown, open at the back. The bonnet may be made of jet or metallic leaves, placed one over the other, and round the top, inside the crown, while in front is a bunch of flowers. Bonnets formed entirely of leaves and flowers are again in favor, while dainty little creations are in net of all colors, with light trimmings in silver and gold, with gauze ribbons and flowers.

Pretty bonnets in black lace show ruffles or full finishes all round, and between the double rows of lace, wreaths and clusters of roses and violets, or other favored flowers are placed. A very dainty example has the border of the most perfect multiflora roses with stems and foliage.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

OLD SCHOOL READERS.

How Would It Do for the Ex-Scholars to Go Over Them?

Speaking of old reading books, the thought occurs to the Listener that it would be decidedly interesting to get up a sort of symposium of experiences of the older generation with their early reading books, for there is scarcely a page of an old reader which has not a lot of reminiscences clustering about it highly illustrative of the old days of instruction. The "National Readers" were the standbys of one, following, perhaps, the old American "First Class Book," which was really a first-class book in more senses than the one claimed. A long time ago the readers did not change for a generation, and then they began to flounder, so to speak, and the suffering children used to have to take up new reading books every two or three years.

In a good many respects the readers were better in 1860 than they are now. They had not so many meaningless little narratives about Johnny and Edith and Mabel and their pleasant visits to their uncles and aunts in the country, but they had more standard literature of an inspiring sort that it was good to have children know and remember. The Listener has in his hand at the present moment an old book called "The Art of Reading," published in Boston in 1814—it is a t-n-th edition, and its preface is dated 1802—by Daniel Staniford, A. M., which has not a bad treatise on elocution, and a good deal of good literature, joined with a good deal of turgid stuff to be sure.

There is a great deal of Columbian oratory, and Washington's farewell addresses is cheek by jowl with much sentimental flubdub from "Pizarro." Our readers got out of the "Pizarro" period after awhile, however, and there were many excellent ones. By the way, the advance which the art of choosing declamations has made, is no more plainly marked any where than by such selections as the Chauncy Hall school pupils recited at their exhibition. Classical examples were by no means rejected, and yet there was enough of "live literature" represented in the selections to make it plain that the pupils are kept well abreast of the literary developments of the time.—*Boston Transcript.*

At a recent fire at Vassar, Mich., a thoroughbred female pointer, owned by John Loss, had her kennel, in which were eight puppies, under one of the burning buildings. With mother instinct the poor thing ran back and forth under the burning building, mutely appealing for help, but none could be given, and rather than desert her brood she died with them.

ADVICE ABOUT EATING.

Eminent Physicians Smashing Some Old-Time Superstitions.

Some recent remarks by James C. White, professor of dermatology in Harvard University, are directly in line with an article published only a few days ago on the subject of sensible eating. There is, of course, no subject concerning which people need information more than they do about eating, and there are very few subjects on which more ridiculous notions are extant. "One man's meat is another man's poison" is an old and true saying, yet a great majority of mankind have ideas of diet that are formed from the experience of other people, and these ideas are very commonly absurd. Dr. White disposes of some of these notions, by the authoritative utterance of a thorough scientist. For example, he touches on the old wives' fable that butter in liberal quantities will cause children's faces to break out with "but-ter sores." He declares, what intelligent people have long known, that good butter uncooked is perfectly harmless food so far as the skin is concerned, and he might have gone much farther, for the limitation was unnecessary. He says, however, that the notion alluded to probably came from the fact that the use of impure butter in food otherwise indigestible, may have disturbed the stomach and produced impure blood in some cases. It is more likely to have come from the efforts of parents of limited means to curb their children's indulgence in an expensive dainty. It is certain that much of the prejudice against candy came from this particular cause, though with candy as with butter, the prejudice is entirely justifiable in reference to adulterated and impure grades. Nothing is more common than to hear parents tell their children that eating candy will ruin their teeth, but it is most likely to be an utterance dictated by economy. At all events, no educated dentist will endorse the statement.

The notion that buckwheat cakes and oatmeal are productive of skin diseases is also attacked, and pretty thoroughly demolished by Prof. White, as well as that absurdity about tomatoes, which was started by Dio Lewis a generation or so ago. He said that tomatoes were productive of cancer, and that they loosened and destroyed the teeth. Dr. White declares tomatoes and oatmeal to be harmless and valuable foods, and points at the simple fact that the only danger in eating buckwheat lies in the fact that it is apt to be served up hot in the form of improperly cooked cakes. These may, and are very likely to upset the digestion. He declares, moreover, that a good digestion and a healthy appetite will take care of the skin, so far as the effects of food are concerned, and that it matters little what kind of food is used so long as it is pure, of good quality and properly prepared. The healthy stomach will turn it into good blood. This, it will be seen, is a similar utterance to that of Dr. Austin Flint, recently quoted, only that Dr. White, treating as he did on the skin only, did not make so sweeping a statement as Dr. Flint, who said: "Eat what you like, when you like, and eat as much as you like. You may get gout that way, but not dyspepsia."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

A CURIOUS INVESTMENT.

How a New England Miser Disposed of His Property.

The man is still living who, seven-teen years ago, walked into the rooms of the Bible Society in Boston and electrified the persons whom he found there, first, by his appearance, and secondly, by the communication he had to make. His appearance betokened more than poverty, for his shabby clothes were tied together with strings. What in the world had brought such a man there, was the question every one asked himself, and the wonder can be better imagined than described when the stranger remarked that he had property to the amount of \$75,000, which he would like to turn over to the society if he could be guaranteed 10 per cent. annually upon it for the remainder of his life, his age being 79. The officers suppressed their amazement as well as they could, took his name, verified his schedule of his possessions, and submitted the case to the directors. They looked the matter over in the light of acturaries' tables, etc., and finally, after much deliberation, decided that the risk was too great, and so notified the would-be donor. Not long after he came back and renewed his proposition to turn the money over to the society, and said that he would be content with seven per cent. annually. That proposition was accepted, and for some years he appeared regularly at the expiration of the year and drew his interest, taking \$200 in cash, and the company's note for the balance. After doing this for seven years or so he turned those notes back to the company, saying that he had no use for them. He is now, at the age of ninety-six, blind, deaf, and crippled by a fall so that he can not walk, and the Bible Society pays the bills for his support.—*Springfield (Mass.) Union.*

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

Life appears to me to be too short to be spent in nursing animosity or registering wrong.—Charlotte Bronte.

If I can put one touch of a rosy sunset into the life of any man or woman, I shall feel that I have worked with God.—*Macdonald.*

The only way to shine, even in this false world, is to be modest and unassuming. Falsehood may be a thick crust; but in the course of time, truth will find a place to break through.—*Bryant.*

The first great maxim of human conduct—that which it is all important to impress on the understandings of young men, and recommend to their hearty adoption—is, above all things, in all circumstances, and under every emergency, to preserve a clean heart and an honest purpose.

Divine grace, even in the heart of weak and sinful man, is invincible. Drown it in the waters of adversity, it rises more beautiful, as not being drowned indeed, but only washed; throw it into the furnace of fiery trials, it comes out purer and loses nothing but the dross.—*Archbishop Leighton.*

Prejudice is the conjuror of imaginary wrongs, strangling truth, overpowering reason, making strong men weak and weak men weaker. God give us the large-hearted charity which "beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things," which—"thinketh no evil."—*J. R. Macduff, D. D.*

Good work, the best work, is next to impossible when a teacher is nervously anxious lest the opportunity of earning an honest professional living be taken away at any election. There ought to be almost absolute security in the teacher's position in order to get the results to which the school is entitled. What are we doing to make it secure?—*Journal of Education.*

This fact often causes other men to be careless about the truth, and sometimes, indeed, to look upon all study of fundamental Biblical doctrine as tending to bitterness. This, of course, is a perversion, though a half excusable one, since there is nothing so unlovely as the spectacle of one making a bludgeon of the truth of the gospel.—*United Presbyterian.*

To stand "all the day idle" is to spend one's time in meeting the demands of selfishness, in living to and for one's self, and for the present life exclusively. An activity which has not the love of Christ for its motive, and the fulfillment of one's obligations to God and man for its aim or end, is spiritual idleness. Hence Christ is ever saying, even to busy men who exclude him from their activities, "Why stand ye here all the day idle?"—*Zion's Herald.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

A contented spirit is the sweetness of existence.—*Dickens.*

Much fashionable extravagance is maintained at the expense of unpaid bills.

Doubt is the vestibule which all must pass before they can enter the temple of wisdom.

It is not by attending to our friends in our way, but in theirs, that we can really avail them.—*Margaret Fuller.*

Some temperance men are so punctilious that they will never permit themselves to appear in good spirits.—*Boston Post.*

If the regrets which too often lie at the end of life could be put into firm resolutions at the beginning, they would alter the affairs of life.

All the possible charities of life ought to be cultivated, and where we can neither be brethren nor friends, let us be kind neighbors and pleasant acquaintances.—*Burke.*

Each man sees a truth for himself; no two see it in precisely the same way. The people who require absolute uniformity can not get it without a change of human organization.—*United Presbyterian.*

The good-mannered person does not tell us our failings, does not lecture us; he does not merely wear his manners because they are becoming or polite, but because he can no more exist without them than without air.

Exaggeration, which often springs from vanity and a love of importance, soon breeds worse mischief, and should be bravely checked. Integrity in the very smallest thing should be strictly inculcated. It is the touchstone of manhood.

A great deal of sorrow and suffering might be averted if the confidence of children continued through life to run to their parents; if, the time never came when they were words and deeds that they would not like mother or father to know.

Conscience is too great a power in the nature of man to be altogether subdued; it may for a time be repressed and kept dormant, but conjures there are in human life which awaken it; and when once reawakened, it flashes on the sinner's mind with all the horrors of an invisible ruler and a future judgment.—*Blair.*

When a great man dies—one who has nobly fought the battle of life, who has been faithful to every trust, and who has uttered his highest, noblest thought—one who has stood proudly by the right in spite of jeer and taunt, neither stopped by foe nor swerved by friend—in honoring him, in speaking words of praise, and love above his dust, we pay a tribute to ourselves. How poor this world would be without its graves, without the memories of its mighty dead. Only the voiceless speak forever. Intelligence, integrity and courage are the great pillars that support the State.—*Ingersoll.*

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

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 candidate for congress.
 The basis of representation shall be one delegate and one alternate for every 250 votes and any fraction thereof, the voice cast for Hon. John Martin, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth district in 1885. The several counties in the district are entitled to the following representation:
 COUNTIES. DELEGATES. ALTERNATES.
 Butler..... 10 10
 Coffey..... 7 7
 Morris..... 5 5
 Trego..... 5 5
 Wabaunsee..... 5 5
 Chase..... 4 4
 Marion..... 4 4
 Lyon..... 4 4
 Shawnee..... 3 3
 Woodson..... 4 4
 Greenwood..... 6 6
 The several county committees shall select delegates at their county conventions in such a manner as they may adopt.
 By order of the congressional committee of the Fourth district, at Topeka, Kansas, May 10, 1888.
 JACOB DECOE, Chairman.
 M. E. MATTHEWS, Sec'y.

DEMOCRATIC 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, June 23, 1888, for the purpose of electing four delegates and four alternates to the State Convention to be held at Leavenworth, on July 4, 1888, to nominate a State ticket; to elect four delegates and four alternates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Emporia, July 24, 1888, to nominate a candidate for Congress; to elect delegates and alternates to the State Senatorial Convention to be held at Council Grove, September 10, 1888, to nominate a candidate for the State Senate from this district, and to transact such other business as may come before said county convention.
 Done at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, this 26th day of May, 1888.
 By order of the County Central Committee.
 W. P. MARTIN, Chairman.
 W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND THURMAN.
 From the proceeding of the Democratic National convention held in St. Louis, last week, and published elsewhere in this issue of the COURANT, it will be seen that S. Grover Cleveland, the "man of destiny," is again the standard bearer of the great Democratic party, for President of these United States, and that Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, "the noblest Roman of them all," is his chief lieutenant. Now then, with two such men as these, we say to the Republican party, trot out James G. Blaine, a dark horse, or "rum, Romanism and Rebellion," and Cleveland will still sit in the White House another four years, in his shirt sleeves, as the Chief Magistrate and agent of this great American people.

The advance sheets of the annual catalogue of the State Normal School show an enrollment of 857 for the year closing June 4th. Of this number 669 are in the normal department. It is an increase of 129 over the attendance of last year. Eighty-two Kansas counties and fifteen States are represented. Chase county has thirteen students enrolled. 125 of the pupils were born in Illinois, 134 in Kansas, and nearly 300 soldiers' families were represented in the attendance on Memorial Day.

Bill Nye as a tariff reformer hits the nail on the head every time he makes a granger unbosom himself on that very absorbing topic. The following observation by one of Bill's hayseeds will illustrate.

The government is rich, but the men that made it, the men that fought prairie fires and prairie wolves and blizzards, and has paid the war debt and pension, and everything else, and hollered for the Union and the Republican party and high tariff, and everything else they were told to, is left high and dry this cold winter with nothing to protect him but a high protective tariff.

We want to call the attention of the Democratic papers of the State to the hardest working and most self sacrificing member of the profession. We refer to W. E. Timmons, of the Chase County COURANT. For fifteen years he has kept on in the even tenor of his way, battling against overwhelming odds, but always consistent unyielding 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 him. He would be a model officer.—*Ellinwood Advocate*

Among the indications of the pressure of Western sentiment for revenue reform we note these resolutions of the Farmers' Alliance of the State of Minnesota:
 Resolved, That we heartily endorse President Cleveland's views on the tariff issue.
 Resolved, That the so-called protec-

tive tariff is an iniquitous tax on the people for the benefit of monopolists and trusts, and we demand its immediate repeal on all materials and necessities of life.
 Except among extreme Republican partisans and the agents of protected monopolies there is no dissent from the general public indorsement of the principles of tariff reform as laid down in the President's message and embodied in the Mills bill.

The Novelist. Alden's new weekly magazine, which is devoted entirely to American fiction, is a remarkably attractive and popular enterprise. Every reader interested in high class fiction should send to the publisher for a free specimen copy. The first completed story is Robert Tinsel's, A Pessimist, an uncommonly bright and readable story, making about 200 pages, which is sold in paper for 15 cents, or in cloth 36 cents postage paid. It would not be easy to name a novel in which the conversation has so much wit, humor and clever badinage, sustained throughout with such unflagging vivacity. There is not a single dull page in the book. It has—what was so much desired by Charles Darwin—a good ending. The hero is thoroughly cured of his pessimism, John B. Alden, Publisher, New York and Chicago.

A city is judged by its newspapers to a greater degree than by any one kind of enterprise it possesses. Every business house should be represented in the newspaper of the place. The advertisements comprise exhaustive index to the commerce, trade and industrial features of the city, and are so regarded by the visitor, the stranger, and the correspondent. Aside from this view of the subject, however, it pays to advertise constantly. No one is asleep these days, and no merchant has such a wonderful pull on the public that his place will be spied if he doesn't announce his attractions. The merchants who quit advertising for a month or two to save a few dollars might just as well close up an hour or two earlier to save oil and fuel. The business enterprise of today will allow no man to rest upon his oars, and the public must know that his boat is moving with the others every day or he is soon out of the race and distanced. Advertise every day and be happy.

Under the system of protection the foreign trade of the country has been ruined, and the American flag driven from the high seas.—*Senator Berry.*
 What does the Arkansas Statesman mean when he says "foreign trade of the country has been ruined" by the protective policy?—*Globe-Democrat.*
 If you will read Blaine's letter to the National tariff convention, dated November 28, 1881, you will see what he meant. Mr Blaine said:

"I confess to some discouragement when I see the American minister to Brazil, at this moment en route to Rio Janeiro, compelled to reach his post by first going to England or France to avail himself of a line of steamers. We are paying Brazil annually more than \$40,000,000 in gold coin to settle the balance of trade against us. Brazil in turn sends this money to Europe to pay for commodities which we ought, at least in part, to furnish her. It is easy for merchants of Brazil to reach England and France. We have never seen the wisdom of providing an easy mode for these same merchants to come to the United States. So long as we fail to do so the balance of trade will annually increase against us. It is idle to think of selling goods to a man unless you first induce him to come into your store."
 Yes, you see how it is, when Brazil undertakes to come into our store, we say what have you got? If he says sugar, we say well we will tax that article 70 per cent., if you don't like that stay out of our store.

That stalwart Republican paper, the Peabody Graphic, whose editor says he has often taken part in the conventions of that party, thus describes how their conventions are conducted:
 Every once in a while good men are supplanted by nonentities in Kansas nowadays, and at the rank, damned by hypocrisy that is at the bottom of it, is getting to be one of the curses of the body politic in this State.

Who are these new Kansas bosses, anyway, and who are the men that are being stacked up into caucus and convention by them? We know most of them like open books, and have nine out of ten of their little bribe-a-brac records filed away in the secret archives of our memory. They are just as bad as the boys of yore, and worse, because they cover their devilishness with coats of righteousness, vests of temperance, pants of suffrage and ulsters of general all around hypocrisy.
 Hanbank is traded for Turner because he would not howl national prohibition. Who by? C. Boren, who has helped put into edgewise more fighting whisky than any men three times his size.
 A. Patten, one of the most contemptible whelps that ever signed a druggists application.

Billy Caldwell, one of the loudest mouthed prohibitionists in northern Kansas, yet with as large a vest and as handsome a bluish pink nose as one would meet in a day's travel. We can remember quite distinctly of being social with him as long ago as fifteen or more years, when we were both on

the Ottumwa, (Ia.) Courier.
 This little homily alone is not intended for the sixth Congressional district, for it is much the same in many other sections of the state.
 Many of the old, true, timetried and best men in the State are getting the go-by, while a mob of young upstarts who have neither sneaked nor pushed their way into convention, assemble together and form a mutual admiration society. Beer and red drinking liquors flow down the hotel corridors in one unceasing Alpine torrent, the only difference in the caueuses there and the convention afterwards, being that one is opened with a corkscrew and the other with a prayer, after which a set of hidebound prohibition and woman suffrage resolutions are drafted and the candidate who is the biggest stinker is nominated by acclamation amid deafening cheers from the dress circle and wild enthusiasm in the gallery.
 Yes, times have changed, therefore let us all put stability and candor behind us, practice up on hypocrisy, take our hats under our arms and join the procession.
 Hoorah for Turner! Hoorah for Farmer Smith! Hoorah for Bradford! Hoorah for Johnson! Hoorah! Krohn Griffin! Anybody.

WORKINGMEN AND THE TARIFF.
 One lesson has been taught and one fact made clear by every considerable strike of the last year or two. In every case the strikers have seen a throng of men ready and anxious to take the places they have vacated. It has been the chief source of weakness to the strikers and the principal inducements to the adoption of violent measures that there have been others ready to take the work abandoned, whether it was work requiring skill, as in the case of the Reading miners and the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad engineers and the Burlington men, or unskilled, as in the case of the drivers and conductors of the Third Avenue horse cars in this city, and in that of the freight handlers on the docks.
 The meaning of all this ought by this time to be plain in the eyes of workingmen. It is that we are coming to have more workers than there is work to do in this country, and that in every effort of workmen to better their condition, or to secure a better market for their labor and skill, whether by legitimate, peaceful means or by intimidation and violence his fact stands as an insurmountable obstacle to success. Wherever the contest is determined the strikers are beaten, not by the superior endurance of employers, but by the presence of large numbers of men clamoring for employment.
 As we pointed out yesterday, this excess of unemployed men is the direct result of the maintenance of a protective tariff which protects a favored few at the expense of the many. The tariff shuts out the product of labor done in Europe, but it does not exclude the European laborer. Naturally and inevitably under such a system, the men who are not permitted to work in their own countries for this market come here to work. They are landed at Castle Garden by thousands every day, and their competition is taking bread and butter out of the mouths of our own workmen.

Naturally the protected monopolists like the system, both because it enables them to add a tax profit to the price of their goods, and because, by excessively stimulating immigration, it gives them a constantly increasing supply of cheap labor and reduces the market price of the labor they must hire.
 It is time for the plain people, the workmen, the clerks, the small merchants and the great ones, the farmers and the professional men of the country, to see clear and think straight on this subject, and to make the results of their thinking known to the men in Congress, who are obstinately obstructing a measure of sorely needed relief.—*New York Commercial Advertiser, (Rep.)*

THE FOURTH OF JULY
WILL BE CELEBRATED IN GRAND STYLE IN CARTER'S GROVE, NORTH OF THE RIVER.
 Pursuant to announcement, the citizens of Strong City and Cottonwood Falls met at the Court house, last Saturday night, to make arrangements to celebrate the coming Fourth of July in a manner worthy of the occasion, and Hon. J. W. McWilliams was elected Chairman of the meeting, and J. S. Stanley, Secretary.
 On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on arrangements, to work in conjunction with the cornet bands of the two towns, and perfect such arrangements as they might deem necessary to carry into effect the wishes of the meeting: W. H. Holsinger, A. B. Watson, H. A. McDaniels, W. A. Morgan, L. M. Swope, W. E. Timmons and Ed Forney, of Cottonwood Falls, and John Boylan, J. F. Kirker, Matt. McDonald, C. L. Maule, T. J. Pearson, David Rettiger, F. D. Weller and W. H. Winters, of Strong City.
 On motion, J. W. McWilliams was added to the committee and made Chairman of the same.
 It was decided that the various societies and organizations of the county be invited to take part in the celebration. The meeting then adjourned, and the committee appointed thereat decided to hold a meeting at Strong City, on Monday night, which meeting was held in Rettiger's Hall, in that city, and the following business transacted:
 The meeting was called to order by Hon. J. W. McWilliams, Chairman

of the committee, and J. F. Kirker was, on motion, elected Secretary.
 Mr. Kirker made a motion that the two towns unite in the celebration of the coming Fourth of July, which motion was unanimously carried.
 On motion of Mr. Kirker, it was decided to have the celebration in Carter's grove, north of the river.
 On motion, W. E. Timmons, F. P. Cochran, J. F. Kirker and Matt. McDonald were appointed a committee to wait on the Strong City Band and ascertain if said band would unite with us in the celebration. Said committee went and saw the band, who said they were in correspondence with the Cedar Point committee with regard to playing at that place on the 4th, and they could not say positively whether or not they would stay with us that day; but that they preferred staying at home if it could be done honorably.
 On motion, the following committees were then appointed by the Chair:
 On Speakers—J. F. Kirker, C. W. Jones, Matt. McDonald, J. W. McWilliams, W. E. Timmons and F. P. Cochran.
 On Grounds—H. A. McDaniels, Ed. D. Forney, Chas. Burch, Geo. W. Crum, W. H. Winters and K. D. Lee.
 On Finance—W. P. Martin, L. M. Swope, J. W. Stone, E. A. Hildebrand, J. F. Kirker and A. C. Burton.
 On Music—Geo. McDonald and G. B. Carson, to confer with Bands.
 On Programme—J. P. Ruhl, J. M. Kerr, Jabin Johnson, Geo. W. Newman, T. J. Pearson and P. J. Norton.
 On motion, the chairmen of the several committees were made an Executive Committee, viz: J. F. Kirker, H. A. McDaniels, W. P. Martin, Geo. McDonald and J. P. Ruhl.
 Adjourned to meet again Wednesday night, June 13.
 The Bands, so we are understand, will both play on that occasion.

H. F. GILLETT,
 SUCCESSOR TO
CAMPBELL & GILLETT,
 DEALER IN
Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of
COOKING & HEATING STOVES
 In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated
WOOD -- MOWER
 And the best make of
Agricultural Implements and Machinery.
STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE,
 Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

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 papers for the price of your own.
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 criticism on the message, and all the principal speeches delivered this session for and against the Mill's tariff bill. As a campaign document it is invaluable.
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.
 By order G. A. R. Committee.

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

G. A. R. NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.
 This important annual event in Grand Army circles occurs at Columbus, O., in the second week of September, next. The present indications are that it will be the largest encampment ever held, it being estimated that at least 200,000 veterans will be in attendance. Preparations for the event are being rapidly pushed and the people of Columbus will be ready to take care of the throng.
 The Ohio State Journal has been selected by the Executive Committee of arrangements to publish the daily roster of the encampment. A Committee on Registration will arrange to secure the most complete registration that has ever been made, and the Journal has contracted to print the names as they are furnished. This will make a very important feature of the national encampment, as nothing like a perfect roster has ever been published. Now it is proposed by the State Journal, if enough subscriptions to the weekly are received to justify the expense, to print the entire roster complete after the encampment, and send it to every weekly subscriber of the Weekly Ohio State Journal, which costs but one dollar a year. It will require about 50,000 new subscriptions to let the publishers out on the expense, and it remains to be seen whether there are that many old veterans who are willing to pay one dollar to have for preservation the roster of 1888 in complete form.
 Subscriptions should be sent in now as the paper is worth more than its cost to any family, and especially so to Grand Army men at this time, who desire to keep posted on the preparations of the encampment, which appear every week in the State Journal.

Notice for Publication.
 LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 6873
 May 12th, 1888.
 Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the District Judge, or in his absence, before the U. S. Marshal, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on June 22d, 1888, viz: H. E. No 28114 of Joseph Langendorf, Jr., Elmdale, Kansas, for the sw 1/4 of sec 20, tp 20, of range 7 east.
 He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Robert Voehlin and Joseph Litzschewitz, of Cottonwood Falls, and Orson Eager and James Banks, of Elmdale, Chase county, Kansas.
 S. M. PALMER, Register.

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. KUHLE.

A Topeka woman has been caught selling whisky from a rubber bustle. We suppose the toppers 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.

25 CENTS
PAYS FOR THE
Chicago Weekly Times
 DURING THE
PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
\$ 1.35
PAYS FOR THE
Chicago Weekly Times
 UP TO JAN. 1, 1890

Here is a chance to secure 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, household, agricultural and miscellaneous matter for the general reader.
 This order will hold good only for a short time. ORDER AT ONCE.
 Send postal note, money order or registered letter.
 THE TIMES, Chicago, Ill.

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 He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Robert Voehlin and Joseph Litzschewitz, of Cottonwood Falls, and Orson Eager and James Banks, of Elmdale, Chase county, Kansas.
 S. M. PALMER, Register.

Notice for Publication.
 LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 6873
 June 6th, 1888.
 Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the District Judge, or in his absence, before the U. S. Marshal, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on June 22d, 1888, viz: H. E. No 28114 of Fred Langendorf, Elmdale, Chase County, Kansas, for the sw 1/4 of sec 20 and n 1/4 of sec 29, tp 20, range 7 east.
 He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Robert Voehlin and Joseph Litzschewitz, of Cottonwood Falls, and Orson Eager and James Banks, of Elmdale, Chase county, Kansas.
 S. M. PALMER, Register.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
JOSEPH G. WATERS.
 ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
 Topeka, Kansas,
 (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-1f

THOS. H. CRISHAM
 ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
 Office upstairs in National Bank building
COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS - fe23-1f

C. N. STERRY,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 EMPORIA, KANSAS,
 Will practice in the several counties in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. -13-1f.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Wm. H. HOLSINGER,
 -DEALER IN-
HARDWARE, STOVES AND
TINWARE,
FARM MACHINERY & WIND
MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,
PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND
FITTINGS,
W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
 165-1f
R. L. FORD,
Watchmaker and Jeweler!
COTTONWOOD FALLS,

ELGIN, WALTHAM, SPRINGFIELD AND HANDEN
WATCHES AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Aikin Lambert & Co.'s Gold Pens
 Repairing English Watches a Specialty.
J. W. MCWILLIAMS'
Chase County Land Agency
RAILROAD AND SYNDICATE
LANDS.
WILL BUY OR SELL WILD
LANDS OR IMPROVED
FARMS,
—AND LOANS MONEY.—
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
 ap27-17f
JOHN B. SHIPMAN
 Has
MONEY TO LOAN
 In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands. Call and see him at J. W. McWilliams' Land Office, in the Bank building.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
 If you want money ap31-1f

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, 1888, 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,
 County Clerk.

COMPLEXION
DR. HEBRA'S
VIOLA CREAM
THIS preparation, without
injury, removes freckles,
blemishes, Black-Heads, Sunburn and
Tan. A few applications will render the
most stubborn red skin soft, smooth and
white. Viola Cream is not a paint or
powder to cover defects, but a remedy to cure.
It is superior to all other preparations, and
is guaranteed to give satisfaction. At drug-
gists or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by
G. C. BETTINGER & CO.,
TOLEDO, OHIO.
 Sold by C. E. HAIT. apr1-17f

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

A RELIABLE LEADER.

Grover Cleveland's Unflinching Vigilance, Courage and Firmness.

Senator John James Ingalls, who is not friendly to the President, has expressed the opinion that Mr. Cleveland is more phenomenal than Napoleon.

The vitriolic Senator from Kansas did not mean to be complimentary. But he was so in spite of himself. For those qualities of the great French soldier and law-giver, in which Mr. Cleveland resembled him, were his good qualities. Grover Cleveland possesses much of the keenness of vision, the untiring vigilance, the courage and firmness, and not a little of the audacity in great things, that made Napoleon Bonaparte the greatest soldier in history.

As a power in the world's affairs there was no accounting for Napoleon, and there is no accounting for Grover Cleveland. Both will take places in history among phenomena. Both rose suddenly from obscurity, and when so elevated both displayed remarkable powers of leadership. It is hard to estimate public men with accuracy during their lifetime, but it is safe to say that Grover Cleveland will take rank as one of the most remarkable men the United States has produced. In 1880 the country had never even heard the name of the man whom four years later it elected to the highest position in the world. Called to the head of the Nation without the slightest experience in National politics, never, it is said, having set foot in the capital of his country until he went there for his inauguration, he at once mastered the multifarious affairs of the Government with a thoroughness and detail which, perhaps, no President before him ever quite equaled. It was thus that Napoleon mastered the affairs of the army and then the affairs of France. Not only this, but President Cleveland at once displayed a large, broad-minded, comprehensive grasp of the great questions of the time. He saw the way the country should go, and with a cautious yet resolute hand he turned it in that direction. First assuring himself that he was right, he has not failed in the quality of courage which Napoleon had, and which so few political leaders of our times possess—the courage to "go ahead."

The election of 1884, and the resulting administration of Grover Cleveland, have made the issues of the war "cheerless." The country has been moved ahead twenty years in the march of progress, and is to-day measurably nearer a settlement of the great questions that are agitating the people than it was even one year ago. And the President, in serving well his country, has in the best and highest sense served well his party. The Democratic party is a bolder, broader and better party for his leadership.

It is a fortunate thing for the country that this man's leadership is not only not seriously questioned, but has the unanimous and enthusiastic support of his party. Better still, the conviction is general that the country will vote by an overwhelming majority, to give him the opportunity to continue and finish the good work he has begun.—*Boston Globe.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—We predict a total failure of the attempt to make the average American citizen in 1888 cast his vote under the delusion that this is 1863.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

—It was said in years back that there was no difference of principle between the Democratic party and the Republican party; but in this campaign at least that will not be true.—*Boston Globe.*

—Let those who complain that we do not get enough Civil-Service reform reflect on how much of it we would be likely to get if Mr. Blaine or Mr. Sherman were to succeed Mr. Cleveland.—*Boston Globe.*

—The touters for the Gresham boom are becoming tedious, and ought to be persuaded to quit. Mr. Blaine is in the field; he has pulled in the strings attached to his withdrawal, and the little booms are no longer of any account. The sooner the organs drop Gresham the less crowd they will have to eat.—*Chicago Globe.*

—The New South is simply the old South with the heel of tyranny removed from her neck. It is the old South recovering from the waste and desolation of war. It is not the infusion of new blood and brains from the North, but the expulsion of the Northern carpet-bagger, and the placing of intelligence and honesty at the top instead of ignorance and debauchery, protected by bayonets.—*Nashville Democrat.*

—Reforms are accompanied in the United States by the movement of the masses of the people. The leaders and wire-pullers care only for spoils; the people, on the contrary, care only for such policies as make for the general advantage. The wire-pullers are afraid to touch tariff reform for fear they may burn their fingers; but the voters and tax-payers demand it, and they will have it. They know the time is ripe for it.—*Philadelphia Record.*

—There are two Republican parties in Virginia, one led by Billy Mahone and the other by ex-Congressman John S. Wise. The Mahone party favors Sherman for President, and the Wise party is solid for Blaine. Both parties will go to the Chicago convention, and the one denied admittance will take pleasure in knifing the other during the campaign. On the whole, things look cheerful in old Virginia. When political sealwarts fall out, patriots embrace the opportunity to do business.—*St. Louis Republican.*

BLOODY-SHIRT JOHN.

The Ludicrous Inconsistency of Ohio's Favorite Republican Son.

There ought always to be an appeal open from the John Sherman engaged in a frantic pursuit of the Presidency to the John Sherman unexposed by the buzzing of the Presidential bee in his bonnet. The "favorite son" of Ohio, for whom that State exhibits such ardent and uncontrollable affection every four years, has always a cool and often a clear head, and is at times happy in showing the absurdity of unmeaning and misleading epithets and campaign cries.

Thus, in 1867, when advocating a reduction of the tariff, Congressman Sherman said it was "simply an absurdity to talk about a free-trade tariff" and to talk about a protective tariff is unnecessary because the wit of man could not possibly frame a tariff that would produce \$140,000,000 in gold without amply protecting our domestic industry." A year later the same Sherman found it necessary again to rebuke the reckless and demagogic howl of "free trade" when nothing was under consideration except a moderate reduction of a high tariff. He said:

In considering so complicated a subject as a tariff nothing can be more deceptive than the application of such general phrases as "a protective tariff," "a revenue tariff," "a free-trade tariff." Every law imposing a duty on imported goods is necessarily a restraint on trade. It imposes a burden upon the purchase and sale of imported goods and tends to prevent every importation. The expression "a free-trade tariff" involves an absurdity.

Certainly. But if the term "a free-trade tariff" was an absurdity in 1868 Sherman's recent sally, in which he hurled the epithet "free trade" at the authors of a scheme to reduce the tariff from 47 to an average of 36 per cent., should have been greeted with roars of laughter. If a 36 per cent. tariff is not highly protective, what is it? It is higher than the Clay tariff of 1842. We have Sherman's word for it that it is 36 per cent. above any thing that can possibly be styled "free trade." Moreover, he declared that the wit of man could not frame a tariff that "would produce 140 millions of revenue without amply protecting domestic industry;" and yet the proposed 36 per cent. tariff, which will yield 163 millions, he pronounces "a free-trade scheme." Such a performance as this would seem to support the claim of John Sherman's latest biographer, to the effect that the Senator is a many-sided man and holds doctrines acceptable to voters of every party, condition or class—ultra-protectionists and revenue reformers, Nationalists and State-sovereignty bigots, distillers and Prohibitionists, blacks, whites, Chinese and Indians not taxed. Years of Presidency-hunting have effaced all traces of consistency in him, and he is now before the public rivaling in his political professions the auctioneer who warranted his line of suspenders to be "long enough for any man and short enough for any boy."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Candidate Gresham in 1878.

Did not Judge Walter Q. Gresham, in 1878 or about that time, publish in the Indianapolis papers a lengthy criticism of the Republican party, clearly pointing out the fact that much of its legislation tended to centralization of power, contrary to the constitution, and also charging it with legislating in the interest of classes, to the detriment of the people at large? Was not this letter circulated in 1880 by the Indiana Democratic State Central Committee? Did not this letter prevent his being elected United States Senator from Indiana in 1881, when the Republican party had a majority on joint ballot, and make a United States Senator from the little end of nothing whittled to a point—alias little Benny Harrison, grandson of his grandpa?—*Thomas A. Benson, in Chicago Globe.*

Sound Democratic Doctrine.

On the great question of Civil-Service reform the Democrats of Iowa have declared as follows:

"In appointments to all offices, the duties of which may reflect the policy of the Administration, persons should be selected whose principles harmonize with the party having the responsibility of such Administration. But subordinates should be selected and retained for their efficiency. Levying assessments upon office-holders for partisan purposes can not be too strongly condemned, and we commend, to the fullest extent every effort which President Cleveland has made in the direction of reform and the elevation of the civil service."

Better Democratic doctrine has not been promulgated. Its basis is morality, liberty and justice; the true basis of the faith of the actual Democratic party, and the only foundation of a Democratic gospel that can hope to command the approval of just men in any civilized country of the world.—*Chicago Globe.*

The Pot and the Kettle.

Mahone, a Shermanite, and Whitelaw Reid, a Blainian, are impeaching each other's loyalty to the Republican party. Mahone was a Confederate General who trained with the Democrats after the war until a few years ago, when a coalition with the Republicans in Virginia on a local question gave him a seat in the Senate and made him a Republican. Yet he does not scruple to arraign Reid as a Republican "suspect" for supporting, with Mahone himself, the Democratic candidate for President in 1872. It is a very common thing in politics for the pot and kettle to scorn each other's blackness.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

—Young Mr. Hayes, of Ohio, son of his father, is learning to be a carpenter. The first thing he should turn his plane to should be a returning board, or a plank from the Republican platform.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SANDWICH ISLAND POI.

How the Favorite Hawaiian Dish is Made and Eaten.

He takes a piece of broken shell, peels the roots, and takes a few on a piece of a huge log, hollowed out slightly in the center, and, sitting down cross-legged before it, commences his work. The kalo must be pounded up into one smooth, sticky mass; for this purpose he uses a rounded rock, the bottom of which is convex, and about as big around as a saucer, with a small upright handle surmounted by a knob, weighing about four pounds. Pound, slap, pound, slap. The pound on the kalo, the slap made by the wet left hand, which thus keeps the face of the rock wet, so that it will not adhere to the mass, for so excessively viscid is it that it has to be constantly wetted, water being often thrown on the board also to prevent it sticking. And now it begins to look something like a big batch of dough, only that it is of a grayish-blue color. This stiff, sticky mass is ready now for the huge calabash which the old lady is bringing out to receive it.

Do you know what a native calabash is? Never mind about that, we will find out all about them when we talk over the ancient customs of the Hawaiians. It is this kalo poi which now interests us. To-morrow it can be thinned up with water and eaten, but it will not be good, for it has only risen or fermented through the night, and is too new; two or three days will find it just pleasantly sour, and delicious with fat beef, dried fish, or roast chicken; it also makes the best adhesive paste in the world. It is so rich in gluten. While we watched the heavy pound, slap, pound, slap movement of the old native's arm, we listened to the stories of this same poi. How that the wife of Kamehameha I. was so enormously fat and so tremendously lazy that she would not do her own eating, but she was fed while lying down by her attendants, who poured the soft glutinous stuff down her throat in one continuous stream until her appetite was satisfied.

You remember how dextrous every native is in the manner of eating his poi, which he takes up in his two front fingers, usually giving it a quick flip and twirl and then popping it into his mouth. And as the hour approaches for the native meal, and you see the woman bring out the family calabash, with a few dried fish, or perhaps raw ones, as an accompaniment, memories of other such meals, in which the constant smacking and sucking of fingers, making a series of small reports, crowd upon your perhaps delicate digestive organs, and you politely decline the cordial invitations to "ai hu" (eat together), and wend your way home in the cool twilight.—*Salt Lake Woman's Exponent.*

THE MODERN GREEKS.

A Race Remarkable for Shrewdness and Intellectual Brightness.

Athens is in many respects more like an Asiatic than an European town, and, as such, abounds in dogs. Every sailing-boat in the harbor has on board an ill-looking cur, who barks angrily over the taffrail at the passengers in every boat that passes. The Greeks have not a good reputation among other Europeans, being thought tricky, unscrupulous, intriguing and sadly dishonest. But these impressions of the nation are chiefly derived from the sailors, who crowd the ships of the Levant and who certainly are not favorable specimens. We should rather take as types the simple, honest peasants who live in the inland towns and villages, each on his own little plot of ground. The latter are the Greeks for whom Byron stirred up so strong a love, and for whose sake he died fighting in the cause of Greek independence at Missolonghi. The Greek peasants are kind and hospitable to strangers, and inspire the traveler with a much higher notion of their trustworthiness than the villains who crowd the Levantine ports. The Greeks are the most intensely democratic nation in Europe. The patent of gentility among them is to have fought in the war of liberation from Turkish dominion. No distinction of classes is admitted. The muleteer is a gentleman and sits in the car at meal times and contributes to the conversation. It is true, the Greeks have a foreign King, but that is because they can not bear that one of themselves should be their superior. Unfortunately, they have a reputation for dishonesty, but unkindly critics have exaggerated this defect. While under Turkish sway many of them were pirates and bandits, and thus kept alive their traditions of liberty.

It is curious that among them the men are more particular of their appearance and vainer about their beauty than the women. In Greece, it is the men, and not the women, who pinch in their waists. It is also fair to say that their young men are the more handsome. As a race they are temperate, and do not drink much wine, for the climate is so warm as not to require it, and further, they believe that much drinking produces insanity. They are not a passionate people, but are remarkable for intellectual brightness. They are very clever at business, and have got into their hands all the trade of the Eastern Mediterranean, while Greek merchants hold their own among all other European nations. They are very quick at learning trades and languages, and also very apt in all that tends to the making of money.—*Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

—Tracheotomy was performed on a London car horse. The operation proved successful, and the animal is at work, giving as good service as when in the best of health.

GUM ARABIC SUBSTITUTE.

A Product Resembling Exactly That Made by the Use of Acacia.

The high price of gum acacia has led Trojanowsky to seek for a substitute. This he believes may be found in the mucilage of flax seed. By boiling the seed with water and precipitating the strained decoction with twice its volume of alcohol, he obtained a substance which, after drying, consisted of opaque, yellowish-brown irregular fragments, somewhat brittle, but not easily reduced to powder, dissolving in water to a turbid mucilaginous solution. Of this five grains were sufficient to emulsify an ounce of cod liver oil. The large quantity of alcohol required for the precipitation and the difficulty of drying the adhesive product are, however, serious objections to this product. The author, therefore, pursued his study of the subject further, and believes that he has satisfactorily solved the problem.

He still employs flax-seed as the source of the mucilage, but by treatment with sulphuric acid he converts this into gum more resembling acacia. He directs to boil one part of flax-seed with eight of dilute sulphuric acid and eight parts of water until the mixture, which at first thickens, becomes quite fluid. The mixture is then strained through muslin, and to the strained fluid is added four times its volume of strong alcohol. The precipitate is collected on a filter, washed with alcohol, and dried. The alcohol, after neutralizing with chalk, may be recovered by distillation, or it may be used for many purposes without distillation. The gum thus obtained is in the form of translucent, grayish-brown, brittle fragments, easily pulverized, and without odor or taste. Thirty grains of this gum will emulsify an ounce of cod-liver oil, and the product resembles exactly that made by the use of acacia.

Another substitute for acacia, made from starch, has been recently patented in Germany by Schumann. Two hundred parts of starch are boiled under a pressure of two or three atmospheres with 1,000 parts of water and one part of sulphuric or nitric acid, until the mixture begins to be fluid. The acid is then neutralized, and the mixture is again treated under a pressure of three to four atmospheres, until the starch is completely converted into gum-like substances. After filtering through animal charcoal the solution is evaporated at a low temperature. The product is a transparent, colorless substance, which is non-hygroscopic, and has essentially the same useful properties as gum arabic.—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

WOMEN AND WAGES.

A Lady Telegrapher's Complaint of Unjust Discrimination.

Said a pretty telegrapher: "I wish you could tell me why it is that the young man who sits next to me gets \$80 a month, and I get only \$50, when I do three times as much work as he does. You see, our dispatches are numbered, and there have been times when I had 320 a day against his 60. I work steady, and he is resting every half hour. At any rate, I have often begged him to change wires with me, but he won't."

"There must be some good reason. Perhaps it is because he can do night work?"

"If he does he is paid 45 cents an hour for overtime. I'll do it gladly for that. I am an expert as much as he is an expert. No; they say it is because men have a family to support. But so do I have a family to support. I don't blame the man, you know. I don't want to drag him down to my level. I want to raise myself to his."

"Perhaps women are not desired in telegraph offices."

"Yes, they are, if they are experts. But it is getting very difficult to become an expert. You see, the first few years you are not very capable, and nobody wants you. But without practice you can't become an expert. One of the first rules of an organization is to hinder students wherever you find them. There is injustice afloat. Now, personally, I am sure I have no such feeling against the girls, but it seems we must do that for self-protection."

"But doesn't the organization help you who are members in sustaining your wages?"

"No; when it becomes a matter of business the women are voted down every time. I have thought about this a great deal, and I don't see any way out. Tell me, I am almost afraid to ask it. Do you suppose the ballot would help us? For sometimes I have thought it may be the fact that the young man who sits beside me has a vote gave him more pay for less work than I do. Now, do tell me just what you think."—*Chicago Mail.*

Plantation Philosophy.

Without trust dar ain't nuthin gained; without trust dar ain't nuthin lost. When er man puts hissef ter gre't trouble ter show me dat he has tol' de truff, I know dat he has tol' me er lie.

De 'oman dat doan hate kain't love; an' de stranger she hates some man, de stranger she lubs some udder man.

I never did think dat de sharp man does de country any good. De fox is er good deal sifer den de hoss, but he ain't nigh so draung.

We thinks mo' o' de man dat neber would 'comerate us den we does de man dat 'comerated us three times but failed on the fourth.—*Arkansas Traveler.*

PHILOSOPHER DUNDER.

He Concacts a Few Sayings of More Than Ordinary Interest.

Der possession of an eight-day clock seems to make some folks forget dot dere vhas an eternity ahead.

When a man shumps up und waves his arms und cries out ash loud as he can, dot vhas not argument. Dot vhas some wind which makes up der lack of argument.

If I haf a bird in my hand I vhas all right for quall on toast. If dot bird vhas in some bushes, maype I doan' catch him in two weeks.

One of der troubles mit some man's vhas der difference in opinion. No one else but der selves beliefs dey vhas so werry smart, und so der pooble vhas declared ungrateful.

Somebody says to me dot riches haf wings. So has a goose, und yet nopody goes back on a goose on dot account.

If I like a man I vish he would keep avhay from me. If I shnell orious mit der breath of a United States Senator he vhas gone oop shust so queek as if he vhas only a constable.

We must all bend a leedle to public opinion. Dot vhas der reason I haf my bottled beer come into the house by way of der ally.

I know some families dot I should belief vhas next door to Heaven if dey would only keep der windows down when dey quarrel.

When you tell me how we can make some puddings of Canada thistles, I shall tell you how some good can come from a loafer.

It vhas surprising how much easier it vhas to forgif a man who has done you a real injury dan one who wrongs you unintentionally or one you haf wronged yourself.

I like leedle children, und so I like cabbages. If children kept in der places like cabbages I belief I like 'em der best.

When you find a friend who vhas ready to listen to all your household troubles und advise mit you, you haf made der worst enemy of your life. If Mrs. Dunder pulls my hair I doan' let somebody know if I die for it.

You doan' know how selfish der pooble vhas und how leedle people's rights vhas respected until you see me drive out some Sunday mit my horse und wagon. It vhas all right if I shopt in der middle of der road; it vhas all wrong if eafery pody else doan' keep py der right und let me pass.

I know of some fellers who set out twenty years ago to find perfect weather, good peoples und a soft job mit big pay, und I notice dat dey gets poorer each year.

Some times I doan' say nothings, und eafery pody goes avhay und declares I vhas so wise dot I should be made President. Some times, again, I speak out my mind, und if she doan' agree mit der crowd eafery pody goes avhay und says I vhas a fool.—*Detroit Free Press.*

POPPING THE QUESTION.

A New Way Favored by Young Ladies Suffering from Insomnia.

"Miss Laura," said the professor, as he looked fixedly at the young lady, "I have felt for some time, as I have just now told you, that there is an intellectual sympathy between us which means something more than the ordinary, commonplace attraction of one sex for the other. Doubtless you have reflected on the symbolic meaning of the Mosaic account of the creation of woman, representing her as having once been a part of man's anatomical structure, and the Hindoo legend, possibly based upon it, which sets forth that man and woman are but the severed halves of a once complete and perfect being, dual in nature but one in impulse and perception, each of which longs involuntarily for the re-establishment of the intimate union that existed before the separation, and out of which longing arises the passion or emotion we call love. But in the growth of our acquaintanceship, Miss Laura, I have been at times conscious of what seems to me a deeper sympathy than this generic and universal emotion. Without expressing a belief in the old doctrine of metempsychosis I have no hesitation in saying that it is difficult to explain on any other hypothesis that wonderful consciousness that comes upon me now and then that you and I are re-enacting a scene identical to the minutest particulars that took place between us two amid environments exactly the same as now long eons ago."

The professor paused a moment to wipe his spectacles and heave a profound sigh and resumed:

"The explanation usually given by common-places minds in regard to this psychological phenomenon, which in its ordinary aspect is familiar to most people, is that the two hemispheres of the brain do not always act co-ordinately, and that whenever one or the other is tardy in its action the result is mistaken for the sudden recurrence of some impression received long ago instead of being the almost immediate echo of a cerebral action that has just taken place. Such an explanation, it is needless to say, can never satisfy a mind that resolutely confronts the problems of nature and seeks the bed-rock of everlasting truth as the foundation principle of all philosophy. You follow me, my dear young lady, do you not? You recognize the similarity of our—"

Wiping his glasses once more the professor leaned forward and looked searchingly at his fair listener. Then he broke forth in a voice whose thrilling pathos might have touched a heart of marble:

"Miss Laura, for Heaven's sake wake up!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—Cornelius Vanderbilt's income from his capital is said to be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 a month, while that of William K. is not far behind.

—A Brooklyn young woman has a beautiful and most curious table cover in stripes of white and golden brown. It is woven of the shorn hair of her St. Bernard dog.

—Walker County, in Georgia, boasts of many things, but not least of a well-known lady, who, within the last four years has presented her husband with three sets of twins.

—A blind physician of Pensacola, Fla., has a large practice, and is able to find his way, unaided, about the principal streets of the town in a way that would not discredit that popular institution, the oldest inhabitant.

—One statement in Matthew Arnold's latest remarks about the Americans is easy to believe. He says that a Paris physician notes a distinct form of nervous disease produced in American women by worry about servants.—*Boston Transcript.*

—Four years ago not a single barrel of petroleum was produced within the boundaries of Colorado. Now the production of the finest quality of illuminating oil is about three hundred barrels daily, and it is almost certain to amount to one thousand barrels a day within the next year.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of Boston, has an income of \$50,000 a year, which she receives quarterly, and it is said she is often penniless before the end of the quarter. She spends her entire time and fortune in charity, and that without identifying herself with the objects of her generosity.

—Bishop Spaulding arrives at the conclusion that celibacy is becoming an alarming evil in this country, and the *Capital* hastens to agree with him. We have frequently shown that if young men do not marry young women, they will have to meet them in competition as wage workers.—*Topeka Capital.*

—In a Japanese play some characteristic figures of speech are: "His attempts at lovemaking are as awkward as a puppy on a slant roof," "the sparrow can not comprehend the mind of the eagle," when one character asks another to explain a remark he has made.

—While the United States has a law that no immigrant shall enter this country who has already secured a situation in it, the Canadian Immigration Department has a regulation with regard to the dependent class of immigrants that none shall enter the country who has not a situation or a home already provided.—*Montreal Witness.*

—John Jay is the only Chief Justice that the Empire State ever produced. He was appointed in 1789 and served six years. The others were: John Rutledge, South Carolina; Oliver Ellsworth, Connecticut; John Marshall, Virginia; Roger B. Taney, Maryland; Salmon P. Chase and Morrison R. Waite, Ohio. Melville W. Fuller, who has just been selected, represents Illinois. John Marshall served the longest, thirty-four years.

—It has generally been believed that the reduction in the average height of French soldiers which followed Napoleon's wars, due, of course, to the immense slaughter in those campaigns, made all of those soldiers the shortest in Europe. But, according to a high medical and military authority in Russia, the minimum height of the Russian and the French conscript is about equal—five feet; while in most other European countries the minimum ranges from five feet one inch to five feet three inches.—*American.*

—A New York man has made a small fortune of \$25,000 in two months through an invention. He had often noticed the trouble which school children have in cleaning their slates, and he invented a little tin box, in the bottom of which is a small sponge saturated with water. In the center of the box he placed a piece of tin drilled with holes, and on the top of this another small sponge. A pressure moistens the upper sponge, and the slate can be instantly cleaned. One firm of stationers purchased ten thousand gross of the little invention, and the lucky inventor hopes to become a millionaire.

—A Rockland man who owned a cow made a bargain with a butcher to kill and sell it on commission. It so happened that the first offer the butcher received for the meat was from the owner of the cow, who did not recognize the carcass. Three-quarters of the meat was sold to him for five cents a pound, and he afterwards sold it again at a small profit. The next day he bought the remaining quarter, beating the accommodating butcher down on his price, and sold that quarter for a small profit. When he settled with the butcher for his own cow he was indignant that the meat man sold it so cheap, and was dumbfounded when he heard that he himself was the purchaser.—*Rockland (Me.) Courier-Gazette.*

An Enormous Lobster.

An enormous lobster, caught near Roscoff, has been recently exhibited in the window of a fish shop in the Rue de Sevres, Paris. The animal measured nearly nineteen inches in length, and its enormous claws were eleven and a half inches in length, and stout in proportion. It was considered to be very aged, if we may judge from the hairs which covered its antennae and its legs. Its brown carapace was covered with gray concretions, and a colony of mussels had taken possession of its face, so as to blind it completely.—*La Nature.*

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

Meeting of the National Democratic Convention in Exposition Hall at St. Louis.

Gay Decorations—Cleveland Renominated by Acclamation for President.

Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, For Vice-President—Sympathy For Sheridan—The Platform.

St. Louis, June 5.—The Democratic National convention began to gather in the early hours of this morning although the gavel of Chairman Barnum, of the National Committee, would not announce its opening until noon.

for a burst of hearty applause. Barnum's name was received with especial warmth and cries of "Barnum" were mingled with the general shouts.

Just as the committee was proceeding to the place where Mr. Collins sat in the Massachusetts delegation, two pages appeared bearing two large floral shields, which had been sent to the convention to be presented at its permanent organization with the compliments of Hon. David R. Francis, mayor of the city of St. Louis.

The largest of these floral offerings, which were placed on the convention stage, was a magnificent shield of Jacquemont roses, upon which in white roses was inscribed the letter "C."

As these testimonials were borne to the platform, Mr. Collins, arm-in-arm with Mr. Barnum and Mr. Flower, marched down the south aisle and his appearance was greeted

with a storm of cheers, which grew in volume as he mounted the steps of the platform and stood by the side of Chairman White, who grasped his hand and waited for the applause to die out.

Thanking you for the favors you have extended to me and your indulgence accorded me so far in the proceedings of this great convention, I take pleasure in introducing to you your permanent presiding officer, Hon. Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts.

Mr. White then passed over to Mr. Collins the silver gavel presented by the Colorado delegation and retired. There was another burst of applause, and when it had subsided Mr. Collins addressed the convention.

"To stand by your favor in this place so often filled by the foremost men in our great party, is a distinction of the highest character and an honor for which I am profoundly grateful," said Mr. Collins.

"In performing the delicate and difficult service to which you have assigned me, I can scarcely hope to justify the wisdom of your choice. I shall at all times endeavor to be worthy of your confidence and courtesy, as well as your full co-operation, to procure order, dignity and good will in the proceedings, and to bring them to a happy close. We represent in this convention more than thirty millions of the American people. We bear their commission to act for them and their injunction to act with all the wisdom God has given us to protect and safely guard the institutions of the Republic as the fathers founded them.

The speaker briefly enumerated the principles as laid down by Jefferson and which the Democratic party, he said, today revered and cherished.

The chairman then stated that he had been informed by the chairman of the committee on resolutions that that committee would be unable to report before eight o'clock.

The chair announced that the secretary would read a petition for the consideration of the convention. The paper proved to be a request from the Woman's convention recently held in Washington, stating that two of its members had been appointed to meet with the members of the Democratic party for the purpose of talking to the convention on behalf of the women of America. This request was accompanied by a promise that if it were granted by the convention, the representatives of the woman's organization would only occupy the attention of the convention for ten minutes. J. J. O'Donoghue, of New York, moved that the women be heard, and it was agreed to.

T. J. Campbell, of New York, arose and presented a resolution which he asked to be read. The resolution was as follows: Resolved, That this convention takes occasion to express its unfeigned sorrow at the serious and distinguished patriot will meet with a speedy recovery and that the divine Providence may spare him unto this Nation for many years to come.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to General Sheridan as an expression of the heartfelt sentiments of the Democracy of the United States.

Mr. Campbell asked for unanimous consent for the adoption of the resolutions. The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote with three hearty cheers for the gallant soldier who is now engaged in his most desperate campaign.

Mrs. Merryweather, of the woman's convention, then mounted the platform and was received with applause. She said that she was delegated to ask that this great convention help to make the practice of this Nation conform to its principle of universal suffrage.

Resolutions were then offered for recess until eight o'clock this evening and until ten o'clock to-morrow, when Mr. Hensell, of Pennsylvania, moved that the roll of States and Territories be called and the names of candidates for President and Vice-President be placed in nomination but no ballot be taken until after the committee on resolutions shall have reported. The resolution was adopted with applause.

When Alabama was called, the chairman said his State had decided to give way to New York. The convention applauded at this announcement, and when the New York delegation presented Daniel Dougherty to make the nomination, the great hall rang with cheers, which were prolonged and grew in volume for nearly a minute until Mr. Dougherty mounted the platform, when it was redoubled as soon as he could be heard.

Mr. Dougherty concluded a characteristic speech, lasting about ten minutes, with the following words: "I nominate Grover Cleveland, of New York, for President of the United States."

Unbounded enthusiasm followed. The delegates mounted the chairs, waved their hats, their canes and handkerchiefs. The 10,000 spectators joined in the applause, and the band in the east gallery helped along with their horns and drums, but their blare and noise could scarcely be heard above the general din.

As Mr. Dougherty finished his impassioned speech some one in the west gallery rose aside a curtain which had hidden a portrait of Cleveland, upon the face of the great picture of the Capitol building, revealing to the full gaze of the convention the well-known features of the President. This incident roused the enthusiasm of the convention to a fever heat for the first time during its proceedings.

The hall was a' once filled with cheer on cheer, and the gr. at body of people in the auditorium, balcony and galleries arose and stood shouting at the top of its voice until the din became almost deafening.

After the storm had at length been quelled, James A. Mackey, of Kentucky, seconded the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Mackenzie eulogized Mr. Cleveland's Administration in a pleasant manner which secured for him much applause as a lighter.

Mr. H. D. D. Twigg, of Georgia, also seconded Mr. Cleveland's nomination.

The call of States was then continued but no response until Illinois was reached, when Hon. W. E. Morrison arose, and being recognized by the convention, received an enthusiastic greeting. He merely desired to formally second the nomination in behalf of the State of Illinois.

Kansas responded with a written second commending Cleveland's Administration. Michigan was represented by R. D. Stout, who voiced the sentiment of his delegation in seconding the nomination.

When Missouri was called there were loud and long continued cries for Vest, but the Senator failed to respond, and when New York was reached a similar compliment was tendered to Fellows, but he likewise declined to make a speech.

W. W. Lightfoot, of Texas, seconded the nomination on behalf of his State and promised a Democratic majority of 200,000 at the next election.

CLEVELAND NOMINATED. Mr. Mackenzie, of Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules and to nominate Grover Cleveland for President by acclamation.

The chair put the question and there was returned from the convention a thundering chorus of "Aye," which was followed by the chairman's announcement that Grover Cleveland having received an unanimous vote, was the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of President of the United States.

When the nomination of Cleveland was announced by the chairman, another scene of wild enthusiasm occurred in the convention, but delegates and spectators were too nearly exhausted to sustain so prolonged a scene as that which followed Mr. Dougherty's speech.

Soon after a motion was put and carried for the convention to adjourn until ten a. m. to-morrow.

Third Day. ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The third day's session of the Democratic National convention was called to order at 10:30 this morning, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Frankfield. The chairman then stated that he was advised that the committee on resolutions was ready to report and he introduced Mr. Henry Watterson, the chairman of the committee. The assemblage testified its appreciation of Mr. Watterson by a chorus of applause. At the suggestion of a delegate from the Old Dominion, three hearty cheers were given for the "Star-eyed Godsend of Reform."

Mr. Watterson turning to the chairman said that he had the honor to report the resolutions unanimously agreed upon by the committee on platform. The following resolutions were brought up by Convention Secretary Thomas S. Pettit:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the United States in National convention assembled renews the pledges of its fidelity to Democratic faith and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives as the fathers founded them.

The speaker briefly enumerated the principles as laid down by Jefferson and which the Democratic party, he said, today revered and cherished.

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body of our citizens by depriving them of the benefits of natural competition. Every Democratic rule of governmental action, every measure of money far beyond the needs of the economical administration is drawn from the people and the channels of trade, and accumulated as a demoralizing surplus in the National treasury. The money now lying idle in the Federal treasury, resulting from superfluous taxation, amounts to more than one hundred and twenty-five millions, and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than sixty millions annually. Debauched by this immense temptation, the remedy of the Republican party is to meet and exhaust by extravagant appropriations and expenses, whether constitutional or not, the accumulation of extravagant taxation. The Democratic policy is to enforce frugality in public expense and abolish unnecessary taxation.

Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not and need not be endangered by the correction of the burdens of taxation. On the contrary a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor, must promote and encourage every branch of our industries and enterprises, by giving them assurance of an extended market and steady and continuous operations. In the interests of American labor, which should in no event be neglected in the revision of the laws contemplated by the Democratic party should promote the advantages of such labor, by cheapening the cost of the necessities of life in the home of every workman and at the same time securing to him steady and remunerative employment.

Upon the question of tariff reform so closely concerning every phase of our national life and upon every question involved in the problems of good government the Democratic party submits its principles and professions to the intelligent suffrages of the American people.

Mr. Watterson moved that the report of the committee be adopted, which was agreed to by a unanimous vote.

On the nomination of Mr. Watterson, under instructions from the committee on resolution, offered the following resolution: Resolved, That this convention hereby indorses and recommends the early passage of the bill for the reduction of the revenue now pending in the United States House of Representatives.

The resolution was adopted amid loud applause.

Mr. Lehman, of Iowa, offered and the convention adopted a resolution declaring for the admission of Washington, Dakota, Montana and New Mexico into the Union.

On the nomination of Governor Abbott, of New Jersey, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That we express our cordial sympathy with the struggling people of all nations in their efforts to secure for themselves the inalienable blessings of self-government and civil and religious liberty; and we especially declare our sympathy with the efforts of those noble patriots, who, led by Gladstone and Parnell, have conducted their grand and peaceful contest for home rule in Ireland.

THURMAN NOMINATED. After the adoption of the platform the convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Vice-President. When California was called in the list of States, Mr. Tarpey was introduced and proceeded to nominate Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.

He spoke of the pleasant duty that had been laid upon him and the pride he felt in presenting to the convention the name

of Allen G. Thurman, and proceeded in an eloquent and earnest manner to eulogize the candidate whose name had caused so much unanimity and aroused so much enthusiasm.

When Colorado was called Thomas M. Patterson addressed the convention stating that he had been selected to present the name of Pension Commissioner Black for the Vice-Presidency, but Mr. Black's withdrawal left nothing to do but leave the question of the Vice-Presidency in the hands of the convention.

Mr. Hagot, of Connecticut, seconded Thurman's nomination on behalf of his State, and then Indiana was called. Senator Voorhees responded, and in a short speech nominated Isaac P. Gray for the Vice-Presidency. [Cheers.]

Albert H. Cox, of Georgia, seconded the nomination of Governor Gray.

E. E. Settle, of Kentucky, also seconded the nomination of Governor Gray.

Mr. Dryden, of Missouri, made an eloquent speech seconding the nomination of Thurman, creating a good deal of enthusiasm.

Governor Green, of New Jersey, said that the shores of the Atlantic re-echoed the call of the Pacific coast. New Jersey, which brought no electoral votes in one hand without making any demand with the other—New Jersey seconded the nomination of Allen G. Thurman. [Applause.]

Mr. Dorsey, of Nevada, voiced the sentiments of the Democracy of Nevada in endorsing the ticket of Cleveland and Thurman. The mountains of Nevada would rattle with joy when the news of Thurman's nomination was flashed across the wires. [Applause.]

Mr. Raines, of New York, was greeted with cheers when he took the stand to make known the position of his State delegation, which was for Thurman.

General T. E. Powell, of Ohio, briefly but earnestly seconded Thurman's nomination.

Mr. Dawson, of South Carolina, seconded the nomination of Thurman.

Mr. Thompson, of Tennessee, also seconded the nomination of Thurman.

Ex-Governor Throckmorton, of Texas, also seconded the nomination of Mr. Thurman in a brief speech in which he said that he represented a divided delegation upon the question of a Vice-Presidential candidate, but he was none the less enthusiastic in his support of Ohio's grand old man.

Virginia also spoke for Thurman. After the States had all been called a ballot was taken and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, was declared the choice of the convention for the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Shanklin, of Indiana, withdrawing Gray's name and moving that the nomination be made unanimous. The motion was adopted by acclamation.

Colonel Fellows, of New York, presented a resolution of respect for the dead statesmen of the party who have passed to the other world since the Democratic convention of 1884—Horatio Seymour, McClellan, Tilden and Hancock—and of regret at their taking off. The resolution was adopted with rising vote.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

Delegates Chosen by the Various States on Committees of the Democratic National Convention.

St. Louis, June 6.—The following is the organization of the delegates as reported to the convention yesterday:

Alabama—Chairman, E. W. Pettus; secretary, Leopold Strauss; national committeeman, H. C. Semple.

Arkansas—National committeeman, Henry D. Clayton; resolutions, W. L. Terry; credentials, A. S. Morgan; organization, B. F. Duvak.

California—Chairman, Charles W. Schmitt; committee on resolutions, Clay W. Taylor; credentials, Joseph Carr; organization, Robert Cosner; committeeman, M. E. Tarpey.

Colorado—Chairman, Thomas M. Patterson; secretary, T. B. Ryan; resolutions, Thomas M. Patterson; credentials, Dr. W. S. Cockrell; organization, E. A. Ballard; committeeman, C. S. Thomas.

Connecticut—Chairman, James P. Piggott; secretary, Henry A. Bishop; resolutions, Alfred E. Burr; credentials, Clinton B. Davis; organization, Henry A. Bishop; committeeman, William H. Barnum.

Delaware—Chairman, E. R. Cochran; secretary, W. A. C. Hardestie; resolutions, W. F. Crenshaw; credentials, W. H. Stevens; organization, G. J. Harrington.

Florida—National committeeman, Samuel Pasco; resolutions, Andrew Johnson; credentials, John F. Dunn; permanent organization, W. E. Whittledge.

Georgia—Chairman, Pope Barron; secretary, R. D. Evans; resolutions, F. G. Dabagman; credentials, H. D. D. Twigg; organization, J. L. Sweet; committeeman, James H. Eschell.

Illinois—Chairman, William E. Morrison; secretary, Francis A. Hodman, Jr.; resolutions, N. E. Worthington; credentials, James W. Patton; organization, Thomas M. Thesent; committeeman, E. M. Phelps.

Indiana—Chairman, Hon. John G. Shanklin; secretary, J. O. Henderson; vice-president of the convention, John H. Bass; resolutions, David Turpie; credentials, Devoe Skinner; organization, O. O. Stealey; committeeman, S. M. F. Sherrill.

Iowa—Chairman, W. H. M. Phizer; secretary, A. E. Morrison; resolutions, P. W. Lehmann; credentials, S. S. Swarthens; organization, L. A. Ainsworth; committeeman, J. J. Richardson.

Kansas—Chairman, Edward Carroll; secretary, G. A. Collett; resolutions, J. G. Lowe; credentials, A. A. Harris; organization, Algel Matheson; committeeman, W. C. Bassett.

Kentucky—Chairman, James A. McKenize; secretary, Urey Woodson; resolutions, Henry Watterson; credentials, Robert Riddle; organization, J. H. Castleman; committeeman, Henry D. McHenry.

Louisiana—Chairman, S. D. McHenry; secretary, Henry McCall; resolutions, John Dymond; credentials, R. C. Davey; organization, Andrew Price; committeeman, James Jeffers.

Maine—Chairman, A. P. Gorham; secretary, H. Montgomery; resolutions, A. W. Miltzian; credentials, L. A. Stevens; organization, Payson Tucker; committeeman, Arthur Sewall.

Massachusetts—Chairman, John W. Corcoran; secretary, A. B. Alger; resolutions, E. W. Cunningham; credentials, Patrick McGuire; organization, Quincy A. Towns; committeeman, Charles D. Lewis.

Maryland—Chairman, Albert Ritchie; secretary, M. Charles Burke; resolutions, A. P. Gorham; credentials, W. L. Bidler; organization, James B. Brown; committeeman, not chosen.

Michigan—Chairman, Byron G. Stout; secretary, R. C. Flemming; resolutions, George Taylor; credentials, F. G. Partridge; organization, Charles R. Whitman; committeeman, O. M. Barnes.

Minnesota—Chairman, P. B. Winston; secretary, E. C. Springer; resolutions, E. C. Springer; credentials, D. W. Mayo; organization, T. L. Hudson; committeeman, to be selected.

Mississippi—Chairman, W. T. Martin; secretary, C. M. Williamson; resolutions, W. H. Simms; credentials, S. F. Fox; organization, S. Culliver; committeeman, C. A. Johnson.

Nebraska—Chairman, James A. Creighton; secretary, John Reagan; resolutions, James E. North; credentials, D. W. Cook; organization, Tobias Castor; committeeman, James E. Boyd.

Nevada—Chairman, J. W. Dorsey; resolutions, M. B. Garrahan; credentials, J. G. Fair, Jr.; organization, George Earnst; committeeman, R. P. Keating.

New Hampshire—Chairman, Frank Jones; secretary, M. B. Sullivan; resolutions, J. C. Moore; credentials, W. S. Ladd; organization, Daniel Connor; committeeman, A. W. Sullivan.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS.

Call Issued For a State Convention at Leavenworth, July 4.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 2.—The following call has been issued by the Democratic State Central Committee:

A delegate convention of the Democratic party of the State of Kansas is hereby called to meet in the City of Leavenworth at twelve o'clock on Wednesday, July 4, 1888, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers and the selection of a Democratic State Central Committee. The officers to be nominated are as follows: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and nine Presidential Electors. Two of said Electors will be selected from the State at large and one from each of the seven Congressional districts. The delegates from each Congressional district in attendance at said State convention will elect, in separate conference, one Presidential Elector from said district, whose name will be reported to and indorsed by the State convention.

The basis of the State convention shall be one delegate and one alternate for every 200 votes in any fraction thereof over 100 votes cast for Hon. S. L. Isett, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1886; also every county in the State that has been organized since the election and each unorganized county.

One delegate and one alternate to said convention as follows: Allen, 6; Anderson, 5; Atchison, 14; Barber, 3; Barton, 6; Bourbon, 8; Brown, 6; Butler, 8; Chase, 4; Shawnee, 3; Cherokee, 10; Clay, 6; Cloud, 7; Coffey, 6; Comanche, 3; Cowley, 11; Crawford, 10; Cheyenne, 2; Clark, 3; Davis, 4; Decatur, 3; Dickinson, 1; Doniphan, 3; Douglas, 9; Edwards, 2; Elk, 5; Ellis, 4; Ellsworth, 4; Ford, 4; Franklin, 3; Garnett, 1; Geary, 1; Gray, 3; Graham, 3; Greenwood, 6; Greeley, 1; Grant, 1; Hamilton, 4; Harper, 6; Harvey, 5; Hodgman, 2; Haskell, 11; Jackson, 3; Jefferson, 8; Jewell, 6; Johnson, 1; Kearney, 1; Kiowa, 1; Lincoln, 1; Lincoln, 11; Leavenworth, 18; Lincoln, 4; Linn, 6; Lyon, 7; Lane, 2; Logan, 5; Marion, 7; Marshall, 11; McPherson, 5; Meade, 3; Miami, 3; Mitchell, 6; Montgomery, 3; Morris, 3; Nemaha, 1; Ness, 3; Ness, 3; Norton, 3; Osage, 8; Osborne, 4; Ottawa, 6; Pawnee, 2; Phillips, 5; Pottawatomie, 8; Pratt, 4; Kawlin, 3; Reno, 6; Republic, 6; Rice, 3; Riley, 4; Rooks, 4; Rush, 4; Russell, 3; Saline, 3; Sedgewick, 14; Stanton, 11; Shawnee, 12; Sheridan, 11; Sherman, 5; Smith, 5; Stafford, 4; Stevens, 1; Sumner, 14; Thomas, 3; Trego, 1; Wabunsee, 4; Wallace, 1; Washington, 8; Wichita, 1; Wilson, 3; Woodson, 4; Wyandotte, 14.

We recommend that the primary convention for the election of delegates and alternates to the State convention be held in the counties of the State as follows: Atchison, 14; Barber, 3; Barton, 6; Bourbon, 8; Brown, 6; Butler, 8; Chase, 4; Shawnee, 3; Cherokee, 10; Clay, 6; Cloud, 7; Coffey, 6; Comanche, 3; Cowley, 11; Crawford, 10; Cheyenne, 2; Clark, 3; Davis, 4; Decatur, 3; Dickinson, 1; Doniphan, 3; Douglas, 9; Edwards, 2; Elk, 5; Ellis, 4; Ellsworth, 4; Ford, 4; Franklin, 3; Garnett, 1; Geary, 1; Gray, 3; Graham, 3; Greenwood, 6; Greeley, 1; Grant, 1; Hamilton, 4; Harper, 6; Harvey, 5; Hodgman, 2; Haskell, 11; Jackson, 3; Jefferson, 8; Jewell, 6; Johnson, 1; Kearney, 1; Kiowa, 1; Lincoln, 1; Lincoln, 11; Leavenworth, 18; Lincoln, 4; Linn, 6; Lyon, 7; Lane, 2; Logan, 5; Marion, 7; Marshall, 11; McPherson, 5; Meade, 3; Miami, 3; Mitchell, 6; Montgomery, 3; Morris, 3; Nemaha, 1; Ness, 3; Ness, 3; Norton, 3; Osage, 8; Osborne, 4; Ottawa, 6; Pawnee, 2; Phillips, 5; Pottawatomie, 8; Pratt, 4; Kawlin, 3; Reno, 6; Republic, 6; Rice, 3; Riley, 4; Rooks, 4; Rush, 4; Russell, 3; Saline, 3; Sedgewick, 14; Stanton, 11; Shawnee, 12; Sheridan, 11; Sherman, 5; Smith, 5; Stafford, 4; Stevens, 1; Sumner, 14; Thomas, 3; Trego, 1; Wabunsee, 4; Wallace, 1; Washington, 8; Wichita, 1; Wilson, 3; Woodson, 4; Wyandotte, 14.

The manner of selecting the delegates and alternates, whether by county or district, mass or delegate conventions, to be determined by the several county central committees, each for the county in which they are held.

Where conventions have already been held in the respective counties and the delegates and alternates selected to the conventional their names forwarded to the secretary of the Central Committee at Leavenworth, it will of course, not be necessary to hold said county conventions a second time for the same purpose. In all counties where conventions have not been held as aforesaid, the secretary of the several county central committees are respectfully requested to forward to the secretary of the State Central Committee at Leavenworth, full and accurate lists of the delegates and alternates chosen immediately after the adjournment of their respective conventions. And that they also transmit at the same time to the secretary of this committee at Leavenworth, the full name and post-office address of each member of the new county central committees selected.

All voters in the State, whether heretofore formally affiliated with the Democratic party or not, who are in harmony with the position of the Democratic party, are earnestly invited to join in the principles as emphasized in the message of the President to Congress and in the principles enunciated in the platform of the party adopted at Leavenworth, Mo., on July 11, and cordially and earnestly invited to join in the selection of delegates to the convention hereby called.

We earnestly urge upon the Democrats of Kansas the absolute importance of prompt and thorough organization of the party in every county and township in the State in order that every district may be fully represented in the State convention and an active and effective organization obtained at once for a vigorous campaign the coming summer and fall.

We respectfully request every Democratic newspaper in the State to publish this notice and cordially call special attention to the importance of complying with the suggestions herein made.

By order of the State Central Committee at Leavenworth, April 5.

EDWARD CARROLL, Chairman. IRVING MILES MOORE, Secretary.

FOREIGN NOTABLES.

SIR PROVO WALLIS, the senior Admiral of the British Navy, is one hundred years old.

BARON DE HERZ, one of the Chief Justices of the Austrian Empire, has seventeen children, nine of whom are girls.

YU YU, president of the Peim Academy, is translating Shakespeare for the benefit of youthful Princes of the Chinese imperial house.

This discovery has been made that Queen Victoria uses, when traveling, trunks which are old-fashioned, shabby and unworthy of her exalted position.

Victoria, of Germany, it is said, tastes portions of every article of food intended for the Emperor, and superintends the preparation of most of it herself.

"My friends," said the French President to the crowds who were crying "Vive Carnot" on his recent tour, "do not say 'Vive Carnot,' but 'Vive la Republique!'"

KING LEOPOLD, of Belgium, recently purchased a copy of General Grant's book, and he has recommended the study of American history in the schools and colleges of his Kingdom.

The young Viscount Belgrave, grandson of the Duke of Westminster, if he lives, to inherit his patrimony will, it is stated by a London contemporary, be the richest man in the world.

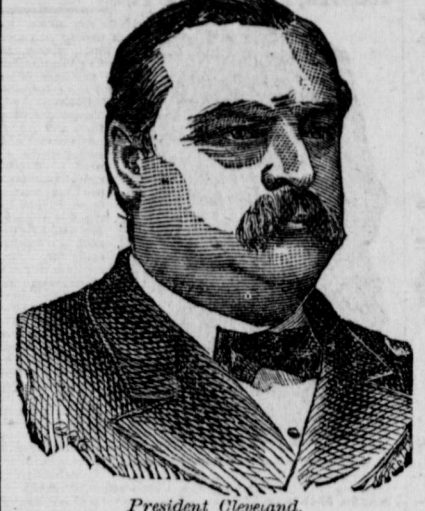
PRINCE BISMARCK has been much concerned about his private affairs lately, as the indications near Vervin suggest a divorce of three of his largest saw-mills, in which several hundred of workmen were regularly employed.

QUEEN CRISTINA, that model mother, has been making an extensive tour through her kingdom with the King on her lap. At Barcelona the biggest fleet ever assembled in a time of peace was in the harbor to greet his infantile Majesty.

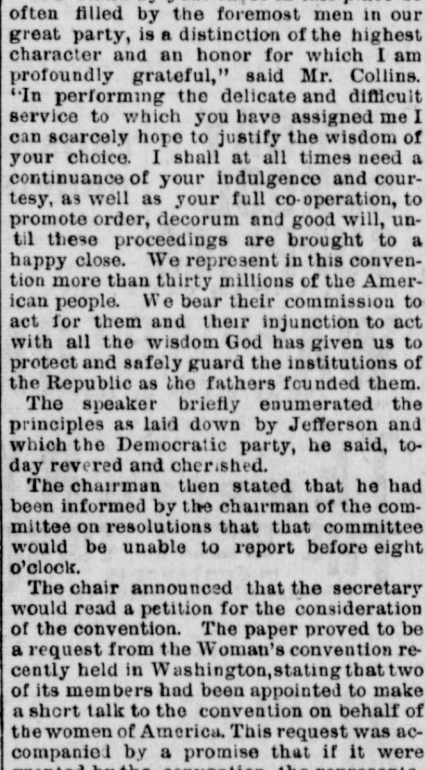
EMPEROR VICTORIA has turned inventor. She drew plans from which a writing-desk has been manufactured which enables the Emperor to write whether lying in bed or standing up. It is available in any position, and the mechanism employed is said to be intricate and remarkably effective.

The King of Siam has conferred the order of the Chulachulalongkorn on his dentist, a Frenchman. The decoration is the least important of the four orders of Siam, and involves the wearing of a cone-shaped hat of great weight on all public occasions. Recipients of the honor are, therefore, not always as grateful as they should be.

PRINCESS VICTORIA, the oldest daughter of the Empress, who wanted to marry Alexander, of Battenberg, is proving herself a great whip. She recently drove a four-in-hand, attached to a light stage a distance of sixty miles, visiting Spandau and Potsdam. Her younger sister, Marguerite, followed with a single team, handling the ribbon herself.



President Cleveland.



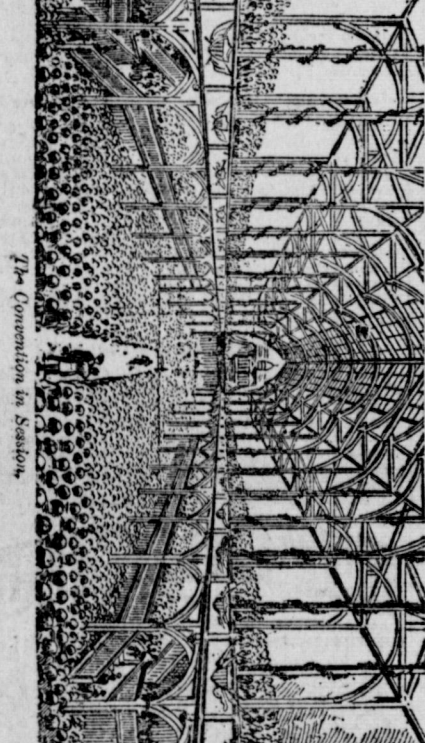
The Convention in Session.



Allen G. Thurman.

The Convention Assembles.

St. Louis, June 5.—At 12:35 Chairman Barnum called the National Democratic convention to order. He introduced Bishop J. R. Granberry, of St. Louis, who opened the proceedings with prayer. He rendered



The Convention in Session.

devout thanks for the many benefits which the country had received from the hands of Providence, prayed for a continuance of those blessings, and called down the divine blessing upon the President and all others in authority.

Chairman Barnum then introduced Lieut. Governor Stephen Mallory White, of California, as the temporary chairman, who addressed the convention at some length, returning thanks for the honor, lauding the Administration of President Cleveland, declaring the necessity of a reduction of the surplus and a reform in the tariff; the more economical administration of the land laws and the forfeiture of unearned and illegal land grants to corporations; denouncing the immigration of Chinese, and generally arraigning the Republican party in its past administration of public affairs.

Following Mr. White's address a motion was carried to adopt the rules governing the last Democratic National convention. The roll of States was then called for the selection of a