Courant. Chase County

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Progretor

HEW 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. 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...But little business was transacted 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....After routine business the House went into Committee of the Whole 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 labor. All the pension bills on the calendar, 116 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 was taken 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 discus sion, 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. Ding-ley'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

WASHINGTON NOTES.

GRACE ELIZABETH MATTHEWS, daughter of Justice Matthews, of the Su-preme 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 Repub-lican 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 affoat.

bia 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 re

THE Democracy of the District of Colum-

lapse 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 Moshalu avenue, New York, Joseph Tracy and Frank Paulagagtindo were instantly killed. James Roman and Passaeli Mauchi each had a thigh frac-TAMMANY HALL and Tony Pastor's Thea

ter, on East Fourteenth 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 FIRE broke out in the dry kiln of Taft &

Morgan's sash and door factory at Burlington, Vt., the other morning. 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 racy 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 1884 and other frish 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 Cleve-

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

THE General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, in session at Catskill, N. V., has uttered an emphatic protest against the traffic in intoxicating liquors as now carried on by civilized and nomi nally 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 *park 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.

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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 Searfoss could not live. The others were

seriously burned. THE Amalgamated Association recently n 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 \$15,650 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 fallen 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 withdrawn from the Western Passenger 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 nomination of a State ticket in that city, on

Wednesday, August 8.

CAPTAIN ANSON and his Chicago Base-Ball 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.

TEN passengers were crossing the river in a row boat at Bay City, Mich., the other day under the tow line of a tug, when Skleske and another F known, being afraid of being caught by the tow line, jumped overboard and were

drowned. THE Democratic National convention adjourned at St. Louis on the 7th, after a hree days' session. Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman were nominated for President and Vice-President respectively. The platform adopted indorsed the National Administration and the Tariff bill.

KNOWLTON & DOLAN, manufacturers of mill machinery, Logansport, Ind., have as-

signed with heavy l'abilities.

JACKSON & PERLSON, hat dealers of Chiago, have failed with \$40,000 liabilities and \$15,000 assets.

MISCREANTS attempted to rob the express on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Chicago at Delhi, tweive miles west of Cincinnati, on the night of the 8th. The baggagemaster was fatally shot, but the robbers were beaten off by the fireman and engineer.

THE general freight agents of lines in terested in Iowa traffic met at Ch cago on the 8th to consider the new distance tariffs. 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 ki led 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. lowing are the names: Governor, John P. Eagle; Secretary of State, Ben B. Chism; Auditor, W. I. Dunlop; Commissioner of State Lands, Paul M. Cobbs; Superintendent of Public Schools, W. E. Thompson; Electors at Large, W. E. Hemingway and

William Fishback. JEFFERSON DAVIS celebrated his eightieth birthday at Beauvoir, Miss., on the 3d and was the recipient of numerous presents. THE Louisiana Legislature has adopted a oncurrent resolution praying for the pas-

sage of the Blair Educational bill by Con-COMPTON J. HARRIS, a prominent New Orleans cotton merchant, owner of the Hurstbourne stock farm near Louisville, Ky., died suddenly recently.

PETE McCARINEY, 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 Nicaraugua. 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 28 for Brighton has not reported, and there is no doubt she 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 possi ble locations on the east end known as the lower route, surveyed by Commander Lull in 1872-3, and the upper route, surveyed by Mr. Monveal 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

THE destruction caused by the recent storm in Canada was widespread. Enormous damage was done to crops just peep-ing from the ground and young apple orchards in nearly every locality were de-stroyed. 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 offici-

ally published.
Silver has turned up in South Africa to 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, 135 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, £2,780,000.

It is semi-officially stated in Paris that

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 Mantsell, Nicaragua, the other night eighteen houses were wrecked and five persons

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

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended June 7 numbered for the United States, 207; Canada, 28; total, 235; compared with 205 the previous week and THE Knedive of Egypt has dismissed

Premier Nubar Pasha and summoned Riaz Pasha to form a new Cabinet.

THE LATEST.

DENVER, Col., June 9 .- Stephen W. Dorey 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 Fire swept over Laingsburg, Mich., on lican party, he said: "I have not the the 7th, inflicting damage amounting to slightest intention of being at the convention, and there is not a candidate named that I 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 sudden and awful deaths on the Belt line between Kansas and Chestnut avenues a little after three o'clock vesterday 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 con-tractor for well digging and general excavating and Smith, who was seventeen years of age, was in his employ and boarded with him at 606 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 informed that he would likely die, 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 opi ion that Palmer is an escaped convict, and that his leg was injured by shackles that he wore while in

MONETT, Mo., June 8 .- Major Bond, chief engineer of the Kansas City, Monett & Southern railway, with a full surveying corps, arrived and went into camp yesterhaving been ordered to make the final survey and locate the route to Kansas City. There is great rejoicing here as the imme diate 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

PARSONS, Kan., June 8.-The convention of Young People Christian Unions 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 con-

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 \$72,-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 \$98,000, it having run for fourteen years at the rate of ten per centum per an-num. 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 in the Cummonwealth office at Topeka, 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, sorgum 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 most places. In the eastern counties there is some complaints of dry weather and bugs, but taking the State as a whole, the crops were never in better condition on

GOVERNOR MARTIN recently pardoned John W. Reed, who was sentenced in April last to serve one year in the Shawnee County jail for killing Rev. McIntyre, of Cay Center last September. Judge Guthrie, before whom he was tried, and County Attorney Curtis certified that the evidence on the trial showed that the fa'al 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

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 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. Utley, 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 \$10,000,000 in railway valuations 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 foots up 8,184.60 miles of main track, with 964 miles of side track. Such a record has never teen made by any State in the Union.

J. RAILSBACK, a prominent attorney of Columbus, was placed under arrest the other day charged with the enbezzlement of about \$9,000 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. Welshe, D. D., of the Baptist Church. Hon. A. B. Jetmore, 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, Elisworth, Rice and Reno Counties, a distance of eighty-one miles.

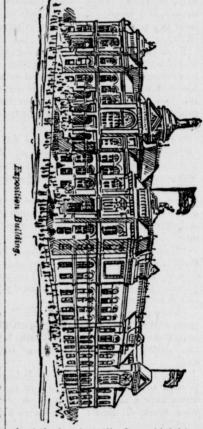
ABOUT four o'clock the other afternoon three armed men entered the town of Hugoton and attemted to murder County Commis sioner J. B. Chamberlain, the city marshal and Deputy United States Marshal Samuel Robinson. Some thirty shots were fired, but fortunately no one was wounded. Hugoton people immediately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

A YEAR ago the county attorney of Ste vens 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 Shaw-nee dis rict court and Judge Guthrie rendered a judgment making the injunction

THE GREAT GATHERING.

Cathering of Enthusiastic Democrats at St. Louis—View of Convention Hall.

Sr. 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 ar-rived 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 bands 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

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

There were 35 men in the delegation of the New York County Democracy. Their leader, Judgo Maurice J. Power, occupied the bridal chamber in car No. 494, which was once the old Vanderbilt family coach.

The Topeka Democratic Flambeau Club with tin helmets and white canvas uniforms arrived about this moment and were soon joined by the Kansas City Democratic rated 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 organization, and the following assistant secretaries were appointed: Orrendorff, 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; Olney 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 Mundine

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 bedly burned, leaving behind him his wife and four children, who perished. berton Pierce, representing the firm of George H. Serler, of Philadelphia, jumped from the burning building and was killed. D. M. Oldham, of Dallss, 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 gal-leries and exits on both sides of the build; ing 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 unrecogni zable. 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 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 so in the district court beyond the limits traveling salesman. The hotel register of his own county in any matter in which was burned. The origin of the fire is as his own county was not especially inter- 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

Baggagemaster 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 Baggagemaster 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 training that 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 which we have the state of the state 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 plat-form 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 over board, 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 specified in the darkness. 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 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 think, 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 out with a large posse, while a train with thirty policemen went down from here by rail, starting at twelve o'clock. They will get as many mounts as possible down to Delhi. The Kentucky authorities have also been notified to be on the lookout. At midnight ne 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 courageous. 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 135 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 aninal 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 the stables again, where they perished. In the rear of the large 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.

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 hever yet been made known to her for fear of serious results.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 9 .- Five men were orribly 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 Searfoss can not live. The others are seriously burned.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, 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, 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 hoeing 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 scale THE OLD LINE FENCE! Then the conflict was sharp

On debatable ground, And the fertile soil there Would be mussed far around
THE OLD LINE FENCE. It was shifted so oft That no flowers there grew, What frownings and clods, 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. You would have descried That ever leaned soft
On the opposite side
OF AN OLD LINE FENCE. Where our fathers built hate There we builded 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. Bellaw, in Detroit Free Press.

NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBORS.

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

"Why, good morning, Mary! I your haven't seen you in an age," said little der." 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,

"Not with the house-oh, no. It is a nice, handy place—good water, track. woodshed, cellar, large pantries, fine "No 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 realgood 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 had a new bonnet or a new pair of den." shoes or gloves, that she didn't want

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

"I often did; because if I didn't, she talking was worse than her borrowing. folks yet, I suppose. And the things she borrowed either came back entirely ruined, or never

was too expensive to live near her. Then, when we had company, she nev- Holden. er 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 on with big eyes of wonder. 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 cosily settled in her new home. While she was moving, she had several glimpses of Mrs. Gordon at the double pump, on her name to my club with pleasure, her own side of the fence-a tall, but mine are too valuable to lend." 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 tormented with her was quite out of goin' to a lecture.' the question. But Mary Holden had

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

"How d'ye do?" she began, nodding familiarly. "My name's Gordon; 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 per. But I don't believe it". the sitting-room, please, Mrs. Gor-

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

"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 now!" said he. "Pa says if ma ever open, lay the last number of a fash- lick her, that's what he'll do." ionable magazine. Catching it up and turning over the leaves, Mrs. Gordon remarked:

"So you take the magazine, do

"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 jest as well get without. The last lady that lived here took it, and I always got hers. I was wondering, to-day, if you back door. took it, so's I could go on with the stories. It's a mighty nice book, ain't

"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

"No. I don't need help when I am well. There are only two of us." "Young feller's your son, 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.

Mrs. Gordon?' The woman looked astonished, and answered: "La! no. I never was a hand to ask questions, like some folks. I jest come over a minute to get acly taken the house, I don't see what quainted. You like to be neighborly, I

Any thing else you would like to know,

reckon, Mrs. Holden?' "Indeed I do, with the right kind of neighbors.

"Yes, to be sure; that's what mean. I jest run over the back way to be neighborly. I'll go back now, I absurd things! I don't believe I ever guess. Do come over soon, Mrs. Hol- get rid of a troublesome neighbor,

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

"If there's any little thing you're out would tell such tales. She'll give you of, don't hesitate to send over. I do bethe history of the whole square, the lieve in folks bein' accommodatin'," first time you see her, and then give said Mrs. Gordon, rising to go. "Haint Paradise." yours to them in her own fashion. Her | got much acquainted with Oak street |

"No," said Mrs. Holden. "Well, some of 'em will do, and ness is next to godliness.

came at all. Groceries and articles of some won't. I'll run in again and give that kind never returned; and, at last, you a few hints, so you won't get took John said he couldn't stand it. It in. But I really must hurry home. Good-night-and do be sociable, Mrs.

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

Next day little Johnny Gordon came over and said: "Ma wanted to borry 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

Encouraged by this success, in the evening Johnny came back, saying: "Ma wants to borry 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

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. a very undesirable neighbor, and being Holden's Sunday cloak, "as ma was

"Tell your mother my cloak fits no faith in the plan she meant to try if 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 be put to bed at six or seven in the 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 "See for yourself," returned Mrs.

Holden, calmly, marking off the twe 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

neat work-basket, upon which, half- sends over here for another thing, he'll "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

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

"They were here," said Mrs. Hol-"Well, if I was you, I wouldn'thave much to do with them Howards,"

said Mrs. Gordon, with an air of mys-"Indeed! Is there any thing wrong about them?"

"Well, folks do sav 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

"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 is 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 wo-

man. 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

pelieved "that Holden woman" was crazy. But they all, quite understanding the case, only smiled, and wished they, too, had known earlier how to while Mrs. Holden enjoyed peace and had no more trouble with the people over the fence. - Mattie Dyer Britts, in Peterson's Magazine.

-A curious Jewish tradition reports that Adam was entirely clothed in hard, horny skin, and only lost it and be-came subject to evil spirits on losing

-The best reason yet advanced for having Monday for washing-day, the next after Sunday, is because cleanli-

EDUCATING THE BRAIN.

himself and looks fore and after, and before Sleep Said to Be the Great Restorer of cause he looks after. He sees where There is almost no limit to what you humanity stand; to-day, and where it can teach yourself, if you only try long stood when the paleolithic man chipped enough. Time must always be given his flints and learned to keep himself to the brain, and on this condition upright. He contrasts the times of the patient perseverance will carry a great Pharaoh, when slaves were held student to almost any goal. Hurrying as machines, and not treated with so the brains of a child is to force a false much humanity as we treat our beasts pace except with the obviously lazy; of burden, and says: "The term has not been reached. What has been will but the bugbear of overpressure need not be feared so long as the principles controlling the health of the body genbe, and those dead selves ever lie as stepping stones for higher things." erally are observed. Overpressure The pessimist gives up all as lost when often means under feeding. Sleep is society seeks to readjust old conditions the rest of the brain, its great rest. A in accordance with new develop variation in work, a change of subject, ments. He sees a reign terror in every association of disconis another kind of rest, the best work often for the higher or intellectual tented have-nots, planning how to lift 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 best quietuses he knows; and when the this is especially the case when the optimist says, "Let be; let the disconlower or more animal centers have been tented speak out and the wounded much used, as in children at play. show their hurts," he accuses him of Habit has a good deal to do with insur complicity with treason or of blinding a good night's rest, the habit of ness to danger, and predicts the armed going to bed at a regular hour. Hard and bloody revolution as a certainty they consume does not produce so great mental work up to the moment of re-like to-morrow's sun. Whenever fear tiring may cause the loss of a night's reigns, just judgment abdicates. No rest, and it is a good plan to indulge in eyes see straight looking through these a little relaxation before bed time, like distorted lenses; and no rose is red, no a piece of light literature, a game or grass is green, when viewed through some music. Trivial things may win smoked glass which shears his very slumber, such as lowering the pillow rays from off the sun. We may be sure or turning the cold side; but artificial of this: fear is the arch-enemy of truth, of happiness, of success. It is the lingmeans of distracting thought have ering inheritance of the jungle and nearly invariably proved totally useless. Children require more sleep than the plain, of savagery and social chaos. grown people. A healthy baby for the before law was evolved out of the first two months or so spends most of dawning consciousness of justice, and its time asleep. After that a baby the world was given up to tyranny of should have at least two hours of sleep might. Fear is not the attribute of a in the forenoon and one hour in the free man nor of a philosopher; it beafternoon: and it is quite possible to longs to the slave and the child, the teach almost any infant to adopt this weakling who is forced to confess his as a regular habit. Even to the age impotence in the presence of superior of four or five years a child should strength, and who has naught but have one hour of sleep, or at least rest craven submission to oppose to brutalin bed, before its dinner; and it should ity. "While we live let us live," says the old Latin proverb. Good. But we evening, and left undisurbed for twelve do not live while we fear. We exist in or fourteen hours. Up to the fifteenth a state of constant deliquescence; and year most young people require ten when our heart fails us and our knees hours, and to the twentieth year nine smite together we are practically only half alive, and by our own cowardice great, but it is considerable. hours. After that age every one finds out how much he or she requires, turn danger into death and fear into though as a general rule at least six to destruction .- E. Lynn Linton, in Foeight hours are necessary. Eight hours' sleep will prevent more nervous de-INTEGRITY IN TRADE. rangements in women than any medi-How to Build Up a Good Credit and a Clear cine can cure. During growth there Reputation.

One can not fail to be surprised in must be ample sleep, if the brain is to develop to its full extent; and the more ooking over the mercantile ratings of nervous, excitable, or precocious a traders in any community, at the low child is, the longer sleep it should get, if its intellectual progress is not to come to a premature stand-still, or its

-C. F. Pollock, M. D., F. R. S. E., in Chautauquan.

life be cut short at an early age. The

period of full maturity with its maxi-

mum 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.

THE PAINS OF FEAR. The Arch-Enemy of Truth, of Happiness

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 prowls 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 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 de-ities 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 nonterrifying aspect, while Hope sings like a lark and shines like a

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 trequently, 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 not likely to recover from it. 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 inducement held out to farmers to feed that may arise in his business experience, is prompt in the fulfillment of each and to keep a lot of hogs till they every engagement, whether large or small, and scorns equivocation or misrepresentation, 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 ap- the Christmas trade. Their meat is pointment 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 tomers desire. What is true of steers surely as indifference tends to make a is also true of hogs. At one time there poor business man. Observation was a demand for specimens of aniteaches that strict integrity is a firm basis for credit. It prevents over- pounds. Now that strictly pure kettletrading 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 are more desirable than very large The man who would enjoy a high hogs till they are overgrown. credit, and who seeks advancement in business, will most surely further his are unprofitable alike to the seller and chances for success by patterning after the buyer, but mature, well-ripened those who have gained honor, distinc- meat can be produced without keeping tion and wealth through strict adherence to the right in all their dealings. Some kinds of stock can be sold when

-Shoe and Leather Review. -- In the baby room of one of the Denver public schools, a number of in the season. A lamb which is of the children were talking of tobacco, good size when the first green peas apand pretty generally condemning its pear in the market can often be sold use. One boy differed. "My father for more money than a sheep that is uses it," he said; "I don't s'pose I three or four years old. Spring chickshall while I'm a boy, but when I get ens sell for more than fowls that have to be a man, I shall use it, too." This lived long enough to eat bushels of was bold opposition to the tenor and corn. In relation to draft animals it teaching of the room, but nobody spoke till a wee little woman said with spirit, raisers to keep them till they have be-"Well, then, when I get to be a woman you needn't come to see me! I'll fire old age or infirmities. Keeping horses you out!"-Denver Challenge.

-At an agricultural meeting 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 Times. star above his head. The pessimist, standing stock-still in his own past, solve the problem. A boy takes his sees naught but evil in every change life in his hands when he attempts to crawl over or under or through a of public feeling or private custom that has taken place since Planeus was barbed wire fence, and he doesn't wear his counsel; the optimist forgets a bustle, either. - Norristown Herald.

WHEN TO SELL STOCK.

The Losses Farmers Sustain by Keeping 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 as good themselves into the charmed circle of as when they were young. The like is haves. Maddened with terror he calls true in respect to pigs. When young aloud for staves and grapeshop as the 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 as good, and as a consequence the food 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 threewinters. 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 largein the care of pigs, now that the swine plague and hog cholera have become socommon 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 as

Farmers are generally anxious tokeep 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 toinjuries 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 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 steers till they weighed 2,000 pounds 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 oneweighing a ton. A few very heavy steers are wanted by city butchers for 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 cusmated lard weighing from 400 to 600 rendered hog's lard is made from beef tallow and cotton-seed oil, there is nooccasion for making pigs very fat, and, as medium-sized hams and shoulders it is but a step to downright dishonesty. ones, there is no reason for feeding

> anima's till they exhibit marks of age. very young at higher pr ces than they will ever bring afterward. Such is the case with lambs that are dropped early may be said that it never pays their gan to decline in value on account of until they have outlived their usefulness may give evidence of sentiment and of k ndly 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 unsalable as the old stock in a store. — Chicage

Quite likely baby beef and pig pork

—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. TIMNIONS, Editor.

CITONWOOD FALLS . KAMSAL

AN UNAMBITIOUS MAN.

No hat ambition, wild and wan, Deforms my life so far; I'd like to be a selectman, And have folk's 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.

'Tis true, I may move into town Before my hair is grayer,
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 catafalque of ebony,
A six mile funeral train;
And I would rest in peace content,
If my loved land 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. Foss, 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 got fifteen dollars for it. are of a comparative nature-I being one object of comparison, and the lamp posts by which I am passing, the

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

I confess to a certain degree of vanity regarding my per 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

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 elopement, 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 east 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 shoestringy 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 during the next week, and was gratiwere not society people, and I had no idea that I would ever again need a home to dinner my wife said;

to be wearing that handsome seventyfive dollar suit out in that way. Don't that I intended making for their reyou suppose you could sell it and get turn.

I here take occasion to say that my wife is a very economical as well as a my wife. practical and sensible woman. Sometimes I think she knows more than I another full dress suit that I might not understanding of each other would be

I told her that I would think about stay at home forever and wear rags standing between the two. - S. S. Times brood she died with them.

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 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 I'm lank and lean, but he—' money, and I felt that I was not being "Sh-sh-sh!" whispered paid as much as I earned, so I took the money without any hesitation. Fiftydollar bills were very scarce at our house, and, as I hurried home through the dark streets, I fancied to myself my tell her of my good fortune on the mor-

For perfect security I folded and rethe watch-pocket of my pantaloons, a arm and almost shouted in her ear: pocket I had never used before and one that few men clothed in their right as you're a living woman!

minds ever use at all. a great fire in a distant part of the poke in the side with her fan. 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 mistit man, and

"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, decep tive, 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. great many things that she never did has been wrong than to see what optimistic view of the affair, and said view of these truths, if each person meekly and untruthfully that I sup- keeps his mind on the observed, or posed 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 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:

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 it back. We can tell him it was a mis-

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

"I haf just sold it no more as dree vorth much. I makes me no money on dot suit. It vood not vit a man dot vays any ding at all."

I raced angrily out of the store. homeward, "I'm not the only hundred 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 as a reporter on a daily paper, We fied to discover that there were fifteen to twenty in the city as lean as myself, but all of them were saved the humilsuit of that kind. One day when I went | iation of being informed by me that they were wearing my clothes, a humil-"See here, Tom, it's a shame for you lation that might not have been lessened by the offer of twenty-five dollars

some more suitable and cheaper gar-ments for every-day wear?" As the evening for the wedding be-fore referred to drew near our desire to

"Well, I just can not afford to get me troubles between the two; and a better need again for ten years. And I'll a resuit of every successive misunder-

the suggestion. A wise man will never and tags before I'll wear a hired seem to come into immediate accord suit. But we can, at least, go to with the opinions of his wife. It is al- the church. It is to be a church wedways best to hang back and pretend ding, you know, and I can wear any that you have a little sense of your own, 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 think I can get your salary raised on bridal party. "I can not endure Smythe. the strength of it. In the meantime, He thinks himself vastly superior to here's a little of something to show you me and makes me sick with his talk about fashions and 'best society' and all that. It makes me so mad to be be told that he looks like me. I know

"Sh-sh-sh!" whispered my they're coming." "With such a flourishing of trum-

pets," I whispered in reply.

Down they came in the broad center aisle-five bridesmaids with gorgeous wife's pride and pleasure when I should | 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 folded the bill until it was about an white satin and tulle and lace; and inch square, and tucked it down into Smythe in-I clutched at my wife's

"He has on my wedding suit, as sure

Mary Jane gave my arm an awful Before morning I was awakened by pinch in return and an admonishing

> "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

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 My wife said she would do without a for each person to see where the other do without, and I tried to take an wrong there has been on his part. In 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 like to go. I've known Helen Durant all the finding just where and how he was, her life, and I like her, if I do despise 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 "Why, Tom! how foolish we are! It 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 open his eyes, hurry right down to the store and buy for the time being, in a scrutinizing gaze take, as it truly was. Let us hurry order to learn his real or his seeming right off!" want of absolute perfectness just here. We reached the uninviting store of 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 minutes and a halluf ago. It vas not have seemed to the other to be at fault. Even if he feels confident that ninetenths of the trouble was caused by the other's error, it is his duty to bring up his one-tenth into exclusive promi-'Well," I said, as we walked moodily nence so far as he is concerned, and to be explicit in acknowledging it and pound six-footer in this town. That's in expressing his regret for it. Possibly in the course of his investigations he will come to see that at least ninetenths of the trouble, instead of onetenth, 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 fore referred to drew near our desire to attend it increased and at last I said to merits and of the other's faults, there burning buildings. With mother inwould be little trouble from any

SELECT MILLINERY.

Beautiful Bonnets and Handsome Hats

Spiral, circular, triangular, quadrangular, orbicular, cuneiform, fusiform, dendriform, curviform, pomultilateral, elliptical, lygonal. vaulted, hooked, conchoidal, heartshaped, 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 notions, by the authoritative utterance 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 children's faces to break out with "butin stone and steel color, the straw hat ter sores." He declares, what intellibeing in the darker shade, with full gent people have long known, that good 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 for the limitation was unnecessary. the brim and its wings and tail extend above the crown.

Another hat, with a larger square crown, has a wide brim, curiously otherwise indigestible, may have distwisted, 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; parents of limited means to curb their its brim protrudes in front and is children's indulgence in an expensive slightly turned up at the back, and it dainty. It is certain that much of the is trimmed with a drapery of golden- prejudice against candy came from brown velvet, and a tuft of goldentipped feathers is placed on the top of dy as with butter, the prejudice is enthe 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. - Ludies' Home Journal.

OLD SCHOOL READERS.

How Would It Do for the Ex-Scholars

Go Over Them? Speaking of old reading books, the ought 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 | How a New England Miser Disposed o has not a lot of reminiscences clustering about it highly illustrative of the old days of instruction. The "Na- teen years ago, walked into the rooms tional Readers" were the standbys of the Bible Society in Boston and one, following, perhaps, the old electrified the persons whom he found American "First Class Book," which there, first, by his appearance, and was really a first-class book in more secondly, by the communication he had senses than the one claimed. A long to make. His appearance betoken more time ago the readers did not change than poverty, for his shabby clothes for a generation, and then they began to flounder, so to speak, and the suf- in the world had brought such a man fering children used to have to take up there, was the question every one asknew reading books every two or three ed himself, and the wonder can be bet-

were better in 1860 than they are now. ty to the amount of \$75,000, which he They had not so many meaningless little narratives about Johnny and Edith if he could be guaranteed 10 per cent. and Mabel and their pleasant visits to annually upon it for the remainder of their uncles and aunts in the country, his life, his age being 79. The officers but they had more standard literature suppressed their amaz ment as of an inspiring sort that it was good to well as they could, took have children know and remember. his name, verified his schedule of The Listener has in his hand at the his possessions, and submitted the case present moment an old book called to the directors. They looked the mat-Boston in 1814-it is a tenth edition, bles, etc., and finally. after much deand its preface is dated 1802-by Dan- liberation, decided that the risk was iel Staniford, A. M., which has not a too great, and so notified the would-be bad treatise on elocution, and a good donor. Not long after he came back deal of good literature, ojoined with a and renewed his proposition to turn the

good deal of turgid stuff to be sure. awhile, however, and there were Classical examples were by no means rejected, and yet there was enough of field (Mass.) Union. "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 given, and rather than desert her

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 of a thorough scientist. For example, he touches on the old wives' fable that butter in liberal quantities will cause butter uncooked is perfectly harmless food so far as the skin is concerned, and he might have gone much farther, He says, however, that the notion alluded to probably came from the fact that the use of impure butter in food turbed the stomach and produced im pure blood in some cases. It is more llkely to have come from the efforts of this particular cause, though with cantirely 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 oosened 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, more over, 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.

The man is still living who, sevenwere tied together with strings. What ter imagined than described when the In a good many respects the readers stranger remarked that he had properwould like to turn over to the society

"The Art of Reading," published in ter over in the light of actuaries tacood deal of turgid stuff to be sure. money over to the society, and said that he would be content with seven Columbian oratory, and Washing- per cent. annually. That proposition ton's farewell addresses is cheek was accepted, and for some years he by jowl with much sententious appeared regularly at the expiration flubadub from "Pizarro." Our readers of the year and drew his interest, takgot out of the "Pizarro" period after ing \$200 in cash, and the company's note for the balance. Aften doing this many excellent ones. By the way, the for seven years or so he turned those advance which the art of choosing notes back to the company, saying declamations has made, is no more that he had no use for them. He is plainly marked any where than by such now, at the age of ninety-six, blind, selections as the Chauncy Hall school deaf, and crippled by a fall so that he pupils recited at their exhibition. can not walk, and the Bible Society pays the bills for his support. - Spring-

-A Georgian was pacing up and down the railroad track in front of the East Rome depot the other morning and has uttered his highest, noblest waiting for a train, and just before its arrival succeeded in getting his foot caught between the plank flooring and by John Loss, had her kennel, in which pulled his feet off in his struggles as words of praise, and love above his stinct the poor thing ran back and forth of the frightened man, who was re- its graves, without the memories of its stinct the poor thing ran back and forth under the burning building, mutely appealing for help but none could be leased by two negroes, who pulled his foot out of the boot. He was as white speak forever. Intelligence, integrity as a sheet and as limp for hours after-ward. and courage are the great pillars that support the State.—Ingersoll.

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 spectable 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 selfism, in living to and for one's self, and for the present life ex-clusively. An activity which has not the love of Christ for its motive, and the fulfilment 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 ve 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

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

-It is not by atter 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. - Bos-

ton 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 gravely checked. Integrity in the very smallest thing should be strictly inculcated. It is the touchstone of manhood. -A great deal of sorrow and suffer-

ing might be averted if the confidence of children continued through life to run to their parents; if the time never came when there 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 conjectures 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, thought-one who has stood proudly by the right in spite of jeer and taunt, neither stopped by foe nor swerved by a rail. He yelled for help, and nearly friend-in honoring him, in speaking

WAE.TIMM ONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

A CALL.

M, E. MATTERWS, Sec'y. DEMOCRAITO MASS COUNT 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 namicate a State ticket; to elect find of enterprise in to nomicate a State ticket; to elect

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

By order of the County Central Committee. W. P. MARTIN, Chairman. W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

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 Cou-RANT, 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

are represented. Chase county has for these same merchants to come to the United States. So long as we the pupils were born in Illinois, 134 in Kansrs, and nearly 300 soldiers' idle to think of selling goods to a man the state of the United States. The same merchants to come to call Advertiser, (Rep.) The FOURTH of the pupils were born in Illinois, 134 in Kansrs, and nearly 300 soldiers' idle to think of selling goods to a man the state of the

the sail on the head every time he we say what have you got? If he makes a granger unbosom himself on says sugar, we say well we will tax that very absorbing topic. The follow. that article 70 per cent., if you don't ing observation by one of Bill's hay- like that stay out of our store. seeds will illustrate.

The government is rich, but the men The government is rich, but the men that fought that made it, the men that fought prairie fires and prairie wolves and Injins, and potato bugs, 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 fariff.

We want to call the attention of the Democratic papers of the State to the hardest working and most self that stalwart Republican paper, the Peabody Graphic, whose editor says he has often taken part in the conventions are that party, thus describes how their conventions are conducted:

Every once in a while good men are supplanted by nonentities in Kansas hosses, the body politic in this state.

We want to call the attention of the Democratic papers of the State to the hardest working and most self that stalwart Republican paper. the Peabody Graphic, whose editor in the Peabody Graphic, whose editor in the Celebrate the coming Fourth of July the Peabody Graphic, whose editor in a manner worthy of the occasion, and Hon. J. W. McWilliams was elected Chairman of the meeting, and Hon. J. W. McWilliams was elected Chairman of the meeting, and Hon. J. W. McWilliams was elected Chairman of the meeting, and Hon. J. W. McWilliams was elected Chairman of the meeting, and Hon. J. W. McWilliams was elected Chairman of the meeting, and Hon. J. W. McWilliams was elected Chairman of the meeting, and Hon. J. W. McWilliams was elected Chairman of the meeting. On motion, the follwing gentlemen were appointed a committee on arrangements, to work in conjunction with the cornet bands of the two take care of the throng. The Ohio State Journal Last Columnation and Hon. J. W. McWilliams was elected Chairman of the meeting. On motion, the follwing gentlemen were appointed a committee on arrangements to work in conjunction with the cornet bands of the two take care of the throng with the cornet bands of the encampment.

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 gled to support him. He would be a model officer.—Ellinecood Advocate

Among the indications of the presure of Western sentiment for revenue druggists application.
reform we note these resolutions of Billy Caldwell, one of the loudest ure of Western sentiment for revenue reform we note these resolutions of the Farmers' Alliance of the State of Kansas, yet with as large a vest and ing was held in Rettiger's Hall, in its cost to any family, and especially

Ite Chase County Conrant, tive tariff is an iniquitous tax on the the Ottumwa, (Ia) Courier. people for the benefit of monopolists and trusts, and we demand its immediate repeal on all materials and district, for it is much the same in necessities of life, many other sections of the state.

Except among extreme Republican partisans and the agents of protected monopolies there is no dissent from who have neither sneaked nor pushed down in the President's message and embodied in the Mills bill.

The Novelist, Alden's new weekly 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 let us all put stability and candor bepages, 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 se 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,

A city is judged by its newspapers to a greater degree than by any one lent measures that there have been kiud of enterprise it possessess. 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 exhaustive index to the commerce, State Senatorial Conventin to be held at Council Grove, September 10, 1883, to nominate a candidate for the State Senate from this district, and to transact such other business as may come before said county conventions. constantly. No one is asleep these days, and no merchant has such a place will be spied if he doesn't anmight 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 every day and be happy.

> foreign trade of the country has been exclude the European laborer. Natruined, and the American flag driven from the high seas .- Senator Berry. What does the Arkansas Statesman

dark horse, or "rum, Romanism and the National tariff convention, dated men. Na

November 28, 1881, you will see what

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 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 studedts anvalled 195 of the search and show an envalled to reach great one states are represented. Chase county has thirteen studedts anvalled 195 of the search and show a list is 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 is given them a constantly increasing supply of cheap labor and reduces the market price of the labor france of the labor of the meant. We are paying Brazil and a line of 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 studedts anvalled 195 of the labor for these same merchants to come to the price of their goods, and because it enables them to add a tax profit to the price of their goods, and because, by excessively stimulating immigration, it is to me for the price of their goods, and because, by excessively stimulating immigration, it is not to a line of the price of their goods, and because, by excessively stimulating immigration, it is not to a line of the price of their goods, and because, the price of their g families were represented in the attendance on Memorial Day.

Yes, you see how it is, when Bra-Bill Nye as a tariff reformer hits zil undertakes to come into our store,

That stalwart Republican paper,

Minnesota:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse 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 social with him as long ago.

That the so-called protection was called to order by which appear every week in the State or more years, when we were both on the preparations of the encampment, which appear every week in the State or more years, when we were both on the preparations of the encampment, which appear every week in the State or more years, when we were both on the preparations of the encampment, which appear every week in the State or more years, when we were both on the preparations of the encampment, which appear every week in the State or more years, when we were both on the preparations of the encampment, which appear every week in the State or more years, when we were both on the preparations of the encampment, which appear every week in the State or more years, when we were both on the preparations of the encampment, which appear every week in the State or more years, when we were both on the preparations of the encampment, which appear every week in the State or more years, when we were both on the preparations of the encampment, which appear every week in the State or more years, when we were both or more years, when w

This little homily alone is not in-

tended for the sixth Congressional

many other sections of the state Many of the old, true, timetried and the general public indorsement of the their way into convention, assemble principles of tariff reform as laid 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 caucuses there and the convention afterwards, being magazine, which is devoted entirely that one is opened with a corkserew 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 ac-clamation amid deafening cheers from the dress circle and wild en-thusiasm in the gallery.

Yes, times have changed, therefore hind us, practice up on hypocrisy take our hats under our arms and join the procession.

Hoorah fer Turner! Hoorah fer Farmer Smith! Hoorah fer Bradford! Hoorah fer Johnson! Murray! 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 weak ness to the strikers and the principal 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 Burling-ton men, or unskilled, as in the case 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 wonderful pull on the public that his that in every effort of workmen to place will be spied if he doesn't announce his attractions. The merchants who quit advertising for a skill, whether by ldgitimate, peaceful means or by intimidation and violence month or two to save a few dollars 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 others every day or he is soon out of excess of unemployed men is the dithe race and distanced. Advertise rect result of the maintenance of a protective tariff which protects a favored few at the expense of the many Under the system of protection the labor done in Europe, but it does not system, the men who are not permitted to work in their own countries for this market come here to work. mean when he says "foreign trade of They are landed at Castle Garden by

lists like the system, both because it

THE FOURTH OF JULY

WILL BE CELEBRATED IN CRAND STYLE IN CARTTER'S CROVE, NORTH OF THE RIVER.

izens of Strong City and Cottonwood Falls met at the Court house, last Saturday night, to make arrangements to Grand Army circles occurs at Columcelebrate the coming Fourth of July bus, O., in the second week of Sep-

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. McEonald, C. I. Maule, T. J. Pearson, David Rettiger, F. D. Weller and W. H. Winters, of Strong to the weekly are received to justify to the weekly are received to justify ler and W. H. Winters, of Strong to the weekly are received to justify

A. Patten, one of the most con-temptible whelps that ever signed a and the committee appointed thereat lar to have for preservation the roster

H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD -:- MOWER

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

of the committee, and J. F. Kirker was, on motion, elected Secretary.

Mr. Kirker made a motion that the wo 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 Cartter's grove, north of the river,

On motion, W. E. Timmons, F. P. Cochran, J. F. Kirker and Matt. Mc-Donald were appointed a committee to wait on the Strong City Band and ascertain if said band would unite with us in the celebration. Said comtrade and industrial features of the of the drivers and conductors of the mittee went and saw the band, who Third avenue horse cars in this city, 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 followisg committee were then appointed by the Chair: On Speakers-J. F. Kirker, C. W. Jones, Matt. McDonald, J. W. Mc-Williams, W. E. Timmons and F. P.

On Grounds-H. A. McDaniels, Ed. D. Forney, Chas Burch, Ceo. 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. Kirk 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 sev-

men as these, we say to the Republican party, trot out James G. Blaine, a

lead to the country has been ruined by the protective policy?—Globe-Democrat,
If you will read Blaine's letter to out of the mouths of our own work
lead to the garden by thousands every day, and their competition is taking bread and butter out of the mouths of our own work
A. McDaniels, W. P. Martin, Geo. MeDonald and J. P. Kuhl.

Adjourned to meet again Wednes-The Bands, so we are understand,

will both play on that occasion.

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 Pursuant to announcement, the cit- will be in New England.

C. A. R. NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

City.

On motion, J. W. McWilliams was added to the committee and made 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 Chairman of the same.

It was decided that the various societies and organizations of the county be invited to take part in the celebrations of the county whether there are that many old vertical transfer of the same.

The weekly chab state Souries, which costs but one dollar a year. It will receive the publishers out on the expense, and it remains to be seen whether there are that many old vertical transfer of the same.

The weekly chab state Souries, which costs but one dollar a year. It will receive the publishers out on the expense, and it remains to be seen whether there are that many old vertical transfer of the same.

SUBSCRIBERS, YOUR PREMIUM Every person subscribing to or renewing their subscription to this pa-per, will be supplied with the Kansas City Weekly Journal FREE, during the campaign of 1888.

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

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

ATTENTION COMRADES. All Posts of the G. A. R., S. of V., W. R. C., and all old soldiers of Chase and Marion counties, are cordially invited to attend the Cottonwood Valley Celebration, to be held at Cedar Point, July 4th, 1888. Campfire in the evening.

Br order G. A. R. Committee.

FOR RENT.

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

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

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

25 CENTS

PAYS FOR THE Weekly Times

DURING THE

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

\$ 1.35 PAYS FOR THE 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 miscellaseous 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.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Salina, Kansas, 6873

May 12th, 1888.

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

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

S. M. Palmer, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 16879

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his inteation to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the District, Judge or in his absence
before B. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on June 23rd, 1825,
viz: HE No. 23114 of Fred Langendorf, Elmdale, Chase County, Kansas, for fhe 8½ of
nw½ of sec 20 and nw½ of nw½ of sec 20,
p) renge 7 east.

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

S. M. Palmer, Register.

EAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANS, § 6895
June 6th, 1838.

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed rotice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the District Judge, or in his absence, RW. Ellis, Clerk, at Cottonwood Falls Kan.
sas, July 20th 1888, viz: DS No. 8659 of
Joseph J. Fenner, Cahola, Kansas, for the 8½
nw½ of section 12, tp 18 s, of range 8 east,
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upou, and cultivation of said land, vis.: Benjamin Loy, Ulisses
G. Howe, Henry Howe and Hiram B, Osborn, all of Cahola, Chase county, Kansas',
S. M, Palmer, Register.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1623-t1

THOS. H. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Mee upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS-

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

MISCELLANEOUS. Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

-DEALER IN-

HARDWAPE, STOVES ADD TIPWARE,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

R. L. FORD, Watchmaker and Jeweler



ELGIN, WALTHAM, SPRINGFIELD AND HAMDEN WATCHES, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Aikin Lambert & Co.'s Gold Pens Repairing English Watches a Specialty. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency

RAILROAD AND SYNDICATE LANDS.

WILL BUY OR SELL WILD LANDS OR IMPROVED

FARMS,

-:-AND LOANS MONEY .-: COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS AP27-1yr

JOHN B. SHIPMAN

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. f you want money

Notice to Taxpayers. Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Ghase 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 1858, at which meeting, or adjourned meetings, all persons feeling themselves aggreeved with the assessment made and returned by the assessors, can appear and have all eriors in the returns corrected.

J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

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

Sold by C.E. HAIT. apr5-lyr

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

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

W. E. TIMMONS. - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

1	lin.	2 in.	Sin.	Sin.	% col.	1 col
-			-			***
I week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.00
2 weeks	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	7.00	18.00
& weeks	1.75	2.50	3 00	4.50	8.25	15.00
weeks	2.00	3.00	3 25	5.00	9.50	17.00
2 months .	3.00	4.50	5.25	8.50	14.00	25,00
3 months.	4.00	6.00	7.50	11.00	20.00	82.50
6 months	6.50	9.00	13.00	20.00	82.50	55.00
1 year	10.00	18.00	24 .00	85.00	55.00	85.00

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

No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertiseming their goods.

TIME TABLE.

TIME T	ABLE	A., T.	& S. F	. R. R.
				K.C.EX.
	a m	a m	pm	p m
Cedar Gr.				12 11
clements.	10 02	11 57	11 07	12 22
Elmdala.	10 15	12 13	11 20	12 38
Strong	10 27	12 27	11 83	12 54
Ellinor	1038	12 38	11 43	1 07
				c. Col.BX.
	a m	p m	pm	p m
Ellinor	7 31	4 23	4 48	3 17
Strong .	7 42	4 36	5 00	3 28
Film dela	7 59	4 59	6 13	2 44

WEST.	Tex.Ex.	cal.Ex.	Den.Ex.	Col.BX
	a m	pm	pm	p m
Ellinor	7 31	4 23	4 48	3 17
Strong .	7 42	4 36	5 00	3 28
Elmdale.	7 53	4 52	5 13	3 44
Clements			5 28	4 00
Cedar Gr		5 20	5 88	4 11
	C. K.	& W. I	R. R.	
EAST.				t.& Frt
Bazar		1 4	5pm	
Gladaton	0	1	100 m	

RAST. C. K. & \	Pass.	Mat.& Frt.
Bazar	1 45pm	1
Gladstone	1 10p1	m
Cottonwood Falls	12 53pm	1
Strong City	12 45	7 30 pm
Evans	12 33	7 08
EVAUS	19 14	6 23
Hilton	11 50	5 50
Diamond springs	11 00	5 17
Burdick	11 44	
Lost springs	11 27	4 40
		Mat. & Frt.
Bazar	2 00 pt	m
Gladstone	2 35	
cottonwood Falls	2 50	
strong City	5 05	8 45am
Evans	5 17	9 08
Hilton	5 27	9 47
HILLOU	0 01	10 19
Illamend appleas		
Diamond springs	9 90	
Dismond springs Burdick Lost springs	6 06	10 50 11 27

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Chiggers! chigoes!! chegres!!! Mr. Eavid Ford went to Kansas

Mr. W. W. Sanders has a lawn ten- weeks. nis at his home.

Wanted, at this office, some wood on subscription.

City, last week.

There was a very good rain visited

these parts, Friday night.

Mrs. A. Ferlet was down to Emporia, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. James Lawless, of Diamond creek, was quite sick, last week.

Mr. Wm. Hillert intends going on a visit to Eldorado, next Sunday.

Dr. Smith has moved into a portion of Mr. C. C. Watson's residence.

Hon, S. N. Wood, of Woodsdale, was in attendance at Court, this week.

Mr. L. P. Santy, of Clements, has returned from a visit to New York. Mr. Jacob Rupert, of York, Pa., is visiting at Mayor W. H. Hoisinger's.

Mrs. Hugh Jac kson, of Plymouth, is in town visiting friends and relatives.

M. J. H. Saxer, of Coronado, here on business and visiting old

Mr. L. F. Miller, formerly of this place, is now located at San Diego, California.

A hitching rack has been placed on either side of the Catholic church at Strong City.

The Normal Institute opened in this city, Monday, with an enrollment of

Born, on Friday, June 1, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hoey, of to their far off home. Strong City, a son.

Msss Ferry Watson has returned home from Topeka, where she has been attending school.

Mesars. Smith & Cartter have moved their stock of goods into Dr. W. H.

Cartter's new store building. During the absence of Mr. J. L Cochran, postmaster at Strong City.

his wife is attending to the office. Mr. Dennis Madden, of the firm of

Madden Bros., has been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Kan-

Mr. G. W. Jackson, of Matfield Green. left, Monday, for Ozark county Mo., to visit relatives in that

Mr. Patrick Raleigh, Strong City's boss plasterer, is now plastering the new business house of Mr. Geo. W. Newman, in that city.

Mr. Wm. Norton and family started, Tuesday, to Leroy, to visit at the congratulations. The Rev. gentleman home of Mr. Benoni Jeffrey, the has many warm friends in this father of Mrs Norton.

The rain, Friday night, interfered hardly cleared expenses.

Miss Murphy, who has been yis iting in Flsrence. returned to her home in Strong City, last Monday.—
Florence Bulletin, June 7.

their granddaughter, Nettie Denn, returned home, Friday, from their visit at Colorado Springs, Col.

If you can not drive the brown and place, please bring him to town and get your reward at this office.

The creamery, under the supervision of Mr. Wm. Monaghan, of Chicago, is fast nearing completion, and will be ready for operation in about ten days.

The Strong City National Bank has surrendered its charter and changed its name to the "Strong City Bank," without any change in the manage-

Mr. A. C. Burton and sister, Miss Jeannette, of Strong City, and Mr. Geo. B. Carson, of this city, were down to Emporia, Friday night, at-Mrs. Patrick Tracy, of Strong City,

left, last Thursday morning, for Chicago, Ill., having been called to the bedside of her sister, in that city, who is lying dangerously ill. Mr. E. W. Brace is now doing an

excellent ice business. His ice is as clear and pure as ice can be, and he that may be made upon him. Mr. Rice, the photographer, has

been kept very busy taking pictures of the children who took part in the recent school entertainment in this city, and is furnishing some splendid photos.

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

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

Miss Agnes Tracy, of Strong City, who had been in Kansas City for some months past, returned home, last week, accompanied by Miss Anna Murphy, of Kansas City, who will visit with Miss Tracy for several

W. J. Harvey and family. of Emporia, have been visiting the brothers of the former, T. J. and O. D. Harvey, during the past week. They go to Wichita from here, intending to make that city their future home,-Strong City Republican,

Bids will be received until the 16th instant for the privilege of four refreshment stands on the celebration grounds near Cedar Point, July 4th, 1888. Highest bids gets choice of location. By order of Committee.

W. PECK, Secretary. Tem Morgan, of Marion, charged with the murder of John Gaul was tried at Abilene, last week, and found guilty of murder in the first degree This man Morgan was confined in our county jail for a short time, for safe

keeping, soon after his arrest. Mr. R. E. Maloney, of Strong City, went to Topeka, last Saturday, to represent the Strong City Division No. 1, A. O. H., at the State convention held in Topeka, on Sunday, and to visit his sister living in that place.

He returned home last Monday. Mr. Clarence Murphy, formerly of Marion, has located in this city, and gone into the business of cleaning and dyeing clothes. His rates will be the very lowest and he should be and battery accepted by Court. given a trial. Any orders in this

line may be left at W. H. Spencer's. Mr. I. F. Dunwiddie, of Janesville, Wis., and Miss Maude E. Rockwood, daughter of Wm. Rockwood, Esq., of Mr. D. K. Cartter returned, Mon- this city, are to be married at 9 o'clock day, from Kansas City, where he had this morning, and then take the eleven o'clock train for Janesville, Wis. Our best wishes go with the happy couple | tor.appeal; dismissed.

> In our account of the commencement exercises, as published last week, we failed to mention the fact that Cora Howard and Nellie Zane acted in the capacity of presenting fic building, Washington, D. C:
>
> the graduates with the floral tributes
>
> American and Absolute, D. C:
>
> J. W. Hiles, Valley Falls, temperature, D. C. T. C. T the graduates with the floral tributes given them by their friends at the

close of their respective speeches. Guttering has been put down on the north and east sides of the National Bank and in front of the Cartter store building; the tiling has been put down across Broadway, from the Bank to the opposite side of the street, and the streets at that corner are being put in good repairs by Street Commissioner S. A. Perrigo.

Catholic congregation at this place, celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination, on Wednesday of last week. A large number of priests were present, and extended him their

Mr. David Crookshank, of Kansas with the strawberry and ice cream City, son-in-law of Mr. Jos Hazel, ar estival to that extent that the society rived here, Sunday morning, and re turned home, Monday, taking with him his wife, who had been visiting her father's family in this city, and also taking with him Mrs. Crookshank's sister, Vernie, who will visit Mr. Richard Cuthbert and wife and them until school reopens here in the fall.

Married, on Wednesday, June 6 1888, at the home of the bride's father, in Matfield Green, by the Rev. white spotted pointer dog off of your H. R. McLean, Ira E. Billingslæ and Miss Laura Largent, daughter of B. F. Largent, Esq. The attendants were Mr. E. W. Bocook and Miss Carrie Burnett. The happy couple have the best wishes of the COURANT in their new state of life.

Mr. A. E. Case, of Marion, was in town, last week, looking after the interests of the Inter-State and Denver 5 railroad, which, if built, will be a part of the Missouri Pacific system, and at a meeting of some of the leading citizens of this place and Strong City, held in the Court-house, and addressed by Mr. Case and others, it was decided to circulate petitions to call an election to vote aid to said railroad, and a committee was appointed for that purpose, viz: C. I Maule, D. T.Hamil, J. G. Winne, J. M. Kerr and Dr. F. Johnston. Bonds have already been voted to this road in Marion county, and it is confidently believed that if this county gives ly believed that if this county gives the aid asked for, the road will be has sufficient to supply all demands built. The committee are at work now procuring signatures to the petitions, so as to have the proposition the assessments for this year, as returned to the County Clerk by the submitted to the people as soon as Township Assessors possible.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

FRANK DOSTER, JUDGE.

The June term of the District Court began on Tuesday of last week since which time the following cases have been disposed of as follows:

E, E. Fuller vs. E. S. Crawford, ap peal; dismissed at plaintiff's cost, be cause of failure to secure costs.

E. E. Fuller vs. Samuel Stewar and Mrs. Stewart, appeal; dismissed at plaintiff's cost for same cause.

F. A. Freeman vs. Ed Harmidy al., foreclosure; judgment for \$245.32. Emporia National Bank vs. Chase County National Bank et al., note; judgement for \$4,409.63, against the Campbells as principals and bank as security.

Western Farm Mortgage Company s. Wm. E. Prather et al., foreclosure: Judgement for \$9,262.07.

Alexander Russell vs. R. M. Ryan et al., foreclosure; dismissed by agreement at plaintiff's cost.

Patrick Degnan et al. vs. I. F. Kuhl, note and foreclosure; judgment for \$398.88.

Geo. P. Baker vs. W. B. Bebee and L. D. Skinner, for the possession of real estate; judgment against Skinner by default.

T. L. McGirr vs. F. M. Cutler, appeal; stricken from docket.

S. T. Bennett vs. John T. Prather et al., note; judgment for \$418.08. E. E. Fuller vs. W. G. Hait et al. appeal; dismissed at plaintiff's cost

for failure to secure costs. A. M. Taylor vs. Orissa A. Pendergraf t et al., quiet title; title quieted. B. F. Largent vs. Hattie Largent

divorce; granted and costs. A. Bergen vs. John Marriott et al sheriff's sale confirmed.

State vs. J. B. Brown, drunkeness; verdict. guilty. State vs. O. M. McIntire, violating

pharmacy law; plea, guilty, and fine \$25 and costs. State vs. P. W. Hamilton, assault,

with intent to rape; plea of assault State vs. James Mahlon, violating

prohibitory law; plea of guilty, and fine \$100 and 30 days in jail. Patrick Degnan et al., vs. I. F. Kuhl et al., note and foreclosure; settled.

K. J. Fink vs. County Board, appeal; dismissed. P. B. McCabe vs. E. Link as execu

KANSAS PATENTS.

The following patents for the two weeks ending June 5, 1888, re-ported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and foreign patents Paci-fo building Washington D. C.

ture regulator for incubators; H. B. Johnson, Clay Centre, wind wheel; E. P. Miles, Clay Center, windmill; G. W. Toler; Neodesha, car coupling; Bernard Bitterman and D. H. Bernstein, North Topeka, bread machine; C. S. Jones, Yates Center, machine for excavating; F. G. McHenry and H. Martin, Bloomington, combined wire tightener and staple driver and extractor; A. H. Nicholas, Bronson, folding step; Emery Phillips and A. N. Edwards, Wichita, harness rack: ture regulator for incubators; H. S. A. Perrigo.

The Rev. Father Joseph Perrier, of Concordia, formerly pastor of the Concordia, formerly pas

A CREAT OFFER. Elsewhere we print a proposition from The Chicago Times to send its weekly to subscribers during the presidential campaign for the small sum of 25 cents. The Weekly Times is one of the greatest papers in America, and this offer should meet with speedy

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE.

Cossins, Trimmings, &c., and the Finest Line of Picture

Mouldings ever brought to Chase County.

Repairing neatly done, on short notice.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. KANSAS.



subscription rate.

ASSESSED VALUATION FOR 1888.

٠,	Louising Monopolis.
9	BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.
9	Horses, 979 Valuation, \$28,56
ı	Cattle,8,121 " 60,04
1	Mulesce A sses oo 2,21
1	Sheep 700 " 35
ı	Hogs1,320 " 1,50
ı	Total personal property \$112,96
	Real estate 454,34
,	CEDAR TOWNSHIP.
	Horses 700 Valuation \$22,27
ı	Cattle4,758 " 36,15
٠	Mules & Asses 44 " 36,15
	Sheep 226 " 11
1	Hogs 1,029 " 1,46
	Total personal property \$ 69,72
1	Real estate 177,77
Ч	COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.
1	Horses 776 Valuation \$22.71
ı	Cattle 4273 " 32.20
1	Mules & Asses 44 " 1.65
1	Sheep 1250 " 1,07
1	Hogs1088 " 1,41
: 1	Total personal
-	

1	Hogs1088 "1,41 Total personal
١	Total personal \$91.31
	Real estate
1	DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.
1	Horses 11050 Naluation . \$37,48
	Cattle 7405 "63.47
	Mules & Asses 82 " 4,38
١	Shee 172 " S
1	Hogs1511 " 2,00
1	Total personal \$137.39
ì	Real estate
1	FALLS TOWNSHIP.
ı	Horses 1149 Valuation \$33,18
ı	Cattle 4867 " 13.10

FALLS TOWNSHIP.
Horses 1149 Valuation \$33,18
Cattle 4867 13,10
Mules & Asses179 " 5.69
Sheep431 " 2
Hogs1117 " 1.40
Total personal\$283,30
Real estate, country 245,47
Real estate, Strong City 55.83
Real estate Cottonwood Falls 63,14
Total real estate 364,45
TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.
Horses 795 Valuation . \$21,69
Cattle 4273 " 39,55 Mules & Asses 48 " 169
Mules & Asses 48 " 1.62
Hogs877 " 94

Total real estate............ 293,989 The following are the amounts of of exemptions on personal property assessments in each township; Cottonwood\$19,000

Falls......30,000 BUSINESS BREVITIES.

The "Golden Age" is having a big run. Sold by Somers & Trimble. Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 ets. per hundred pounds. Somers & Trimble are always supplied with plenty of coal.

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

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

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

Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cotton-wood Falls, and will sell them cheap. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. feb16-tf The best bran in the market, at Somers & Trimble.

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefert-igte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialiteat.

Did you say graham flour? Yes! we have it, Somers & Trimble. Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.;

Money to loan—can give best rates on \$200 and up. Money ready at all times. Don't borrow until you see J. W. McWilliams. Fresh bread, both morning and evening, at the Chicago Bakery; also Carpenter & Builder, at Hutson's restaurant.

FINISHED TO CHICAGO. The Santa Fe Running its Own Trains from Kansas

To Chicago.

The Chicago Santa Fe & California railway, being the Chicago extension of the Atchison roap, is completed to Chicago, and commences on Sunday, April 9th, to run through trains from Kansas City; Topeka; Atchison and St Joseph to that city. The trains of the new line will be of the vestibule pattern, of which so much has been said in the east, and will? give the people of the west an opmuch vaunted linkury. The idea of popularizing the line with travelers has induced the Country this elers has induced the Sante Fe to make a notable innovation connected with its vestibule trains: no extra charge will be made. All eastern lines charge extra for the

additional accommedation. Our people attending the Republican convention in June will havs an opportunity of testing the

new line. Kellogg S

MEAT MARKET

the meat market formerly owned by Wm. Sockwood, I am prepared to furnish all the hoicest meat known to the profession, at the owest rates

JESSE L. KELLOCC. **HUMPHREYS**' DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK Cloth & Gold Binding 144 Pages, with Steel Engraving, MAILED FREE, Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

Prevers, Congestion, Inflammations, Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...
Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants Diarrhea of Children or Adults...
Distribution of More and Colic...
Cholera Morbus, Vomiting...
Coughs, Cold, Bronchits... oughs, Cold, Bronchitis.
euralgia, Tootlache, Faceache.
eadaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.
yspepsia, Bilious Stomach.
uppressed or Painful Periods.
Vhites, too Profuse Periods.
roup, Cough, Difficult Breathing.
roup, Cough, Difficult Breathing.
att Rheum, Eryspelas, Eruptions.
heumatism, Rheumatic Pains.
heumatism, Ame. Chills, Maisria.

ever and Ague, Chills, Malaria.... iles, Blind or Bleeding..... phthalmy, or sore, or weak Eyes. OMEOPATHIC

PECIFICS.

Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil Curcs Piles.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

IN CLEMEMTS.

E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r.

Hams, Bacon and bologna always on hand Choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid

MARTIN HEINTZ,

PHYSICIANS.

J.W. STONE.

I. M. ZANB

STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. 1911-ff



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON.

ELMDALE, KANSAS

BHAS ACAIN PUT IN ANSENTIRELY New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

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

ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION'S GIVEN. TO THE

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

DEALEE IN

FRUITS & CANDY

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

CHOICE BRANDS OF CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Boarding by the Week, Day

or Meal. BROADWAY Next door to Tuttle's

Yours, very truly,

pieces of inferior goods for the same price. ow try to attract custom by offering larger have tried to imitate it in vain, and in despair bew in Climax Plug that many other fa

That this factory makes such a wonderfully good That this factory employs about 3,500 operatives. coc.co per year or \$20,000.00 per week, That the pay-roll of this factory is about \$1,000,-

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

quantity of 27,982,280 lbs. or fourteen thou-That last year (1886) it made and sold the enormor That this factory was established as long ago as ard for first-class chewing tobacco.

send tons of tobacco.

Thet this factory makes the popular and world-famed Climax Plug, the acknowledged stendworld is in Jensey City, N. J. The the oldest and largest tobacco factory in the PACTS YOU CAN BET ON

Notice for Publicaion. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAS., 16884

May 23rd, 1888.

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

lots 20. 21 and 22, of sec 30 up 20 cannot be seast.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: George W. Reynolds, Benjamin W. Spencer and Walter Spencer, of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and Nelson Steadman, of Bazaar, Chase county, Kansas, S. M. Palmer, Register.

S. M. PALMER, Register.

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

Notice is herebygiven that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, B. W.
Blils, Clerk of the District Court. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on July 27th. 1888. viz:
H E No. 7578 of Dwight Chapel, Birle y. Kansas for the ni/s of fractional quarter of sec 2,
in tp 21 south, of range 7 east
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Silas Finnefrock and
Jacob Schimpff of Birley. Chase county.
Kansas, and George Crum and W. H.
Spencer of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

FRANK DALE, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS. | 6885
May 23rd, 1888. |
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District Court, or in his absence, before E. W. Ellis, clerk, at Cottonwood Falls, on July 7, 1888, viz. Benjamin W Spencer of Lida, Kansas. for H E No 24394 for the n½ of sw ¼ of nee 24, tp 20 s, of range 7 east.

He names the following witnesses to proven his continuous residence upon, and endurantion of said land, viz. Henry P. Coe, of Elm, dale, Kansas; Fred Starkey, Robert Yoehlio and John Bookstore, of Cottenwood Falls, Kapsas.

Grover Cleveland's Untiring 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 vet 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 possessthe courage to "go ahead."

The election of 1884, and the resulting administration of Grover Cleveland, have made the issues of the war "chestnuts." 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 highestsense 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 east 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.-

do not get enough Civil-Service reform 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 string attached to his withdrawal, and the little booms are no longer of any account. The sooner the organs drop Gresham the less crow they will have o 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 infu- been promulgated. Its basis is mosion 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, to command the approval of just men 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 scalawags fall out, patriots embrace the opportunity BLOODY-SHIRT JOHN.

The Ludierous Inconsistency of Ohio's

There ought always to be an appeal open from the John Sherman engaged in a frantic pursuit of the Presidency to the John Sherman unvexed 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 copmlicated 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." Everylaw imposing a duty on imported goods is necessarily a restraint on trade. It imposes a burden upon the purchase and sale of poses 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 from 47 to an average of 36 per cent., shou'd have been greeted with roars of highly protective, what is it? It is higher than the Clay tariff of 1842. man could not frame a tariff that throat in one continuous stream until "would produce 140 millions of revenue without amply protecting domestic industry;" and yet the proposed 36 per cent. tariff, which will yield 163 mill- his poi, which he takes up in his two ions, he pronounces "a free-trade front fingers, usually giving it a quick scheme." Such a performance as this flip and twirl and then popping it into would seem to support the claim of his mouth. And as the hour approaches John Sherman's latest biographer, to for the native meal, and you see the the effect that the Senator is a many- woman bring out the family calabash. sided man and holds doctrines accep- with a few dried fish, or pe haps raw table to voters of every party, condition ones, as an accompaniment, memories or class-ultra-protectionists and reve- of other such meals, in which the connue reformers, Nationalists and State- stant smacking and sucking of fingers. sovereignty bigots, distillers and Prohibitionists, blacks, whites, Chinese crowd upon your perhaps delicate diand Indians not taxed. Years of Presidency-hunting have effaced all trace of consistency in him, and he is now before the public rivaling in his political professions the auctioneer who Exponent. warranted his line of suspenders to be "long enough for any man and short enough for any boy." -Chicago Trib-

Candidate Gresham in 1878.

Did not Judge Walter Q. Gresham. n 1878 or about that time, publish in 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 Let those who complain that we end of nothing whittled to a point--alias little Benny Harrison, gradson of reflect on how much of it we would be his grandpa?-Thomas A. Benson, in dence at Missolonghi. The Greek 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

office-holders for partisan purposes can not be too strongly condemned, and we commend to the fullest extent every effort which Presi-dent Cleveland has made in the direction of reform and the elevation of the civil service.' Better Democratic doctrine has not rality, 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 in any civilized country of the world.

-Chicago Globe. The Pot and the Kettle.

Mahone, a Shermanite, and Whitetion gave him a seat in the Senate and not a passionate people, but are remake him a Republican. Yet he does markable for intellectual brightness. not scruple to arraign Reid as a Rewith Mahone himself, the Democratic 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 to do business .- St. Louis Republican. | platform - Detroit Free Press.

SANDWICH ISLAND POI.

How the Favorite Hawaiian Dish Is Made

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 surmonted 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 authors of a scheme to reduce the tariff rich in glutin. While we watched the heavy pound, slap, pound, slap movement of the old native's arm, we laughter. If a 36 per cent. tariff is not listened to the stories of this same poi. How that the wife of Kamehameha I. was so enormously fat and so tremen-We have Sherman's word for it that it dously lazy that she would not do her is 36 per cent above any thing that own eating, but she was fed while lycan possibly be styled "free trade." ing down by her attendants, who pour-Moreover, he declared that the wit of ed the soft glutinous stuff down her

her appetite was satisfied. You remember how dextrous every native is in the manner of eating making a series of small reports, gestive 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

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 Indianapolis papers a lengthy the Indianapolis papers a lengthy the taffrail at the passengers in every bered, and there have been times when criticism of the Republican party, clearly pointing out the fact that much boat that passes. The Greeks have I had 320 a day against his 60. I work that passes. not a good reputation among other steady, and he is resting every half 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 ake as types the simple, honest peasnts who live in the inland towns and villages, each on his own little plat 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 indepenpeasants 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 d mocratic 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 room 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 your wages?" reputation for dishonesty, but unkindy critics have exaggerated this defect. While under Turkish sway many of them were pirates and bandits, and thus kept alive their traditions of lib-

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 law Reid, a Blainiac, are impeaching in their waists. It is also fair to say each other's loyality to the Republican that their young men are the more party. Mahone was a Confederate han some. As a race they are temper-General who trained with the Demo- ate, and do not drink much wine, for crats after the war until a few years the climate is so warm as not to require ago, when a coalition with the Re- it, and further, they believe that much publicans in Virginia on a local ques- drinking produces insanity. They are They are very clever at business, and publican "suspect" for supporting, have got into their hands all the trade of the Eastern Mediterranean, while candidate for President in 1872. It is Greek merchants hold their own among de straunger she lubs some udder a very common thing in politics for the all other European nations. They are man. very quick at learning trades and lan-

San Francisco Chronicle. -Tracheotomy was performed on a The operation London car horse. proved successful, and the animal is at 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, yellowishbrown 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 emulsionize 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 tour 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 emulsionize 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 nentralized, 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 s 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. - Pharmacentical Era.

WOMEN AND WAGES.

A Lady Tele rapher's Complaint of U just 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 numhour. At any rate, I have often begged him to change wires with me, but lectual sympathy between us which he won't."

"There must be some good reason.

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 severed halves of a once complete and 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 again. 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

"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.

Widout trust dar ain't nuthin gained; widout trust dar ain't nuthin lost. When er man puts hisse'f ter gre't trouble ter show me dat he has tol' de truff, I knows dat he has tol' me er

De 'oman dat doan hate kain't love; an' de straunger she hates some man,

I neber did think dat de sharp man guages, and also very apt in all that does de country any good. De fox is tends to the making of money.—Cor. er good deal siier den de hoss, but he er good deal siier den de hoss, but he air't nigh so straung.

We thinks mo' o' de man dat neber would comerdate us den we does de man dat 'comerdated us three times work, giving as good service as when but failed on the fou'th.—Arkansaw in the best of health.

PHILOSOPHER DUNDER.

He Concocts 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. Vhen 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 quail 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 deir selves beliefs dey vhas so werry shmart, und so der pooblic vhas declared ungrateful. Somepody 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 whay from me. If I shmell orions

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 deir windows down vhen dey quarrel. Vhen 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 whas surprising how much easier it whas 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 shildren, und so 1 like

cabbages. If shildren kept in deir places like cabbages I belief I like 'em der best. Vhen 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 somepody know if I die for it.

You doan' know how selfish der pooblic vhas und how leedle people's rights vhas respected until you see me lrive oudt some Soonday mit my horse and wagon. It whas all right if I of the eagle," when one character shtop in der middle of der road; it asks another to explain a remark he vhas all wrong if eatery pody else has made. doan' keep py der right und let me

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 avnay und declares I vhas so wise dot I should be made President. Some times, again, Ishpeak oudt my mind, und if she doan' agree mit der crowd eafery pody goes avhay und says I vhas a fool .- Detroit Free

POPPING THE QUESTION.

New Way Favored by Young Ladies Suffering from Insomnia.

"Miss Laura," said the professor, as he looked fixedly at the young lady, "I years. have felt for some time, as I have just now told you, that there is an intel means something more than the ordinary, commonplace attraction of one Perhaps it is lecause he can do night 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 perfect being, dual in nature but one in impulse and perception, each of which longs involuntarily for the reestablishment 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 dentical to the minutest particulars that took place between us two amid environments exactly the same as now long cons ago."

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

"The explanation usually given by common-place minds in regard to this psychological phenomenon, which in ts 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 cheap, and was dumbfounded when he some impression received long ago in- heard that he himself was the purstead of being the almost immediate chaser .-- Rockland (Me.) Courier-Gaecho of a cerebral action that has just | zelle. 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 bedrock 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 wellknown 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," said by one rival to another; and, "the sparrow can not comprehend the mind

-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

-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. - America. -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

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 antennæ 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.

STORIES OF COBRAS.

The Late King of Oude and His Den of

Venomous Reptiles. Dr. Richards came one day to see a lady patient at my house. He arrived in a palanquin, which was put down in the portico. He went to the lady's room and paid her a brief visit; and when he came out of the room he went to the palanquin and brought out a large cobra which he had

brought over to show me, in order to prove by experiments in my presence that a particular kind of wood, which a native fakir declared to be an antidote to snake-poison, was of no value. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the experiments, but his familiarity with the deadly snake was quite alarming. I could not help wondering what his lady patient would have said if she had known that he had brought a snake with him to the house, for she was terribly nervous about snakes.

The snake-house in the Zoological gardens in the Regent's park is a most perfectly designed building for keeping the snakes in health and for exhibiting them to the public. The late King of Oude had built a snakery in the gardens of his palace at Garden Reach, near Calcutta. It was an oblong pit about thirty feet long by twenty feet broad, the walls being about twelve feet high, and perfectly smooth, so that a snake could not climb up. In the center of the pit there was a large block of rough masonry, perforated so that it was as full of holes as a sponge. In this honeycombed block the snakes they came out to bask or to feed. His Majesty used to have live frogs put into the pit, and amused himself by seeing the hungry snakes catch the frogs. When a large snake catches a small frog, it is all over in an instant; but if a smallish snake catches a largish shine. frog, so that he can not swallow it at once, the frog's cries are piteous to hear. Again and again I have heard them, while out shooting, and have gone to the bush or tuft of grass from which the piercing cries came-sometimes in time, sometimes too late to one pint of rice, and one-half cupful of the houses near him are numbered irsave poor froggy, though the snake generally got shot. As a final story, let When cool, add one teaspoonful of of correct speech can have no meaning me tell how a frog has been seen to turn the tables on the snake. Two gentlemen in Cachar some years ago saw a small snake seize a small frog and attempt to swallow it. But suddenly a large frog jumped forward, seized the snake's tail and began to swallow the snake. How the affair might have ended can not be told, because my friends imprudently drew near to watch the combat, when the frogs and the snake took alarm, and the big frog disgorged the snake's tail, and the snake released the little frog, and they all scuttled off .-Longman's Magazine.

THE LOVE LETTER.

It Is as Old as Mankind, and Should Consequently Not Be Ridlculed.

History is hazy concerning the writing of the first love letter; but inasmuch as love was included in the original outfit of the human family, it must have been talked in Eden, and inasmuch as writing is merely talking The Entire Operation Described in at long range, it follows-the conclusion we submit is inevitable—that love letters passed between the first pair o lovers who happened to be separated easily and cheaply moved, recover potential difference due to one Leafter the invention of writing. If Adam sooner and grow more rapidly. A blanche cell between the two bubbles and Eve had known how to write and transplanted tree two or three feet causes them to unite. They may thus had known how much pleasure they high will soon overtake and surpass a serve as a very delicate electroscope. could find in the new sensation, we have no doubt they would have parted vigorous and beautiful specimen. A · from each other a few days just to indulge in epistolary communication. of time is wasted every year in trying True, there was no general post-office, no fast mail, no carrier system, no green stamps in their time, but they might have left their letters, as millions of their descendants have done, breaks the tender roots, and is, therein a hollow tree—an apple tree, for in- fore, a danger rather than an advanstance—or under some loose stone on tage to the tree. It is essential, howthe top of the garden wall. Since love letters are written by every one who feeding roots as possible, and care can write at all, or has some congenial second self to write for them, why unnecessarily break or mutilate them. their publication courts of law or in the newspapers send a snicker across the tree is replanted. continent? Why do people, old and young, and of all sorts and conditions, rush in crowds to the courts and almost travel over each other's heads to ed as soon as the tree is dug with a hear love letters read and then go home and laugh at them as if they had be dipped in wet mud until they be found something unique in the way of come thoroughly coated. The secre fun? Why do grave men and sober of successsul transplanting is to have women skip all the sensible reading in the soil brought into close and imme a newspaper if it happens to contain a diate contact with the roots. It is bet love letter, and, having read that, ter, therefore, to plant in dry and no laugh at it as if it was the latest and in wet, rainy weather. The coating o best of Gilbert's operatic jokes? Ten mud not only protects the roots from to one if all the old trunks in all the drying, but helps the earth thrown old garrets were called to give up their about them to adhere more closely. treasures they would convict these Two men are required to plant a tree. grave men of just such "silliness," if The hole should be twice the widtl they please to call it so, as that of the mass of roots, and the bottom which excites their risibles. No man should be worked fine with a spade or woman was ever thoroughly in love One man should then hold the tree -and not to have been there, we are erect, with its roots carefully spread out informed, is to have missed some hap- in all directions in the hole, while the piness, at least-who didn't say and do "silly" things. Why, then, does from the hole, so as to make it as fin every body feel such an irresistible in- as possible, and then let it fall from clination to poke fun at the manuscript the spade down upon the roots, whil love making of an unfortunate whose the first man should lift the tree gen letters get into the courts and papers? ly up and down that the fine earth Why ridicule an universal 'ait?— may penetrate and fill all cavitie Farm and Fireside.

It Woke Him Up.

"You seem thoughtful, this evening, Bobby, said the minister, who was making a call. "Mr. Goodman," inquired Bobby,

rousing himself, "what is vocabu-

The minister kindly told him. "I heard it this morning," Boby explained, "and I didn't know what it a vocabulary pa had until she heard him taking down the parlor stove - close contact with the roots .- Garden Harper's Bazar.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-A vegetable acid, such as lemon juice or cider, is said to be a sure specific for most cases of scarlet fever.

-Corn Fritters. -Take two cups of canned corn, add three eggs well beaten, a tablespoonful of milk, enough flour to make the batter just drop from a spoon, then fry in boiling lard.

-For dressing wounds, cuts or sores of any kind, a solution of one spoonful of borax to one pint of warm water is very healing. Bind up the wound after washing it in a piece of soft linen dried out of borax water.

-Do not rock or trot infants, nor walk the floor with them. A child can in a bed or crib as in a cradle, and if it is once taught to be rocked it will not be satisfied with any thing else.

-In greasing tins, lard is much better to use than butter, except in cases where the dough is very delicately flavored and might taste of the former; stick to the pan with butter, than lard.

loaf one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, sauce (No. 4).

-Ivory may be cleansed with a new, soft tooth-brush, soap and tepid water; flowers stud the pathway and birds then dry the ivory and brush well, dip sing their spring songs in the trees the latter in alcohol and polish the that overhang. The lad is nature's dwelt; and when the sun shone brightly ivory until it has regained its former handiwork as much as the birds and sheen. If the water gives the ivory a flowers and trees. But the little fellow yellowish tint, dry the object in a heat- from the hovel district of the big city ed place. If age has yellowed it, is practically deprived of boyish rights place the object under a ball jar, with and privileges. Even the lamp posts a small vessel containing lime and in his neighborhood are turned half

> quart of milk. Rub the rice through a sieve; add any milk not absorbed, one-half box of dissolved gelatine to him in the accuracy of figures when sugar. Cook together one minute. regularly, or not at all. The beauties one quart of hulled strawberries, and

pile up with whipped cream. next day stir into it the yelks of three | condition of childhood. - St. Louis eggs, well beaten, and a cupful of sugar. Place a quart of milk on the fire, let it come to the boiling point, and then stir in the tapioca, and let the whole cook until it has thickened; then take it off the fire and stir in the whites of the eggs, bea en to a froth. Flavor whites of the eggs can be saved to dec- of surface tension, diffusion and the orate the top. Stir into the latter a little sugar, put it into a paper funnel, press it out over the top of the pudding according to fancy, and place it in the oven a few moments to cool.

HOW TO PLANT TREES.

Sensible Sentences.

trees than large ones. They are more are they to electrical attraction, that a much larger one, and grow into a more | English Mechanic. vast amount of money and a great deal to transplant large trees. It is not essential in digging up trees to preserve a large ball of earth about the roots. A very heavy mass of earth often tage to the tree. It is essential, how-ever, to preserve as many of the small feeding, roots as possible, and care.

That for Weak Back, Rheumatism, Sciatmust be taken in digging a tree not to All broken roots should be carefully cut away with a sharp knife before the

Care must be taken not to expose the roots to the drying influence of the sun and wind. They should be coverpiece of cloth or matting, or they may

second man should break the soil taker about the roots. When the hole nearly filled in this way the eart should be pressed down with the foo beginning at the outside of the hol and working in toward the stem of th tree. The hole may then be filled an the soil rammed down solid. Ta trees should be carefully and secure staked as soon as planted. The ope ation is then finished. It is not up common to see water poured into the hole while it is being filled up. This practice does harm rather than good, as it washes the fine soil away from OATS—Western mixed.... meant. Ma said she had no idea what practice does harm rather than good,

and Forest

CHILDREN IN CITIES.

Their Deplorable Condition Described by a St. Louis Teacher.

surroundings of a child, as person with common sense knows, have so much to do with his success in school that when at home, the neighborhood and the air are bad. it is only a further aggravation of nature to compel him to study. This is especially true among sensitive and intellectual children. If the school house is a rickety, unpainted, uninviting affair, the pupil is inclined the same way. If the teacher is shambling and the pupils ragged and unwashed, down goes the estimation of the whole concern again in the eyes of the incoming be taught to go to sleep just as easily little stranger. What in the name of civilization can a school teacher expect to make out of a ten-year-old whose eyes have opened in the bright sunlight which falls only upon the loafers of a back street in a great city? The little fellow, in his walk to the school-house, passes troops of dirty the mixture is much more likely to children who don't have to go to school at all, but play in the gutters -Orange Cake Pudding. -Bake in a among the vile cur dogs that infest such neighborhoods. He sees bundles one-fourth cupful of butter, one cupful of rags sticking in the broken windows, of milk, three cupfuls of flour, four hears brawling words among the bareggs, one and one-half-teaspoonfuls of room sots, gets whiffs of the vapors that baking powder, and the juice of two rise from the sewers on every corner. oranges. Bake, and serve with lemon Compare him with a country child stepping out of a nice quiet home to walk to school along a road where muriate acid; set the whole in the sun-shine. way around, so that they give the names of the streets wrong. I can not -Strawberry Charlotte. -Boil five make geography delightful to a boy teaspoonfuls of rice five minutes in whose knowledge of pleasant places is water; strain and boil tender in one based on what he knows of the tough part of Christy avenue, Morgan and Sixth streets. I will fail to interest vanilla and the whites of two eggs, to him when his young life has been women in all beaten stiff. When cold, pour over it blighted by a mother tongue of vile world have volslang. Figs do not grow on thistles in the school room. Fresh air and the -Tapioca Cream. -Soak over night, open country alone would restore some in milk, a teacupful of tapioca. The of our depraved children to a normal Globe-Democrat.

Phenomena of Soap-Bubbles.

At a recent meeting of the Physical Society, Mr. C. V. Boys described and performed some experiments on soapbubbles, and by their aid demonstrated magnetic properties of gases. By blowing one bubble inside another, he showed that there is no electrical force inside a closed conductor. A peculiar property of soap-bubbles is their refusal to come into contact when knocked against each other; they may receive violent shocks and still remain separate. If, however, an electrical body be brought in the vicinity, they It is always better to plant small immediately coalesce. So sensitive

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It is stated upon good authority that the teacher with a glass-eye has at least one refractory pupil.—Tid-Bits.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

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-	KANSAS	CI	TY	. Ju	ne	7.
t	CATTLE-Shipping steers	4	80	60	5	25
	Native cows	2	90	0	3	15
e	Butchers' steers	4	00	0	5	0.1
-	HOGS-Good to choice heavy.	5	00	0	5	65
-	WHEAT-No. 2 red		No	tqu	iote	ed
	No.2 soft		847	400		85
t	CORN-No. 2		46	0		4714
f	OATS-No. 2		29	670		29%
n	RYE-No. 2		61	0	- 3	601/4
- 1	FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2	15	0	2	25
n	HAY-Baled	9	0)	0	11	00
	BUTTER-Choice creamery		15	0		17
	CHEESE-Full cream		9	0		914
h	EGGS-Choice		11	0		111/2
-	BACON-Ham		12	0		13
n	Shoulders		7	0		734
	Sides		83	400		9
	LARD		8	@		9
e	POTATOES		50	0		60
ıt	ST. LOUIS.			913		
e	CATTLE-Shipping steers	4	50	0	5	35
n	Butchers' steers	8	15	0	4	30
	HOGS-Packing		30	@	5	75
e	SHEEP-Fair to choice		25	0		00
n	FLOUR-Choice	2	50	0	2	54
е	WHEAT-No.2 red			40		89
	CORN-No.3					5034
t-	OATS-No.2					221/2
h	RYE-No. 2			0		61%
s	BUTTER-Creamery		18	0		2!
is	PORK		40	0	14	50
-	CHICAGO.			-		
h	CATTLE-Shipping steers	4	50	0	5	50
t.	HOGS-Packing and shipping		25	0	-	80
le	SHEEP-Fair to choice		75	0		25
e	FLOUR-Winter wheat		10	0		50
e	WHEAT-No. 2 red		87	0	34	881/4
d	CORN-No.3		54	0		5434
11	OATS-No.2					841/4
-	RYE-N).3					63
v	BUTTER-Creamery		15	0		18
r-	PORK	14		0		15
7-	PORKNEW YORK.		175	-		
	CATTLE-Common to prime	4	50	20	5	60
10	Out of the printers	en d		100	-	4.0

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derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently
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and spitting, and for the last eight montha
could not breathe through the nostrils. I
thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh
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fair trial to experience astounding results and
a permanent cure."

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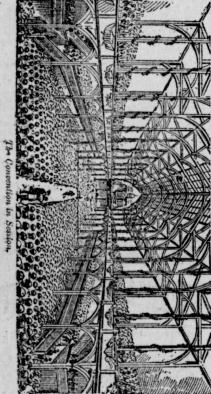
Gay Decorations-Cleveland Renominated by Acclamation for President.

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. The trickling stream of humanity which began to run into the big Exposition building as early as eight o'clock soon grew to a torrent which surged and filled the great nave of the hall to overflowing, and long before noon 10,000 human faces were gazing upon the high desk reserved for the pre-siding officer of the convention, as yet empty, but with its gleaming white silver gavel-a gift of the Colorado delegation-full of curious interest for the expectant multitude. The noble proportions of the hall struck one at once with admiration. It is oblong in shape, relieved upon either side by balconies reaching back 200 feet, above which, stretching entirely around the auditorium, is a broad over-hanging. An immense stage reached from the rear of the chairman's platform 50 feet to the east wall of the hall and accomodated 440 of the gathered leaiers and fathers of the National Democracy, who thus were enabled to overlook officers, delegates and spectators. The decorations were simple but effect-

ive. The stage was hung with red, white and blue bunting, relieved by festoons and borders of evergreens. Upon a pedestal on the right of the stage entrance stood a bust of the President and suspended upon the face of the gallery above the stage, heavily framed in gilt, a large oil portrait of the President.

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



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

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 Aministration of President Cleveland declaring the necessity of a reduction of the surplus and a reform in the tariff; the more economic administration of the land laws and the forfeiture of unearned and illegal land grants to corporations; de nouncing 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 committee on credentials This proved rather tiresome and the aud ence became restless. After a desultory series of motions were made the conver tion decided to adjourn until ten a. m. to-

Second Day.

St. Louis, June 6 .- At 10:22 this morning the Democratic National convention was called to order by the temporary chairman. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. R. Greene, of Missouri, who especially invoked the Divine blessing upon the members of the people of the States of the Union with the performance of an important duty.

Mr. Walsh, of Alabama, chairman of the committee on credentials, submitted the report of the committee on the Dakota contested delegates. The committee finds in favor of W. F. Steele and G. C. Maguire, of the Church faction. The committee also finds in favor of admitting Messrs. Dulaney and Garnett as delegates from Alaska. The report was agreed to.

The chairman then called for reports from the committee on organization, and Mr. Cassidy, of Pennsylvania, its chairman, reported that it had unanimously agreed upon General Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, for permanent chairman The announcement was received with loud applause and cheers. H. H. Ingersoll, of Tennessee, was announced as secretary, and one delegate from each State as vice president and one as assistant secretary The committee further recommend that the rules of the previous convention should be in force during the present convention with the modification that no State shall change its vote for President and President until the call of States has been completed. The report of the committee was agreed to.

When the report of the committee had been completed and adopted, Chairman White announced that he would appoint Chairman Barnum, of the National Committee, Roswell P. Flower, of New York and John O'Day, of Missouri, a committee to escort the permanent chairman of the convention to the stage. The announcement of each of these names was the signal

for a burst of hearty applause. Barnum's name was received with especial warmth and cries of "Barnum" were ming ed 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 Jacqueminot 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



President Cl with a storm of cheers, which grew in vol ume 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. When something like quiet had been restored Chair-

man White said: "Thanking you for the favors you have extended to me and your indulgence ac-corded 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 Massa-

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 con-

"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 need a continuance of your indulgence and courtesy, as well as your full co-operation, to promote order, decorum and good will, until these proceedings are brought 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 re-cently held in Washington, stating that two of its members had been appointed to make a short talk to the convention on behalf of en of America. This rec companied 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 occasio to express its unfeigned sorrow at the seriou

and dangerous illness of General Philip I Sheridan (applause) and to him whose nob and valiant deeds will ever be enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, we extend our since sympathy. We earnestly trust that the great soldier and distinguished patriot will meet with a speedy recovery and that the divine Provi-dence may spare him unto this Nation for many

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

Mr. Campbell asked for unanimous con-

sent for the adoption of the resolutions. The resolutions were adopted by a rising lant 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 this Nation conform to its principle of uni-

versal 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 commit-

tee 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 when it was redoubled as soon as he could

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, waived 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. Doughtery finished his impassioned speech some one in the west gallery tore aside a curtain which had hidden a portrait of Cleveland, upon the face of the great picture of the Capitol building, rerealing 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 The hall was a once filled with cheer on cheer, and the gre at body of people in the auditorium, balcon, and galleries arose and stood shouting at the top of its voice until the din became almost deafening.

After the storm hal at length been quelled, James A. Macket zle, of Kentucky, seconded the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Mackenzie eulogized Mr. Cleveland's Administration in a pleasant ma ner which secured for him much applause an 1 laugh-

Mr. H. D. D. Twiggs, 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. R. 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 ommending 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 thunder-

ing chorus of aves. The chair then announced 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.

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. Brank-field. The chairman then stated that be was advised that the committee on resolutions was ready to report and he intro-duced Mr. Henry Watterson, the chairman of the committee. The assemblage testified its appreciation of Mr. Watterson by a round of applause. At the suggestion of a delegate from the Old Dominion, three hearty cheers were given for the "Stareyed Goddess 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 platform was then read by Convention Secretary Thomas S. Pettit:

THE PLATFORM. 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 in the convention of 1884 and in dor es the views expressed by President Cleve-land in his last earnest message to Congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction; and also indorses the efforts of our Democratic Representatives in Congress to secure a reduction of

excessive taxation.

Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble union of free and indestructible States now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renown; devotion to a plan of government regulated by a written constitution strictly specifying every granted power and ex-pressly reserved to the State or people the entire ungranted residue of power; the encourage-ment of a jealous popular vigilance, directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute the laws, and are charged with the duty of preserving peace, insuring equality and establishing justice.

The Democratic party welcomes an exacting scrutiny of the executive power which years ago was committed to its trust in the election of Grover Cleveland President of the United States, and it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the piedges which then invited the suffrages of the people. During a most critical period of our financial

affairs, resulting from overtaxation, the anomalous condition of the currency and publi debt unmatured, it has by the adoption of sound financial principles and economy not only prevented a disaster but greatly promoted the

prosperity of the people.

It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred millions of acres of valuable land to be sacredly

held as homesteads for our citizens.

While carefully guarding the interests o those concerned and adhering to the principles of justice and equity it has paid out more for pensions and bounties to the soldiers and sail-ors of the Republic than was ever paid before during an equal period.

It has adopted and consistently pursued

firm and prudent foreign policy, preserving peace with all nations, while scrupulously maintaining all the rights and interests of our own Government and people at home and

The exclusion from our shores of Chines laborers has been effectually secured under the provision of a treaty the ratification of which has been postponed by the action of a Republican majority in the Senate.

In every branch and department of the Go under Democratic control the rights ernment under Democratic control the rights and the welfare of all the people have been guarded and defended; every public interest has been protected, and the equality of all our citizens before the law without regard to race or color has been steadfastly maintained. Upon its record thus exhibited and upon the

pledge of a continuance to the people of the benefits of Democracy the Democratic party

benefits of Democracy the Democratic party invokes a renewal of popular trust by the reelection of a chief magistrate who has been faithful, able and prudent.

The Republican party, controlling the Senate and resisting in both houses of Congress a reformation of unjust and unequal tax laws, which have outlasted the necessities of war and are now undermining the abundance of a long page, deny to the people equality before the eare, deny to the people equality before the wand the fairness and the justice which are beir right. Then the cry of American labor for a better share in the rewards of industry is tifled with false pretenses, enterprise is fet-tered and bound down to home markets: cap-ital is discouraged with doubt and unequal, unjust laws can neither be properly am

The Democratic party will continue, with all the Democratic party will continue, with an aben power confided to it, the struggle to reform these laws, in accordance with the pledges of its last platform, indorsed at the ballot box by the suffrages of the people.

Of all the industrious, free men of our jand.

Of all the industrious, free men of our land, the immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, gain no advantage from excessive tax laws, but the price of nearly every thing they buy is increased by the favoritism of an unequal system of taxation. All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. It is repugnant to the creed of Democracy that by such legislation the cost of the necessaries of life should be unjustifiably increased to all our people. Judged by Democratic principlea, the interests of the people are betrayed when, by unnecessary taxations, trusts and combinations are permitted to exist which, while unduly enriching the few that sembline, rob the

body of our citizens by depriving them of the benefits of natural competition.

Every Democratic rule of governmental action is violated when through unnecessary taxation, a vast sum 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 superflucus 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. 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 taxa-

Our established domestic industries and en-Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not and need not be endangered by the reduction and 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 such 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, the revision of our tax laws contem-plated by the Democratic party should promote the advantages of such labor, by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life in the home of every workingman and at the same time securing to him steady and remunerative employ

Upon the question of tariff reform so closely concerning every phase of our national life and upon every question involved in the problem 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 greed to by a unanimons vote. Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, under in-

structions from the committee on resolu-tion, offered the following resolution: Resolved, That this convention hereby in-dorses and recommends the early passage of the bill for the reduction of the revenue now

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 motion of Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, the following resolution was adopt-Resolved, That we express our cordial sym

pathy with the struggling people of all nations in their efforts to secure for themselves the in-estimable 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 Gadstone and Parnell, have conducted their grand and peaceful con-test 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. California was called in the list of States. Mr. Tarpey was introduced and proceed to nominate Allen G. Thurman, of Obio He spoke of the pleasant duty that had been assigned to him and the pride he took in presenting to the convention the name



of Allen G. Thurman, and proceeded in am the candidate whose name had caused so nuch unanimity and aroused so much en-

thusiasm. 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 Wice-Presidency in the

ands of the convention. Mr. Piggot, 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

omination of Governor Grav. E. E. Settle, of Kentucky, also

he nomination of Governor Gray. Mr. Dryden, of Missouri, made an elbquent speech seconding the nomination of Thurman, creating a good deal of enthu-

Governor Green, of New Jersey, said that the shores of the Atlantic re-echoed the call of the Pacific coast. New Jersey, which brought nine 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 indorsing the ticket of Cleveland and Thurman. The mountains of Nevada would fairly rattle with joy when the news of on was flashed across Thurman's nominat

the wires. [Applause.] Mr. Raines, of New York, was gr with cheers when he took the stand to make known the position of his State dele-

gation, which was for Thurman. General T. E. Powell, of Ohio, briefly but earnestly seconded Thurman's nomi-

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

Mr. Thompson, of Tennessee, also onded 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 candi-

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 states-men of the party who have passed to the other world since the Democratic coonvention of 1884—Horatio Seymour, McClellan, taking off. The resolution was adopted

After pas-ing various resolutions of thanks and receiving the names of the National committeemen from the various delegations, the convention on motion of Governor Green, of New Jersey, at two p. m. adjourned sine die.

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, Clayton; resolutions, W. L. Terry: credentials,
A. S. Morgan; organization, B. F. Duvas.
California—Chairman, Charles W. Schmitt;
committee on resolutions, Clay W. Taylor;
credentials, Joseph Clark; organization, Fobert
Cossner; committeeman, M. F. 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.

organization, E. A. Ballard; committeeman, C. 5. Thomas. Connecticut—Chairman, James P. Piggott;

secretary, Henry A. Bishop; resolutions, Alfred E. Burr; credentials, Clinton B. Davis; organ-ization, Henry A. Bishop; committeeman, William H. Barnu ware-Chairman, E. R. Cochran; secretary, W. A. C. Hardcastle; resolutions, W. F. Causey; credentials, W. H. Stevens; organiza-

tion, C. J. Harrington. Florida — National committeeman, Samuel Pasco: resolutions, Andrew Johnson: credentials, John F. Dunn; permanent organization,

Georgia-Chairman, Pope Barron: secretary, R. D. Ewans; resolutions, F. G. Publigmon; credentials H. D. D. Twigs; organization, J. L. Sweat; committeenan, James H. Estill. Illinois—Chairman, William E. Morrison; secretary, Francis A. Hodman, Jr.; resolutions, N. E. Worthington; credentials. James W. Patton; organization, Thomas M. Thomaton; com-

ton; organization, Thomas M. Treenton; committeeman, E. M. Phelps.
Indiana—Chasman, Hon. John G. Shanklin; secretary, J. C. Henderson; vice-president of the convention, John H. Bass; resolutions, Partial Physics Charles David Turpie; condentials, Defoe Skinner; or ganization, O O. Stealey; committeeman, St

mon P. Sheeriff. Iowa-Chairman, W. H. M. Puzey; secretary, A. E. Morrison; resolutions, P. W. Lehmann; credentials, S. S. Caruthers; organization, L. L. Ainsworth; committeeman, Ji J. Richard

Kansas—Chairman; Edward Carroll; tavy, G. A. Collett; resolutions, Ji G. Lowe; credentials, A. A. Harris; organization, Algel Mathewson; committeeman, W. C. Blair.
Kensucky-Chairman, James A. McKenzie;

secretary, Urey Woodson; resolutions, Henry Watterson; credentials, Robert Riddle; organization J. B. Castleman; committeeman, Henry

izatiom J. B. Castleman, committeeman, Henry, D. McEerry.
Louislama—Chairman, S. D. McEnery: secretary, Essary McCall; resolutions, John Dymond; eredentials, R. C. Davey: organization, Andrew Price; committeeman, James Jeffics, Maine—Chairman, E. C. Allen; secretary, J. H. Montgomery; resolutions, A. W. Madigan; credentials, L. A. Stevens; organization, Payson Tuckers committeeman, Arthur Sewäll. son Tucker; committeeman, Arthur Sewall. Massachusetts—Chairman, John W. Corcoran; secretary, A. B. Alger; resolutions, J. W. Cunningham; credentials, Patrick McGuire; rganization, Quincy A. Towns; committee

Charles D. Lewis.

Maryland—Chairman, Albert Ritchie: secretary, M. Charles Burke; resolutions, A. P. Gor-man; credentials, W. L. Bidler; organization, James B. Brown; committeeman, not chosen, Michigan—Chairman Byron G. Stout; secretary, R. C. Flemningham; resolutions, George M. Yaple; credentials, F. G. Parkhurst; organization, Charles R. Whitman; committeeman, O. M. Barnes.

Minnesola—Chairman, P. B. Winston; secretary, R. G. Steitscon, Minnesola—Chairman, P. B. Winston; secretary, R. G. Steitscon, M. S. Steitscon, Secretary, R. G. Steitscon, Secretary, R. G. Steitscon, M. Steitscon, Secretary, R. G. Steitscon, M. S. Steitscon, M. Steitscon, M. Steitscon, M. S. Steitscon, M. S. Steitscon, M. Steitscon, M. S. Steits

tary. E. C. Stringer; resolutions, E. C. Stringer; credentials, D) W. Mayo; organization, T. L. Hudson; commisteeman, to be selected!
Mississippi—Ghairman, W. T. Nartin; secretery, C. M. Wälliamson; resolutions, W. H.
Simms; credential-, S. F. Fox; organization,. S. S. Culliver; committeeman, C. A. Johnson.

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

tions, M. B. Garraghan: 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,

Tobias Castor; committeeman, J.mes E. Boyd. Nevada—Chairman, J. W. Dorsey; resolu-

Daniel Connor; committeeman, A. W. Sullo-New Jersey-Chairman, R. S. Green: secretary, W. B. Gourley; resolutions, Leon Abbett; credentials, P. B. Baker; organization, G. D. W. Vroom; committeeman, Miles Ross.

New York-Chairman, Roswell P. Flower: ary, Thomass F ward Cooper; credentials, John Larkin; organ-ization, Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn; commit-teeman, Herman Celrichs. North Carolina-Chairman, Julian S. Carr;

secretary, Charles N. Vance; resolutions, Richard Battle; crodentials, W. C. Bowen; or-ganization, E. C. Smith; national committeeman. M. W. Ransown. Ohio-Chairman, Thomas E. Poweilt seere

tary, Robert Blee; resolutions, L. T. Neal; credentials, P. J. Sorg; organization, E. W. Mathews; committeeman, C. S. Brice... Oregon-Chairman, J. K. Kelley; secretary, Napoleon Davis; resolutions, M. S. Hellman; eredentials, J. L. Cowan; organization, John

Lee: committeemen. A. Noitner. Pennsylvania—Chairman, Charles E. Boyler, secretary, J. P. Sensenderfer; resolutions, William Mutchler; credentials, John H. Orvis; organization, Lewis C. Cassiday; committee

man not chosen.

Rhode Island--Chairman, Isaac Bell, Jr.; secretary, W. J. Peirce; resolutions, Joseph Metcaif: credentials, Charles H. Page: organization, F. L. OReilly; committeeman, J. B.

Barnaby. South Caroling-Chairman, F. W. Dawson secretary, G. S. Graham; resolutions, John T. Sloan: credentials, C. A. Wood; organization J. P. Goggins; committeeman, F. W. Dawson, Tennessee—Chairman, Joseph C. Brown; secretary, H. H. Ingersoll; resolutions. Lillard Phomson; credentials, E. P. McQueen; organ-ization, J. R. Goodwin; committeeman, B. F.

Texas-Chairman, J. W. Throckmorton; secretary, W. G. Connor; resolutions, George Clark; credentials, John Bookhout; organiza tion, Horace Chilton; committeeman, Q. T.

Holt. Vermont—Chairman, W. H. H. Bingham; seeretary, George W. Smith: resolutions. John R. Senter; credentials, Alexander Cochran; organization, J. D. Hanrahan; committeeman, Hiram

Virginia-Chairman, Eppa Hunton; tary, W. W. Scott; resolutions, P. W. McKinney; credentials, R. C. Marshall; organization, W. R. Aylett: committeeman, John S. Barbour, Wisconsin—Chairman, G. M. Woodard; secre-tary, T. F. Frawley; resolutions, W. H. Sea-man; credentials, S. V. Dickerson; organiza tion, S. W. Lameroux; committees

West Virginia-Chairman, J. B. Jackson: secretary, J. A. Neighbor; resolutions, Wesley Mallah; credentials. C. W. Daily; organization J. Bassil; committeeman, W. M. Clements. In addition each Territory chose commit beemen on credentials, organization and

any damage was done.

Earthquake. BUENOS AYRES, June 6 -A heavy shock of earthquake was felt here at 12:40 yesterday morning. It is not known whether

Destructive Flames. OTTAWA, Ont., June &-A terrible conflagration broke out yesterday afternoon in the city of Hull, opposite this place, and soon two wards were completely destroyed. Over 2,500 persons are rendered homeless. The total loss is estimated at \$700,000, while the insurance was about one-fifteenth of that amount. The fire originated in the market hall, in the center of the populous market hall, in the center of the populous portion of the place, and when discovered was a very maignificant blaze. The recorder's court, which was sitting in the building at the time, was adjourned for fifteen minutes, and all hands turned out to put out the fire.

Two laborers were killed near Niles, O., the other day by the derailment and wreck of a construction train.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS.

Call Issued For a State Convention at Leavenworth, July & Leavenworth, Kan., June 2.—The fol-lowing call has been issued by the Demo-cratic State Central Committee:

A delegate convention of the Demogration party of the State of Kansas is hereby called to party of the State of Kansas is hereby called to meet in the City of Leavenworth at twelve velock m, on Wednesday, July 4, 1888, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers and the selection of a Democratic State Central Central Committee. The officers to be nominated are as follows: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor. Secretary of State, Auditor of State. Treasurer of State. Attorney-General, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. State. Treasurer of State. Attorney-General, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and nine Presidentiat Electors. Two of said Electors will be selected from the State at large and one from each of the seven Congressional districts. The delectors for each of the seven Congressional districts. gates from each Congressional district in at-tendance 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 or any fraction thereof over 100 votes care for Hon. S. L. Isett. Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1886; county in the State that has county in the State that has been organized since the election and each unorganized county shall be entitled to one delegate, and one altervate to said commention as follows: Allen, 6; Anderson, 5; Atchisem, 14: Barber, 6; Barton, 6; Bourbon, 8; Brown, 6; Burler, 8; Chase, 4; Chautaugua, 5; Cherokee, 10; Clay, 6; Cloud, 7; Coffee, 6; Comanche, 2; Clowley, 11: Crawford, 10; Cheyenne, 2: Clark, 3; Davis, 4; Decatur, 3; Dickiason, 1; Doniphan, 5; Douglas, 9; Edwards, 2; Elk, 5; Ellis, 4; Ellsworth, 4; Ford, 4; Finney, 5; Franklin, 9; Garfield, 1; Gove, 1; Gray, 5; Grant, 1; Hamilton, 4; Harper, 6; Harvey, 5; Hoggman, 2; Haskell, 1; Jackson, 5; Jefferson, 8; Jewell, 6; Johnson, 7; Jackson, 5; Jefferson, 8; Jewell, 6; Johnson, 7; Kearney, 1; Kineman, 6; Klowa, 2; Labette, 11; Leavenworth, 18; Lincoln, 4; Linn, 6; Lyon, 7; Lane, 2; Legan, 1; Marion, 7; Marshall, 11; McPherson, 5; Meade, 3; Miami. 8; Mitchell, 6; Montgomery, 14: Morris, 4: Morton, 2; Nemaha, 8; Neosho, 8; Ness, 2; Norton, 3; Osage, 8; Osborne, 4; Ottawa, 6; Pawnee, 2; Phillips, 5; Pottawatomie, 8; Pratt, 4; Kawlins, 2; Pene, 6; Republic, 8; Pratt, 5; Riley, 4; Reno, 6; Republic, 6: Rice; 5; Riley, 4: oks, 4; Rush, 4; Russell, 2; Salina, 7; Scott, 2; Seward, 1; Sedgwick, 14; Stanton, 1; Shawnee, 12; Sheridan, 1; Sherman, F; Smith, 5; Stafford, 4; Stevens, 1; Sumner, 14; Thomas, 3; Trego, 1; Wabaunsee, 4; Wallace, 1; Washington, 8; Wichita, 1; Wilson, 6; 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 or districts, as the several committees may determine, on Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1888. The manner of selecting, the delegates and alternates, whether by county or district, mass

or delegate conventions, to be determined by the several county committees each for itself. Where conventions have already been held in the respective counties and the delegates and alternates selected to the convention and their names forwarded to the secretary of the State Cantral Committee at Leavenworth, it will, of course, not be necessary to hold said county cenventions a second time for the same numbers. In all counties where conventions have not been held as aforesaid, the secretaries of the several conventions, county, district or mass, 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 Louvenworth, the full name and post-office address of each member of the new county central committee se-

All voters in the State, whether heretofere formally affiliated with the Democratic party or net, who are in harmony with the position of the Democracy on National questions, and belove in the principles as emphasized in the late message of the President to Congress and in the principles en unciated in the platform of the party adopted at Wichita on May 11, are cordially and earnestly invited to join in the selection of delegates to the convention linearly

We earnestly urge upon the Democrats of Kansas the absolute importance of promps 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

We respectfully request every Demogratic newspaper in the State to gublish this notice andeditorially call special attention to the importance of complying with the suggestions Byorder of the State Central Committee at

Leauenworth, April 5. EDWARD CARROLL Chairman IR. MILES MOORE, Secretary.

FOREIGN NOTABLES.

Sim Provo Wallis, the senior Admiral of the British navv, is one hundred years old. BARON DE HEIN, one of the Chief Justices of the Austrian Empire, has seventeen children, nine of whom are girls.

Pao Yum, president of the Peltin Academy, is translating Shakespeare for the Benefit of youthful Princes of the Chinese imperial house. THE discovery has been made that Queen

Wictoria 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 "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 pur-chased 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 inundations near Verzin swept away

three of his largest saw-mills, in which sev eral hundreds of workmen were regularly employed; QUEEN: CHRISTINA, that model mother, has been making an extensive tour through her kingdom with the King on her lap. At Barcelona the biggest fleet ever asse

in a time of peace was in the harbor to greet his Infantile Majesty. EMPRESS 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 Chulachonclao on his dentist, a Frenchman. The decoration is the least. important of the four orders of Siam, and it 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 Alex-ander, of Battenberg, is proving hexself a great whip. She recently drove a four-in-hand attached to a light drag a distance of sixty miles, visiting Spandau and Potsdam. Her younger sister, Marguerite, followed with a single team, handling the ribbons harmalf.