

# Chicago Evening Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1887.

NUMBER 5

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

REAR ADMIRAL CHANDLER reports to the Navy Department that the officers of his squadron were hospitably received and entertained by the King of Corea. The King announced his intention to send a Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States at an early date.

The President on the 25th issued his Thanksgiving proclamation for Thursday, November 24.

The Postmaster-General has been engaged in the preparation of a circular, which is designed to release the business community from the trouble resulting from the rigid enforcement of the law concerning advertisements which may be placed upon wrappers of third and fourth class matter without rendering it liable to first class postage.

The regular meetings of the Cabinet were resumed on the 25th, all the members being present except Secretaries Whitney and Lamar, who were not in Washington. The annual reports and the President's message to Congress were the principal subjects of consideration.

Official reports show the mortality of the army to be 8.8 per thousand, which is considered satisfactory. Army physicians, however, were overworked, their numbers being insufficient.

The President has appointed William W. Dougherty, of Missouri, agent for the Indians of the Warm Springs agency, in Oregon.

EUGENE SEMPLE, Governor of Washington Territory, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, estimates the population of the Territory at 143,630, an increase of over 16,000 in the last two years, and taxable property, exclusive of railroads, \$50,683,836, an increase of nearly \$200,000.

The Navy Department is informed of the death of Rear Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson (retired).

#### THE EAST.

PREMIER NORQUAY, of Manitoba, now in New York, has closed a contract for the sale of \$250,000 in Provincial bonds for the Red River Valley railway.

CHOLERA has broken out in the steamship Britannia, which has for some time been detained at lower quarantine at New York.

HENRY MARTIN JACKSON, cashier of the United States sub-treasury in New York, has fled to Canada. His accounts show a deficit of \$10,000. His father is secretary of the American Bible Society.

ROBERT S. HALL, the variety actor who murdered an actress named Lillian Rivers at Philadelphia some time ago, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. The actress had already been severely wounded by Frank Rivers, her jealous husband, when he murdered her place.

The New York Court of Appeals decided adversely to the Henry George party on the appeal in the mandamus suit to compel the New York police board to appoint a representative of that party as the fifth member of the various boards of inspectors of elections.

AN area of about twenty-five acres caved in at the Green Ridge colliery, near Scranton, Pa., the other night, owing to the robbing of coal pillars. Three veins of coal were choked up and will probably be abandoned. The 300 men in the works were warned just in time to escape.

LISA WEBER, well known as a burlesque actress, formerly with the Lydia Thompson troupe, died at Buffalo, N. Y., recently. WARREN MILLER's new pulp and paper mill at Corinth, N. Y., fell recently. The walls of the building were finished and the interior of the structure was being completed. John Mallory was killed and three other persons whose names were unknown were buried under the debris.

LO HE ROX, a Chinese laundryman, committed suicide in New York City the other day by cutting his throat.

JOHN GLASS, aged sixty years, a resident of Loretto, Pa., while driving a pair of horses over the railway crossing at Lilly's station the other morning, was struck by the day express and fatally injured. Both horses were killed.

The New Hampshire House has passed a bill to create a State Board of Arbitration, also the bill confirming and ratifying the lease of the Manchester & Lawrence road to the Boston & Maine road.

ISRAEL P. MAYER, a prominent builder of Lancaster, Pa., has made an assignment with \$75,000 liabilities.

MARSH HOGAN, of North Adams, Mass., was suffocated by coal gas from a stove the other day.

At a meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 at New York the other night, called for the purpose of deciding whether the strike should be continued, it was decided to leave the issue in the hands of the strike committee. This was thought to mean the end of the strike.

EX-ALDERMAN JAMES PEARSON, of boodle notoriety, dealer in men's furnishing goods, 339 Sixth avenue, New York, has transferred his business to A. J. Pearson, who is supposed to be his wife. His creditors have been pushing him of late.

A CONFERENCE was held at New York on the 27th between President Chandler, of the Postal Telegraph Company, and Jay Gould, at which the relations of the Mutual Union and Postal Telegraph Companies were settled. It was thought higher rates would be announced almost immediately.

The Irving Hall branch of the New York City Democracy has induced the Republican County ticket throughout.

DR. MCGLYNN, while in Syracuse, N. Y., pronounced as absolutely false the Pittsburgh story that he was about to seek forgiveness and a reinstatement in the Catholic Church.

CONSULS VANDERBILT denies that he has ever had any interest whatever in the Milkewitz Chinese bank, and declares that any use of his name in that connection has been without his knowledge or authority.

TREMEN defeated Gauder by half a mile in the boat race at Lake Maranacook, Me., on the 25th; time, 25:25 1/2.

FORTY-SIX head of cattle have been slaughtered on the farm of James Finnegan, near New Brunswick, N. J., on account of pleuro-pneumonia.

It was reported in New York on the 28th that the long-lost body of A. T. Stewart had been discovered.

## THE WEST.

FIVE hundred cases of typhoid fever were reported in Cincinnati on the 25th. The first formal step of any Knight of Labor Assembly to join the secession from the order was taken in Chicago on the 25th by local assembly No. 1,307, of which Parsons, the Anarchist, is a leader.

The Attorney-General of Indiana has filed a suit against the Mutual Aid Insurance Company, of Elkhart, as an illegal institution. Its organizers were driven out of Michigan for doing a graveyard insurance business.

The gas works at Sioux City, Dak., exploded recently. An old man was badly hurt and two boys were bruised. Several persons had miraculous escapes. Damage, \$20,000.

J. GRIFFITH, a freight conductor, and Charles Eddy and J. Burchell, freight brakemen, have been arrested at Tucson, Ariz., for robbing Southern Pacific cars.

The Michigan Salt Association, which controls the market west of Cleveland to the Rocky mountains, will stop the manufacture of salt from December 1 to April 1 to reduce the large surplus now on the market.

A FREIGHT train on the Midland railroad was derailed near Florissant, Col., the other morning by a broken rail. Fireman Torg, of Leadville, and Brakeman Dave Kelly were caught beneath the engine. Their heads were crushed to a jelly. Engineer Walter Meyer was perhaps fatally injured.

FIVE thousand Grand Army men of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky paraded in Cincinnati on the 27th.

The sale of the Northwestern Manufacturing and Car Company's property at the court house in Stillwater, Minn., resulted in the purchase of the works by the Minnesota Thresher Company, upon the Sablin place, for \$1,105,000.75. The Porter party, the only other bidder, dropped out after bidding \$1,100,000.

The J. L. Regan Printing Company, one of the largest in Chicago, has been closed on attachments for \$90,617. The liabilities were estimated at \$125,000 and the assets at \$150,000.

EIGHT of the convicts in the penitentiary at Yuma, Ariz., attempted to escape on the 27th. Three of the prisoners were killed and three wounded. A life convict named Riggs saved the life of Superintendent Gales by taking a pistol away from one of the prisoners and killing the superintendent's assailant.

The saloon of Peter Camp, at Russiaville, Ind., was blown up by dynamite the other morning. The building and contents were completely wrecked, as well as the livery stable adjoining, in which a man who slept there was badly injured.

LINA GIESSELT, aged twenty-six years, the maniac daughter of John Giesselet, a well-known Milwaukee saloon-keeper, eluded her keeper recently, and, after snatching her clothing and jewelry, set fire to her person. She was fatally burned.

SOME miscreants placed a pole across the track of the Rock Island near Minooka, Ill., the other morning by which a freight train was wrecked and the engineer and fireman were killed, the head brakeman being fatally injured. The object, it was thought, was to wreck and rob the passenger train which was due at the time, but, happily, had been delayed.

AN explosion took place recently at the jannping works of I. N. Topf, Cleveland, O., causing the death of a Bohemian and the serious injury of two other workmen.

The boilers at Holden's fire brick works, Mineral Point, O., exploded recently, fatally wounding three men and a boy.

The water famine that has prevailed throughout the two western tiers of Ohio counties and the adjoining Territory of Indiana is growing serious. Cattle are suffering and belching for drink, wells are dry and the low stage of water is breeding typhoid fever and kindred diseases.

By a collision between two sections of a freight train near Dixon, Ill., recently ten cars were wrecked and burned and one man hurt.

A FREIGHT train was wrecked in a deep cut at Freeport, Ill., the other day by a broken brakebeam, and \$30,000 damage done. The track was torn up and the cut filled with debris.

The body of a murdered man was found in a carriage recently unpacked at Chicago. The body proved to be that of Barney Haran, of Rochester, Pa.

## THE SOUTH.

NEGROES who had been holding a banquet near Newberry, S. C., the other night attacked two policemen and a force fight ensued. One of the officers was badly beaten and a negro killed and others wounded.

It was reported at Laredo, Tex., recently that a wealthy old ranchman had been carried off by bandits in Escinal county and kept under strong guard near the Rio Grande.

GRONOR MONROW, of Warren, Tex., was caught in the machinery of Thomas Williams' cotton gin the other day, and his left arm torn off and other injuries inflicted from which he died.

DURING the visit of Jefferson Davis at Macon, Ga., recently, the ladies of the city tendered a reception to Mrs. Davis and her two daughters, Mrs. Hays and Miss Winnie Davis. The citizens presented Mrs. Davis with a silver souvenir and the officers of the fair presented Mrs. Hays with a diamond brooch. At night a German was given to Miss Winnie Davis and she was presented with a diamond ornament.

The municipal elections at Baltimore, Md., occurred on the 26th, resulting in the election of Latrobe, Democrat, for mayor by 34,640 votes against 30,435 for Bartlett, Republican. The campaign preceding the election was a very exciting one. The new Council stands 12 Democrats and 7 Republicans in the first branch and 7 to 3 respectively in the second.

The Southern Forestry Congress met in Huntsville, Ala., on the 25th, with delegates from Kentucky, Georgia, Florida and Alabama present. Resolutions for arbor days and protection of the forests were passed.

Tus assistant manager of the Rocking Chair ranch in Collingsworth County, Texas, denies that notice has been given to settlers to leave the ranch.

J. E. STERN, the express messenger who recently killed two train robbers near El Paso, Tex., has been paid \$2,000 by order of Governor Ross as a reward for his act.

He will probably get \$2,000 more from the express company and \$1,000 from the railroad company, making a total of \$5,000.

## GENERAL.

A SHARP engagement has taken place on the frontier of Serbia between Albanian brigands, who attempted to raid into Servia, and a force of frontier guards. Ten Servians and twenty Albanians were killed.

The woolen mill in Hesler, Ont., owned by John Harvey and J. R. McQuestion, has been threatened by 2,540 bondholders.

The street car drivers of the Topeka City Railway Company recently threatened to strike because of the order forbidding them to use seats while driving.

EX-SUPERINTENDENT HORNER, of the Kansas silk station, who was recently removed on account of insubordination by the silk commissioners, publicly charges them with appropriating to their private use the \$3,500 paid them by the people of Peabody as a consideration for having the silk station located in that city.

PEASONS granted to Kansas veterans on October 25: Hadassah, widow of David Stiller, of Farlington; Isaac Lewis, of Ruffin; D. Smart (deceased), of Dragon; Joseph D. Tynes, of Harper; Ambrose W. Kelly, of Moline; George W. Jones, Jr., of Burlington; Joshua Evliver, of Eureka; Enoch Noble, of Winfield; Francis M. Kneeland, of Troy; John W. F. Hudson, of Council Grove; Smith Cullough, of Colony; William McGeehan, of Hutchinson, and Berlin S. Johnson, of Topeka.

The First National Bank of Chanute has been organized with a capital stock of \$50,000. The directors for the first year consists of Senator Allen, Frank W. Joffrey and Philip Thorpe, of Chanute, Major Ward, of West Virginia, and George Jay, of Iowa.

The new water works at Oswego were recently tested and proved satisfactory. A banquet celebrated the event.

The General Association of Congregational Churches will hold the next annual meeting at Wyandotte.

GEORGE B. COX, a military prisoner at Fort Leavenworth, died suddenly the other evening from internal injuries received by him in the act of tumbling in the yards the previous Sunday. He was serving a four years' sentence for desertion.

A BRAKEMAN name Morgan was recently found drowned in the river near Winfield. It is supposed he stepped off his train in the dark and fell in the river.

At about one o'clock the other afternoon one of the three supports of the tubular iron electric light tower, 150 feet in height, located at the intersection of Tenth street and Kansas avenue, Topeka, was struck by a runaway team, causing the sudden collapse of the structure, which fell crashing through the roofs of the adjacent buildings on the west side of the avenue. Fortunately no one was injured.

DURING the week ended October 25 the Topeka pension agency paid out \$21,216 in money on newly allowed claims.

OSVILLE R. WARD, aged twenty-six years, committed suicide the other day at his father-in-law's, near Newton, by shooting himself in the head. He had separated from his wife after a few months of married life, and her refusal to again live with him was supposed to have prompted him to the deed.

A REQUISITION was recently issued by Governor Martin on the Governor of Illinois for H. A. Hammond, a prominent merchant and commission dealer from Fort Scott, who was held by the sheriff of Cook County, Ill. On September 3 Hammond borrowed from the bank of Fort Scott the sum of \$12,000 on a note purporting to be endorsed by W. H. Barrett, a leading merchant of that city. No attention was given to the matter until the date of maturity drew near, when it was discovered that the endorsement was a very clever forgery. Hammond had by this time skipped out, leaving about fifty dollars' worth of valueless produce. He was traced to Chicago, where he was arrested.

ARTICLES of incorporation of the Interstate & Denver Railroad Company were recently filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The term of existence of the corporation is placed at ninety-nine years, the capital stock at \$2,000,000.

HON. S. W. CASE, of Scott City, was recently arrested upon the charge of perjury in proving up on a quarter section of land. Mr. Case is one of the most prominent men in Southwest Kansas, is a member of the Kansas Legislature, editor and proprietor of the Scott City News, and is worth about \$100,000. He bears an excellent reputation, and says when the case comes to trial he will prove it a blackmailing scheme.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—When the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church reconvened yesterday morning in St. James' Church, an election took place for Missionary Bishops of the new jurisdictions of Nevada and Utah, which resulted in the choice of Rev. Abiel Leonard, of Atchison, Kan. Rev. J. S. Johnson, of Mobile, Ala., was elected Missionary Bishop of Western Texas. Alaska was made a missionary jurisdiction, but the election of a Bishop for that Territory was postponed until the next meeting of the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Mr. West, the British Minister, has officially informed Secretary Bayard of the appointment of himself, Sir Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper as the British Plenipotentiaries to the fisheries conference. Secretary Bayard has acknowledged the receipt of the note and informed Mr. West that the President has designated Mr. William L. Putnam, Mr. James B. Angell and the Secretary to represent the United States in the coming conference.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The telegraph consolidation is very certain to result in a serious effort to secure legislation to regulate Inter-State telegraphing. Senator Cullom, who has arrived for the winter, says that a number of bills have been drafted for this purpose, and that the telegraph rates will be the most powerful argument for the enactment of such a law.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 29.—Last night near New Burlington, eight miles south of here, Ned Sheekley shot James Carey twice, inflicting wounds from which he died in three hours. Sheekley then placed the revolver to his own head and fired, killing himself instantly. Carey was Sheekley's father-in-law, and the tragedy was the result of an old grudge between the two men.

PESTH, Oct. 29.—Seven young widows residing in the vicinity of Pesth have been arrested on a charge of having poisoned their husbands.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

PATENTS recently issued to Kansas inventors: Washing machine, Frank E. Oilar, of Melvera; anodyne, Samuel W. Kincaid, of Delphos; stalk cutter, Lewis Reed, of Burlington; sulky cultivator, William A. Rice, of Randolph; door check, Samuel J. Vance, of Norton.

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## LAKE STORMS.

Furious Gales Reported on the Lakes—Severe Snowstorm in Michigan.

SALT LAKE, Mich., Oct. 25.—The Canadian Pacific iron ship Alberta arrived here yesterday morning from Port Arthur, being the only vessel attempting to face the gale which raged on Lake Superior Sunday. Captain Anderson stated that the boat never experienced such a trip. The Lake Superior Transit Company's steamer India, with two other vessels, are under cover at Sault Ste. Marie. Fourteen other vessels are weather bound at Whiskey Bay and nine at Whisky point. A terrible northwest gale started Saturday morning and changed Sunday morning to a north-east gale accompanied by a blinding snow storm. Hickler & Green's dredge, which started from Saginaw in tow of the tug Anna Maitles has not been heard from. She was to have left Presque Isle two hours behind the propeller Egyptian, which arrived here Sunday, and fears are expressed for their safety. The barge Plymouth is ashore on the northwest corner of Presque Isle, five miles above Marquette. Her crew is still on board and can not get ashore on account of the high cliffs and a heavy snow prevents rescuers from getting near the wreck, but it is thought a tug will take them off as soon as the sea moderates a little. The vessel will be a total loss. The propeller George Spencer with consort Iron and Tremble, left here in the morning bound down but soon went hard aground on the flats at the lower end of Lake George. This will block navigation up and down Lake George. The steamers Alberta and United Empire were obliged to return to Garden river and seventeen vessels are weather bound here.

IN A BLINDING SNOWSTORM.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 25.—A storm almost the exact parallel in direction of wind and amount of snowfall of that which caused such havoc here on November 17, last year, set in at daylight Sunday. The wind blew from the northeast to north, forty-five miles an hour, all day, while a blinding snowstorm raged, making the gale doubly dangerous for vessels. The captain and crew of the schooner George Sherman have reached the city, and report the vessel a total wreck at Shot point, about ten miles from here. The Alva Bradley struck at about the same place a little before the Sherman, and Captain Gifford thinks her crew also escaped. The Sherman was struck by the storm this side of Whitefish point. She got along finely with the Bradley in company until the afternoon, when the vessels separated, and soon the captain of the Sherman found that in the thick snow storm she was close ashore. He attempted to come about to clear South point, but was driven hard on a rocky beach. Seeing that the schooner was lost the crew took to the boat. While going ashore the mainmast fell across the boat without injuring any one, though when the shore was reached the captain was dashed against the rocks and badly stunned, but was pulled ashore by the other crew.

THE OTHER CREW WILL BE RESCUED. They struck the beach at 3:30 p. m., and kept wandering around in the woods until six o'clock in the blinding snow, almost frozen, dragging the woman cook on a litter. When they reached the railroad track they flagged an ore train bound for Marquette.

SIR WILFRED BLUNT.

The English Home Rule Member Arrested

DUBLIN, Oct. 24.—Pacarders were posted in Woodford, County Galway, yesterday morning, summoning an indignation meeting under the auspices of the British Home Rule Union. Sir Wilfred Blunt, the well-known philanthropist and benefactor of Arabi Pasha, who was formerly a Conservative, but is now a Home Ruler, was announced to preside, supported by Mr. James Rowland and other English members of Parliament. The meeting was proclaimed by the Government and reinforcements of police and troops arrived in the morning and paraded the streets, but thousands of persons flocked into the town and a platform was erected in a field behind the main street. When the speakers mounted the platform Divisional Magistrate Byrne forbade Blunt to hold the meeting, but he defied the magistrate, and the police were ordered to clear the platform, and several policemen seized Blunt, and although he violently resisted threw him from the platform. Blunt returned to the platform and was again thrown off. Then, pale and breathless, he shouted: "Are you such cowards that you dare not arrest me!" The district inspector replied: "I arrest you;" whereupon Blunt was seized and marched off under escort, his wife following. The police charged upon the crowd that followed and injured many persons. Mr. Rowland asked for three cheers for Blunt, which were given heartily. The crowd was kept back by fusiliers. Blunt was brought before two magistrates and on refusing to promise to refrain from participating in meetings he was retained in custody and later he and another prisoner were conveyed to Loughrea jail.

Prohibition Cases.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The United States Supreme Court yesterday denied the motion to advance made by Mr. Packard, of Chicago, in four prohibition liquor cases from Iowa and one from Georgia, involving the same questions as were presented by the Kansas brewery case already argued. The Attorney-General of Kansas, who by reason of misapprehension did not appear to argue the latter case orally, was in the court room in the morning and filed a petition for leave to make oral argument notwithstanding the fact that the court had already taken the case under advisement. The question presented by this case is regarded as very important, since it involves the constitutionality of all the prohibition legislation, since the adoption of the fourteenth amendment, which does not provide for compensation to brewers and distillers for the value of the property destroyed by the forcible closing of their establishments.

The Sugar Trust.

New York, Oct. 25.—It is reported that the sugar trust is likely to go to pieces owing to the fact that the Standard refinery of Boston insists on its right to complete its arrangements for a new refinery at Baltimore. The other members refuse to concede this advantage to the Boston concern.

## BALTIMORE ELECTION.

An Exciting Contest and Full Vote—The Democrats Win.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 27.—The friends of the rival candidates for the majority were in the field early yesterday morning and when the polls opened long lines of anxious voters were in readiness to deposit their ballots. The day was cloudy and cold, but the full strength of both tickets was voted and both sides were confident of victory. Some little fighting was reported in the southern section of the city, but nothing serious occurred. No business houses were closed, though merchants generally took more than the usual interest in the contest. Considering the exciting campaign preceding it, the election passed off with unusual quietness. There were a few disturbances of small importance and one fatal shooting affray in which Edward Allen, an Independent Democrat, shot and killed Edward Darley, one of the regulars. Allen's friends claim the shooting was accidental, but he was placed under arrest and will be charged with murder.

The vote polled aggregated 67,075, of which Latrobe, Democrat, got 34,640 and Bartlett, Republican, 30,435, giving Latrobe a majority of 4,205, a Democratic gain of nearly 2,000 since the election for mayor two years ago. The newly elected City Council will consist of twelve Democrats and eight Republicans in the first branch and seven Democrats and three Republicans in the second. The result of the election was a great surprise to the Republicans, who counted largely on the reformers' aid and were confident of victory and a ready cry of "fraud" was heard.

William Ogden, the Labor candidate for mayor, received 35 votes.

Much importance was attached by both parties to the result as to the bearing it would have on future elections, both sides recognizing the fact that it would influence and probably decide the State election to be held November 8. Mr. Stevenson Archer, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, expresses himself as highly gratified at the result. He says that the outpouring of the people yesterday and the election of a Democratic mayor by a majority twice as large as that of two years ago is a rebuke to those who have vilified and traduced the fair fame of the city of Baltimore and dubbed every man who called himself a Democrat a criminal.

WOOL STATISTICS.

Switzer's Report on the Woolen Industries—Increased Use of Woolen Goods.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The printed report of Colonel W. F. Switzer, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, on wool and manufactures of wool is now ready for distribution, and is considered one of the most valuable documents the bureau has ever put forth. The report shows that the amount of sheep in the United States rose from 19,000,000 in 1840 to 51,000,000 in 1884, but declined to 45,000,000 in 1887, mainly in the Southern and Western States, especially Texas, and is distributed in great part to the decline in the price of wool since 1884.

Great Britain being the leading wool market of the world has always been the principal market for purchases of wool. Turkey and Russia have also been important sources of direct supply, but the Argentine Republic is next to Great Britain the source of supply, followed by Australia. Imports of wool range from 1,775,199 pounds in 1882 to 114,038,033 pounds in 1887. The increase in wool imports has always been accompanied with the growth of wool products, both having about doubled since 1884. While the product of woolsens has increased since 1880 nearly sevenfold, the imports have increased about 62 per cent., but the consumption per capita has doubled, which indicates a striking advance in the style of living among the people of this country. The statistics of imports and exports of woolsens in the trade of foreign countries show that the United Kingdom is foremost in the foreign trade in woolsens, the imports during 1886 amounting in value to \$45,000,000, and the exports to \$115,000,000. France next with imports of \$49,000,000 and exports of \$75,000,000; Germany third with imports of \$28,000,000 and exports of \$51,000,000. There has been a large decline in the woolen trade of Great Britain since 1874, as shown by the exports. This decline the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade attributed partly to the high foreign tariffs which it was claimed, shut out the manufacturers of Great Britain from foreign markets.

JEALOUS SQUAWS.

Two Squaws Murder a Young Santee Girl Near Fort Niobrara.

FORT NIORRARA, Neb., Oct. 27.—Two Santee squaws, belonging to Joe Campbell, a half-breed, have been arrested for the murder of the third squaw in the Campbell household. The two prisoners had each enjoyed a half of the affection

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

ROTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

## THE BROWN BIRD'S SONG.

A little brown bird sings each day  
Upon the wall which parts the way  
Of travel from my green yard small;  
Oh, very sweet the notes that fall  
Often on care-sick, aching heart,  
And ever does their cheer impart.  
Renewed courage, strength and will  
To face defeat, and labor still.

Dear tantalizing bird! though sweet  
Thy precious song, 'tis ne'er complete;  
A few clear notes, a melting trill,  
And all again is hushed and still!  
And I, who, with a throbbing heart,  
Thy music list, with a keen start,  
Awake to work-day life again,  
Yet still in thoughtful pose remain  
To catch once more thy dainty strain.  
It comes, it comes, so rich and sweet!  
"This time it will not be so fleet,"  
I fondly say, "and I shall hear  
Thy whole glad song with happy ear."  
Lo! broken short as it before,  
"Now I will cheat myself no more!"  
—Vain words, as all the summer long  
To-morrow I shall wait thy song,  
And hope will just as softly say,  
"Perfect thy song shall be to-day."

Ah, well, all this is but a type  
Of earth's bright joys, not full and ripe—  
The perfect fruit, complete and sound,  
How seldom in our grasp is found!  
The bud, the flower, our hands may hold,  
But often when the red and gold  
Of pleasure's bliss seems all our own,  
There's blight and cancer at the stone.

Our joys—how like the brown bird's lay!  
"Ere half is told the quick away;  
But like those little songs so dear  
How soon do new-born joys appear.  
Birds twitter 'e'en on city walls—  
So in each life some pure joy calls;  
Heeded, it brightens the heart's gloom,  
And crushed, it hants us with perfume.  
How can we think, as oft is said,  
That "by thy griefs souls should be led  
To turn away from earthly things?"  
A broader message sorrow brings,  
A deeper meaning underlies  
The dealings of the Good and Wise;  
Ah, who shall hope to enter in  
A higher life, its joys to win,  
Who has not sought with soul sincere  
To grasp the lessons taught us here?

Sing on, dear little bird, sing on,  
Until thy message I have won,  
In the unending endless chain  
Naught stands alone, and naught is vain.  
'Tis well the song is not complete,  
Well that some shadow follows fleet  
Ever upon our present bliss—  
For this let thanks arise—for this!

—Ella C. Drabble, in *Springfield (Mass.) Republican*.

## "BABY'S" HEROISM.

### The Noble Self-Sacrifice of a Plucky Boy.

It was on a bright morning early in June, some years ago, that the practice ships at the United States Naval Academy were towed down the river Severn, from their winter resting-places, and anchored just outside the sand-bar, which divides the river proper from Chesapeake Bay.

Preparatory to making the regular summer cruise, the ships must be fitted with all their running rigging, that is, the ropes used in the manipulation of the spars and sails, which were now stowed away below. Inasmuch as some of the rigging was worn and needed to be replaced, we anticipated a very busy day or two.

The cadets had taken up their quarters on board the ships only the day before, bringing their clothing and effects, books and bedding, from the quarters in the "yard," as the academy grounds are called; but the "blue-jackets," or sailors, had been sent on board some time previously, so the ships were in apple-pie order, and every thing was ready to work.

At six o'clock in the morning, after a long night's rest, "all hands" were called, and the hammocks, each with its number in large red or black figures, red for the port and black for the starboard watch, were brought on deck, and were stowed in a long, snowy line along the rail.

Then the cadets rushed forward to the wash-room on the berth-deck, and afterwards arrayed themselves in the regulation white duck working-suits, just like a sailor suit, but with a jaunty polo-cap, instead of the cumbersome pancake-shaped head-gear of the "blue-jackets."

There were three classes of cadets on board—the first, third and fourth, or "plebs." The first class had been at the academy three years, and, with the third class, had already made several short cruises, but this was the first sea service of the "plebs."

Among these newcomers I noticed, particularly, a slender-figured boy of certainly not more than fourteen, with a pale face, large blue eyes, and an expression of almost girlish gentleness and an unsophisticated manner, which, I thought to myself with some regret, certainly would not last long among the rough crowd on board.

His name was Charley Beeston, but his classmates had already christened him "baby," a name which seemed likely to stick, as he made no effort to throw it off. I tried to get acquainted with him, but he seemed reserved and shy, and I could get nothing out of him but "Yes, sir," or "No, sir."

While I was talking to him, the boat swains' silver whistles began to sound on both ships at once, emphasizing the eight bells that struck, and the call rang out: "All hands rig ship."

Instantly, as if by magic, the deck of our ship became alive with men hastening to their several posts, some scrambling up the ladders from below, where they had been smoking a morning pipe, while the officers took their places, the captain stationing himself on the quarter-deck by the wheel, although his presence was superfluous, for the executive officer had charge of the ship.

Then ensued one of those scenes of systematic confusion and orderly bus-

ness, which is never seen off a man-of-war, and which can hardly be imagined by one who has not witnessed it.

Fancy between two and three hundred men hastening in various directions, each one doing his own allotted task, with which he is perfectly familiar, having done it many times before, and all so deftly keeping out of each others' way as to awaken profound admiration in the mind of one who does not know the secret—that all, even the officers, are under the control of one mind, and each does his own share, no more and no less.

Here are half a dozen men staggering under the heavy coils of rope they have just brought up from the bowels of the ship. Half a dozen others seize them, and, uncoiling them, fit them into the huge snatch-blocks which they have hooked into heavy rings in the deck.

The ends are carried up over the lower rigging, passed through more blocks, or pulleys, over more rigging, down on deck again, and made fast to the heel of the great topmast. Now many others seize the rope, the boat swain's whistle sounds a long-drawn, shrill cry, the blocks creak, the big stick moves up, an iron key is passed to keep it in its place, and the main topmast is up.

This work is going on in different forms all over the ship at the same time, until at noon, when the pipes sound "belay all," and everybody goes to dinner, fully one-half of the work is done, and done well.

During the morning I had been watching Charley Beeston, whenever I got a chance and I observed that he was stationed in the maintop. He seemed very anxious to do his duty, and worked hard, but his classmates ridiculed him unmercifully, because he would keep hold of something with one hand all the time he was aloft, leaving only one hand to work with.

Soon after I noticed this, one of the lieutenants saw it, too, and without the slightest regard for the boy's nervousness in sailor ways, sung out, gruffly: "Mainyard there!"

"Sir," returned the first classman in the top.

"Tell that youngster to let go of the shroud and go to work with both hands; we don't want any idler's here."

When this thoughtless order was repeated to Charley, I fully expected a remonstrance, but not a word did he say but the already familiar "Ay, ay, sir," and simply obeyed.

He lost his balance several times before we were piped to dinner, but although each time he flushed painfully, he gave no other sign, but went bravely on with his work of passing up the heavy rigging for the topmast, and I said to an old sailor who stood near me coiling down a rope: "That boy has pluck, by George! and that's more than I can say for half of those young dogs who are guying him."

"He has that sir," said the man; "you oughter hev seen him last night when they cut down his hammock and he'd like to hev broke his head on the deck. He just got up and said nothing, but I saw that in his eye that made them scamps sneak off without even the laugh they were after."

By eight bells that afternoon, or as they say on shore, four o'clock, although a storm was brewing and it blew hard, we had every thing up except the main top-gallant mast which, as you must know, is the uppermost of the three separate sticks of which the mast is composed.

They were making a new one for us in the carpenter's shop on shore. It came off just as one bell struck (half-past four), and the main top men were sent aloft to receive it, Charley among them.

The rest of the men were on deck, which was consequently rather crowded, coiling down ropes, unhooking the great block which we were through with, and sending them below, and making things generally ship-shape. Within a few minutes the mast-rope which was to be used in hoisting the heavy timber was rove off, as the sailor's say, through the block up aloft and through a big block on deck, with the hauling part laid along the deck all ready.

The wind had risen by this time so that hairs from aloft were hardly audible on deck, and the men had just begun to haul away on the rope, when Charley came down on deck to say that some of the loose topmast rigging was afoot of the mast-rope, and to be by the rope till they could clear it.

He stood by the rail as he delivered his message, and the sailors immediately took a couple of turns with the rope around a belaying pin near the block through which it passed. The mast already swayed some fifty or sixty feet high in the air, directly over a knot of men engaged at the foot of the mainmast.

Whether the rope slipped or the belaying pin, which though large was of wood, broke, I never could tell, but as I turned my head to look aloft at the mast, I heard a loud exclamation behind me, accompanied, rather than followed, by the noise of a rope running through a block; and at the same instant the heavy mass swayed slightly, then plunged downward.

The doom of the poor fellows beneath it seemed sealed.

I was fairly paralyzed, but in the same moment a boyish voice, firm and strong, rang out behind me: "Stand from under!" and then there was a dull, crushing sound. It all passed in a single instant, so quickly that I did not have time to think, much less to turn, but I saw the mast stop, not more than ten feet above the heads of the men below it, as they sprang lightly to one side—saved!

And Charley? He lay a little heap on the deck, by the block, still and pale, his eyes closed, and blood spattered on his face.

He had seized the rope and thrust his hand into the block to save them! His wrist was torn so that you could see the bone; his fingers, when they were extracted from the cruel block, were twisted into all conceivable shapes, and literally mashed, almost as flat as this paper.

We carried him tenderly below and the surgeon amputated his hand at the wrist, after which he was sent, still unconscious, on shore to the hospital.

The shock was so severe that it was many weeks before he was able to leave his bed and go home, but I knew before what everybody knew now, that he was a hero.

If he thinks as I would—if I had nerve enough to do such a thing, which I have not—the pain at the loss of his best hand will always be far more than counterbalanced by the sweet thought of those lives saved.—E. E. Clement, in *Youth's Companion*.

## WAGES IN ENGLAND.

### The Deplorable Condition of Working-Women in the City of London.

Lord Brasenose gives a startling report of the condition of the London poor. He shows from official returns by various workers' societies that in 1885 nearly 59,000 capable men, representing a quarter of a million human beings, were out of employment. They are not the only sufferers. It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that thousands of men and women in employment are nearly as bad off as those without a job. Year after year, without a break, unnumbered women have to work from morn till night in order to earn from fourpence to fourpence a day by making drawers' cardboard boxes, to which industry some contribute their own paste, others providing thread, laboriously making shirts at three farthings apiece. In short, sixpence or eightpence a day is the wages of women toiling fourteen or sixteen hours out of twenty-four in a city that boasts itself the richest in the world. The less constant trades are equally overdriven. Eightpence daily and the empty orange boxes is the recompense of the marmalade makers, sevenpence that of the brush makers, sevenpence that of the match-box fillers; and the toilers in jam and jute factories, at umbrella-covering, sack-making, shirt-finishing, buttonholing and trouser-finishing are scarcely better paid. When we learn that in London the rent of two rooms is five shillings or six shillings, of one room two shillings or three shillings, or half a shilling and twopenny, or two shillings a week, we can realize that work at the rate of pay mentioned must be accompanied by a temper as bitter as that with which enforced idleness is fraught. In the cases of some trades the division of profit is such as must shock the sternest of orthodox economists. For example, ladies' fustians, which are sold for about £20, have to be repaired when the skin is damaged. The work has to be done with great care; yet it is so poorly paid that a woman must toil her hardest in order to earn three shillings a week! The common imitation fur trimming, which is sold by the yard, is material for work still more wretchedly paid. It has to be sewed together in many small pieces, and a farthing a yard is the utmost given for the labor entailed. These statistics relate to London, but they can be matched by facts from Birmingham, from Glasgow and from all other manufacturing towns.—*National Review*.

## AMERICAN LIBRARIES.

The Leading Institutions of the Kind Existing in New York City.

The libraries of New York contain 1,400,000 books, of which only about 100,000 are universally accessible for free circulation. Boston has a free library of 434,000 volumes, Cincinnati one of 145,000 and Chicago one of 120,000. New York is, therefore, far behind other cities of the country in the circulation among the people of books from public institutions, and the field for such endowments as those of Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss Bruce is very large. The only free circulating libraries of much account in New York are the Apprentice's library, 70,000 volumes, from which were loaned to readers in 1886, 158,325 books, and the free circulating library of Bond street of 30,000 volumes, including the Otten-dorfer branch, from which were given out last year 234,448 books. The Mercantile Library, with its two branches in Liberty street and in Fifth avenue, is the largest circulating library but one in the United States, having 214,336 books and 5,533 members, who pay the fee of \$5 per year. But the fee closes this library against those who have the greatest need of such an institution. Of the libraries kept open for reference, that of the Cooper Union, with only 25,000 books, has the largest number of readers. They number 230,000 a year, attracted by the fact that the library is open day and night. Of the 41,000 books belonging to the Young Men's Christian Association only 1,000 are now used for free circulation, but it is intended to largely increase that number. The Astor Library of 25,000 volumes, the Lenox, with its \$1,000,000 collection, those of the New York Society and the Historical Society, with about 75,000 volumes each, and the American Institute, with 12,750 volumes, are of comparatively little use as educational advantages to the general public on account of the restriction as to the hours during which they can be consulted.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times*.

## THE IDENTICAL PLACE.

A Fish Story the Truth of Which No Intelligent Man Will Doubt.

The other day the druggist went fishing. It was near the end of the trout season, so he went alone to avoid interruption. Late in the afternoon he burst into the editor's den, with his war paint still on, and proudly dangled a fine string of trout before the envious eyes of the editor and Tompkins, who was enjoying a smoke with him.

"What do you say to these?" he asked, trying to appear calm.

"They are beauties, and no mistake," admitted the editor, with the air of one who makes a great concession.

"Where did you catch 'em?" inquired Tompkins, assuming an indifferent air.

"Same old place—up the Boardman, near the shanty. Don't think I was more than two hours taking the lot. This one weighs a pound and a quarter, and he was game, I tell you."

"Did you play him?" asked the editor.

"Play him! Well, I should say I did; and he played me. We had a regular rough and tumble of it for a spell, but I landed him at last."

Just then he caught sight of Lawyer Roberts, and rushed off to show him the fish.

Tompkins and the editor looked at each other. One thought was in both minds. "Let's go to-morrow," said Tompkins; and, "Let's start early," said the editor. "Don't let's tell any one else," said both.

The next morning at an unearthly hour Tompkins stole out of the back door and hurried over to the editor's house. Under the bedroom window he gave the signal, but no one seemed to be stirring, so he went around to the kitchen door. At the same time a tramp emerged from behind the barn.

The tramp proved to be the editor himself in his fishing suit. Tompkins had on his fishing suit, but he was sure he did not look as disreputable as the other. However, both had their best jointed rods and fine brass reels. Also flies.

"I've been waiting for you over an hour," said the editor (he had contracted a habit of exaggeration). "Have you any worms?"

"A boxful."

"Come on then, or the whole town will be up and see us."

So they went. They had the editor's horse and buggy, and drove briskly out of town.

Though the morning was lovely in its dewy freshness; though golden-rod waved in the crisp, cool air and asters nodded their purple heads at them, and here and there a scarlet branch blazed, heralding the approach of autumn, the two fishermen took no note of any thing till they reached the old shanty, where they tied the horse and then followed the narrow track down the bluff to the river.

"I think we had better separate, so as not to interfere with each other," said the editor. So he fished one way and Tompkins the other.

About an hour after the editor came tramping over to where Tompkins was patiently disengaging his hook from an old snag, which he had mistaken for a bite.

"Hello, what luck?" he asked, drawing his arm, wet to the shoulder, out of the water.

"O, I've caught one or two shiners," answered the editor in a disgusted way.

"How many have you?"

"About the same," putting a fish-worm on his hook and preparing to drop it into another hole.

The editor sat down on a log and watched him meditatively. Presently he said: "I declare I should like to know where the druggist caught those yesterday."

"I'd hate to go back without any thing," said Tompkins.

Just then along came a barefooted, tow-headed, freckled youngster, with a miserable little switch for a pole, but the finest string of trout they had set eyes on in many a day.

Again the editor and Tompkins had "but a single thought."

"Hello, Bub," said the editor, "where did you catch those?"

"Up here apiece," with a backward motion of his frowzled head.

"What will you take for them?" asked Tompkins, voicing the editor's sentiments.

"Twelve shillin'."

"O, come now, that's pretty steep."

"Same as a chap from town paid me yesterday, an' these here are bigger'n his'n."

"What kind of a looking chap?"

"A feller with a long nose and one of these here baboon fish poles. They ain't no account fishing around here," contemptuously.

Tompkins and the editor thought so too.

They paid him the "twelve shillin'"; they wound up their reels, and stood not upon the order of their going," but went at once.

Not far from the shanty they met Roberts and the doctor.

"Thought we'd have one more chance at the trout before the time's up," said Roberts. "What luck did you have, and why do you not stay longer?"

"First-rate luck. We've got all the fish we want, so we did not care to stay longer. Thought we'd leave a few for you." And they drove on.

An hour later they walked into the drug store and dangled their string of fish in the druggist's face.

"Been fishing, hey?" he asked, looking up from a mess that he was rubbing down with a broad knife.

"Looks like it, don't it?" said Tompkins. "Here's one that weighs a plump pound and a half, and he was game, I tell you."

"Well, yes, they are rather fine; where did you catch 'em?"

"Same place as you caught yours," and then they all shouted and the druggist came down with the cigars.—*Detroit Free Press*.

## WATER FOR STOCK.

An Economical Question Which Should Be Studied by All Farmers.

We think the importance of a good supply of pure water for stock of all kinds, in winter, is much better understood now than it was forty or fifty years ago. We can recall some of the disadvantages under which stock labored, at that time, quite vividly. The winter supply of water, for cattle, especially, was often in the nearest swamp, perhaps from one hundred to one hundred and sixty rods from the barn. When the swamp froze over, it became a regular chore, every morning to go down to the swamp and cut several holes in the ice for the cattle to drink in. For this purpose it was thought best to keep an old axe near at hand, and to give the cattle a better chance, an old shovel with which to clean out the pieces of ice. As the ice froze thicker and thicker, the surface of the water sank deeper and deeper below the surface of the ice and the cattle could only reach it with increasing difficulty. If there were snow on the ground it became still more difficult for cattle to reach the water with their mouths. We have seen them compelled to kneel down in order to reach it. When they reached it, it was little above freezing temperature and they drank it slowly and with reluctance. The water was from sixty to sixty-five degrees below the temperature of their bodies, and filling their stomachs with such cold water often caused them to shiver. Moreover, to raise the temperature of that cold water to nearly one hundred degrees, the normal temperature of the animal's body, consumed quite an amount of heat that must be made up for, either in the fats of their system or the carbon in their food. Hence, quite a proportion of their daily rations went to replace the heat wasted in raising ice water to animal temperature. We can see how this would cause shrinkage in milk in a cow or loss of flesh in any animal.

There was another thing in this connection we can recall: When there was deep snow upon the ground the cattle would break a path through it with much reluctance, and it would be a narrow path, admitting but one animal to walk in it at a time. Generally, when the cattle started for the water, the master would lead and they would follow with almost as much stickling of right for precedence as the members of the royal household and the aristocracy of Great Britain contend for their places on occasions of state ceremony. While the leaders were drinking, those behind would remain standing in the path, and when the first served were ready to return to the barn, it most infrequently happened that the rearmost cattle, rather than turn out into the deep snow, would return to the barn without water. We trust that the number of farmers who water their cattle in such a way, now, is very small.

It is quite probable that a very large proportion of the water drunk by stock, in winter, even in this progressive age, is not very much above the freezing point, in very cold weather. When it is drawn from deep wells by wind-mills, or by hand pumps, it loses heat very rapidly in open troughs, and soon a skin of ice appears over its surface. The proper way is to pump enough, three times a day, for the stock, and either carry it to them in their stalls, or lead them to the trough and see that they have an opportunity to drink, and then draw all the water from the trough. We are aware that this is a good deal of labor, with a large stock, but it pays to bestow the necessary labor upon stock; it certainly does not pay to keep stock and neglect them.

Of late years, the question of warming the water, in winter, for stock, has been considerably agitated. Experiments have shown that milk cows will give more milk and fattening stock will gain more rapidly on tepid than cold water, but, whether the water can be heated more cheaply with wood or coal, than with hay or grain, has not been so clearly shown. If all the heat were utilized to the very best advantage, we would suppose that the temperature of the water could be raised to the desired point with coal at one-fourth of a cent a pound, at less cost than with hay at a half a cent or with corn at a cent a pound, but, whether much more heat of the coal, under the water, than of the hay or grain in the animal's stomach, would not be wasted, is a more difficult question to decide.

We have little doubt that where a farmer milks a few cows in winter he could heat enough water at the kitchen stove to raise the temperature of their drink to the desired height without any appreciable waste of fuel.

All these economical questions should be studied by the farmer and determined by careful experiment. Success in farming, as well as in other kinds of business, can only be attained by the practice of the most rigid economy. To be able to ascertain where waste is probable it is necessary to understand the business thoroughly in all its minutiae.—*Christian at Work*.

A good many farmers have the idea that milk is not just right for pigs until it is soured. This is a very serious mistake. No possible good can come from souring it, but very serious harm. After you take out the cream and the water the most that remains is casein and sugar of milk. Both are valuable. But when you sour it you change the sugar of milk into lactic acid, and lose nearly half the entire value of your milk. Feed milk sweet to calves and pigs and colts. Never let it sour if you can help it. Why will you throw away half its value?—*Home-stead*.

## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—Nine new comets were observed during the year 1886.

—Two hundred and fifty-five meteorological stations are now maintained in Russia, exclusive of the large observatories.

—An Australian mineral called maldonite has been found to consist of an alloy of gold and bismuth, containing sixty-four per cent. of the former metal.

—The English co-operatives have a bank whose transactions amount to \$80,000,000 a year. Their 900,000 members receive an annual profit of \$15,000,000. Their profits during the past twenty-four years have been \$50,000,000.—*Washington Craftsman*.

—According to geological computations the minimum age of the earth since the formations of the primitive soils is 21,000,000 years—6,700,000 years for the primordial formations, 6,400,000 years for the primary age, 2,300,000 years for the secondary age, and 460,000 years for the tertiary age, and 100,000 since the appearance of man upon the globe.

—The *Jewelers' Journal* says: "There has never been a time in the history of the American watch trade when the business was of such vast proportions as now. All the larger factories that have run all summer, as well as those that shut down for a short interval, are behind orders at the present time, with the prospect of the largest holiday demand ever known before them."

—The manufacture of corsets is becoming a most important industry in Wurtemberg, about 10,000 people being now engaged in the trade. Large quantities of woven corsets are exported to Brazil, La Plata, England and the United States. The amount sent to the last named country is, however, less now than previously, as the United States have also begun to manufacture this article.

—The British Iron Trade Association has issued its half-yearly statistics of the production and stocks of pig iron, and the production of Bessemer steel ingots and rails. As compared with the corresponding six months of 1886, the make of steel ingots shows an increase of 202,217, and the make of steel rails an increase of 75,855 tons. The production of pig iron increased 131,341 tons. The increase of stocks of pig iron as compared with the same period has been 73,165 tons.—*Public Opinion*.

—It seems that dynamite which has been exploded in blasting out rocks, sometimes leaves an explosive residue which renders it dangerous to break up the smaller masses with the sledge-hammer. In Brazil, where this residue has caused several serious explosions in mines, it is supposed that nitro-glycerine exudes from the dynamite before or at the time it is fired, and remains at the bottom of the drill-hole, unexploded, until struck by the sledge-hammer when the miners are breaking up the rock. Whatever the true explanation may be, the subject is well worthy of investigation by the manufacturers of dynamite.—*N. Y. Ledger*.

—The discovery of a new gas is a rare and important event to chemists. Such a discovery has been announced in Germany by Dr. Theodore Curtius, who has succeeded in preparing the long-sought hydride of nitrogen and oxygen, diamide or hydrazine, as it is variously called. This remarkable body, which has hitherto baffled all attempts at isolation, is now shown to be a gas, perfectly stable up to a very high temperature, of a peculiar odor, differing from that of ammonia, exceedingly soluble in water, and of basic properties. In composition it is nearly identical with ammonia, both being compounds of nitrogen and hydrogen.—*Boston Budget*.

## The First Lightning Rod.

If we like to believe an Austrian paper, the first lightning rod was not constructed by Franklin, but by a monk of Senftenberg, in Bohemia, named Prokop Diwisch, who installed an apparatus the 15th of June, 1754, in the garden of the curate of Prenditz (Moravia). The apparatus was composed of a pole surmounted by an iron rod supporting twelve curved-up branches, and terminating in as many metallic boxes, filled with iron ore and closed by a boxwood cover, traversed by twenty-seven sharp iron points, which plunged at their base in the ore. All the system was united to the earth by a large chain. The enemies of Diwisch, jealous of his success at the court of Vienna, excited the peasants of the locality against him, and under the pretext that his lightning rod was the cause of the great drought, they made him take down the lightning rod which he had utilized for six years. What is most curious is the form of this first lightning rod, which was of multiple points like the one which M. Melsen afterward invented.—*Boston Budget*.

## Truthful Thomas.

Tom Anjerry, a student at the University of Texas, was brought up as a witness before an Austin justice of the peace.

"I desire to remind you that you are under oath, and if you make any false statement you will render yourself liable to be prosecuted for perjury," said the justice, severely. This threat of the justice made considerable impression on Anjerry.

"What is your name?"

"Thomas Jefferson Anjerry."

"You are a student at the University?"

"Yes, sir."

"What do you study?"

"Nothing."—*Texas Siftings*.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WATSONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

"NO, THANK YOU, TOM."

They met, when they were girl and boy,
Going to school one day.
And "Won't you take my peg-top, dear?"
Was all that he could say.

And twenty, thirty, forty years
Have brought them care and joy;
She has the little peg-top still
He gave her when a boy.

JACK'S REFORMATION.

"A Woman That 'ud Fight for Him
Worth Treatin' White."

Hit appears to me like somethin' ort
to be done with that feller Harkness,
an' with his wife, too, fur that matter.

The speaker was a man apparently
sixty years of age, but his tall sinewy
form stood erect, and, notwithstanding
his gray hairs, it was plain to the casual
observer that old Jim Ganey was
good for several years yet.

It was at the close of an autumn day,
when a party who had been working
the "big-road" halted for roll-call.
The road stretched itself out for several
miles over flint hills, along picturesque
valleys, and across streams that were
innocent of all bridges, other than the
primitive foot-log.

During the day the entire body
marched over the eight miles of road.
Occasionally Ganey would point out a
stump or a large stone, which he de-
sired removed, and there was a no-
ticeable increase in his interest in
official duties when they came in the vicin-
ity of his own home; but usually the
men were left to make their own selec-
tion of work. Some, who had brought
no tools, confined themselves to throw-
ing out loose stones; others occasional-
ly cut three notches on convenient
trees at the roadside, with never a
thought of the royal origin of the cus-
tom. Some of the men even brought
horses along and rode the greater por-
tion of the way, but contrived to claim
their attendance.

It was after the roll had been called,
that the party fell to discussing Jack
Harkness, the only absentee. It was
a clear case of being conspicuous by
his absence, and Jack's family affairs
were weighed in the balance of Heel-
string public opinion, and found well-
fully wanting.

"What is the matter with Harkness?"
asked Dick Archer, a "new comer,"
who had recently arrived from the
"Western Reserve."
"Wy, I'll tell ye!" exclaimed Abe
Thorn. "He come over here from a
"Jlinin' county, an' bought a piece of
land down on Beaver creek; but he
hain't no manner account. He won't
half work; he drinks the worst article
of cross-holler liker he can sker up;
he won't work the road, an' he licks
his woman."

"When she don't clean him up,"
suggested Ganey; "for I've heard that
the old woman ain't no slouch in these
here family misunderstandings; but
then there wouldn't be any thing in
that." And the old man shook his
head doubtfully.

"Well, of we'd regale him a little,
I think the old woman would regale
"erself," said Bill Hankins. "I'm in
favor of givin' any feller that whoops
his woman a dose of his own medi-
cine."

"Before the war," said Ganey, "we
us't to take a hand in sich matters, an'
jest after, when things was kinder on-
settled; but I tell ye this here thing o'
takin' the law into our own hands, is
mighty onsartin—mighty onsartin."

"I move this meetin' come to order
to consider Harkness's case," suggest-
ed Thorn.
"You hear the motion," said the old
man. "All in favor say aye."

There was a rousing response.
"All opposed had better git up an'
dust, an' keep their mouths shet be-
sides." After a pause, during which
nobody "dusted," Ganey added: "I ap-
p'int myself chairman. Gentlemen you
will sit down."

The men scattered themselves over
fallen trees, stumps and stones, a few
crouching down upon the ground.

Bill Hankins first took the floor—or
ground—and presented the entire sub-
ject in a manner that called forth the
admiration of all Heelstring; for Bill

was considered a "right smart talker."
He recited the history of Harkness
from beginning to end, and dwelt
strongly upon the fact that he had re-
peatedly whipped his wife, who bore
scars in evidence thereof. He conclu-
ded with a proposition to call on the
subject in a body, and take him out
and give him a "gentle thrashin'."

Abe Thorn followed in the same
vein, endorsing Bill's proposition
warmly. Then there was a long
pause. For it is a noticeable fact that
however free men may be in informally
expressing their views, the mo-
ment they are thrust into an organized
public meeting, the majority are over-
awed, become nervous, and, in a meas-
ure, lose their power of speech. This
was especially true of the Heelstring-
ers.

"Le's hear from Mister Archer," sug-
gested the chairman.
Archer had been in the Heelstring
district but a few months, and, not yet
being subject to road-tax, had not been
working as a substitute for a neighbor.
This phase of life was something new
to him, and he scarcely knew what to
say. He respected law and order above
all other things, and he could not en-
dorse the proposition of Hankins and
Thorn. But was it advisable to say so?
He knew he was treading on treacherous
ground. He was careful in his
language, and endeavored to mildly
but plainly condemn any unlawful
procedure. He was easy in his man-
ner, well trained in speech, and im-
pressed the householders of Heelstring
as "a purty sharp feller," notwith-
standing that his argument was re-
ceived with many negative head-shak-
ings.

"Now, gentlemen," said he in con-
clusion, "there is certainly a legal way
in which to punish a man for beating
his wife. A complaint should be filed
in some court of competent jurisdic-
tion, where he will be given a fair trial
and punished according to law."

"Accordin' to law!" sneered Bill.
"Law costs somethin' in this country.
There's fees for the 'squire, and fees for
the constable, and fees for witnesses,
and we tax-payers would have to
foot the bills. I don't want any law in
mine. I got into a lawsuit once over
twenty bushels of corn, and it cost me
jest twenty dollars to git out. Besides,
he's guilty, and every body knows it."

"Fellers," said Josh Meathers, "I jest
want to git in one word. Exceptin'
Uncle Jim, I'm the oldest man on the
ground. Now, I propose a compromise
between Bill's plan and Mr. Archer's.
We needn't be in a hurry about the
thrashin'. Hit's some somethin'
that'll wait. I aint in favor o' goin' into
court. Justice comes too high there
fur us fellers to afford it. Le's app'int
a committee to go and see Jack and
tell 'im this here thing's got to stop,
or the neighbors will take 'im out and
tan his hide fur 'im. It'll be givin' 'im
a chanet."

There were a number of approving
nods, and Meathers moved the appoint-
ment of the committee. Without wait-
ing for a second, Ganey put the ques-
tion. There were numerous but not
very enthusiastic ayes, and there were
a few subdued noes.

"The motion's carried," said the
chairman. "An' I app'int on that com-
mittee Josh Meathers, an' Abe Thorn,
an' Sam Bewler; an' I will act with
'em an' be chairman."

The meeting adjourned and the
crowd slowly dispersed. The commit-
tee, however, lagged behind for a con-
sultation, which was finished with a
remark from the overseer.

"I guess, bein' as I was chairman of
the meetin' and of the committee, I
might as well go and see Harkness my-
self. I've got to see 'im to-morrow
about not workin' the road, so it'll
come handy to give 'im his orders
about the other matter."

The other members silently acquies-
ced, and each wended his way home-
ward.
Some one has said that every com-
munity has its little great man, or in-
dividual of small capacity, but great
aspirations, who pushes himself for-
ward on every occasion as the leading
citizen of his neighborhood. Old Jim
Ganey was such a man; and the alacrit-
y with which he stepped to the front in
all local affairs, from a camp-meeting
to a barn-raising, would have been
amusing, had his character been thor-
oughly understood. But then, the
people of Heelstring never troubled
themselves about a deep insight into
human nature, or an analysis of char-
acters.

When Ganey reached home that
evening, he lost no time in fully ap-
prising his wife of the importance of
the mission before him. That good
soul listened patiently to all the cir-
cumstances relating thereto, but when
the story was finished, she shook her
head and remarked with a sigh:

"Be keerful, Jeems! Be keerful!"
"Be keerfull!" exclaimed the old man
indignantly. "Don't ye reckon I know
my own business?" And he relapsed
into grim silence for the remainder of
the evening.

About three miles from Ganey's
home, down on the narrow bottom of
Beaver Creek, stood the log cabin of
Jack Harkness. The premises pre-
sented an appearance that was un-
inviting in the extreme. A few yards
from the cabin was a pole shed, scantily
covered with straw, which served the
purpose of a stable for Harkness's
only horse. His crib was a rail pen.
There were no other outbuildings.
The fifteen acres of bottom was inclosed
by a rail fence sadly in need of repair.
The only crop in the field, beyond a
few truck patches, was about ten acres
of corn; which, although badly grown
up in weeds, would probably yield half
a crop. This, however, was due rather
to the natural productiveness of the

soil, than to the industry of the pro-
prietor.

A single glance at the house would
have convinced an architect that, what-
ever else it might lack the structure
was certainly well ventilated—too well
in fact; for half the panes in the only
window had long since been broken
out, and the vacancy was filled with
pillows, that projected half way
through, or with paper pasted over the
sash. The house was sadly in need of
"chinking," that desirable feature
having been dispensed with when the
cabin was built the previous spring.
The interior was marked by an entire
absence of unnecessary furniture. A
home-made bedstead, a small table,
two "split-bottom" chairs, a dry-goods
box, which served for a cupboard, and
a few cooking utensils comprised the
household goods.

The day before the road-working,
Jack had spent at the "still-house," a
few miles down the creek. As the re-
sult of his spree, he was not in a condi-
tion for even such light physical exer-
tion, as was required in working the
road.

When Jim Ganey mounted his horse
that morning to go to Harkness' place,
he was fully aware of the reason for the
latter's absence the day before.
While on his way, the road overseer
mentally prepared several moral lec-
tures, which he intended to deliver in
a paternal way to the delinquent.
Ganey appreciated the importance of
his errand, but when he rode down the
steep hill, approaching Harkness' cabin,
his ideas were not so clear as when he
left home, and when he called "Hello!"
he was at an utter loss as to what to
say.

"Won't you 'light?" asked Jack,
coming to the door.
Ganey alighted, hitched his horse to
a tree and entered the house. Mrs.
Harkness was seated in a chair, darning
an old stocking. She was a large,
muscular woman, and the visitor was
impressed with the importance of Jack's
undertaking whenever he endeavored
to chastise her. The old man opened
the subject by asking Harkness why he
didn't turn out to the road-working.

"Jest gittin' over a spree," explained
Jack, laconically.
"These here spees are a-gittin' you
into trouble, Jack," said the old man,
with a suggestive shake of his head,
and after a pause he added, "and it's
commonly reported that you abuse
your woman."

Then followed a long pause. Ganey
cleared his throat, took a chew of to-
bacco, passed the twist to Jack, and
continued, "Yesterday, you see, the
boys had a little meetin' after roll-call,
and I'm a tellin' you fur your own
good; I'm talkin' as a friend o' your'n;
and they—that is, the boys, decided
that no feller that wallops his wife can
stay in Heelstring Deestric."

There! It was out at last, and the
road overseer breathed easier, now
that the ice was broken. Harkness's
eyes sought the floor, while he endeav-
ored to hide his confusion.
"The boys," added, the visitor,
'app'inted a committee, of which I
am chairman."

"An' you're a-goin' to run me an'
Jack outen the country, are you?" ex-
claimed Mrs. Harkness.
"Wy, no, Mis' Harkness; we"—
"Ohi! but don't I know?" interrupted
the woman. "There ha'nt no better
feller anywhere than Jack when he's
sober, an' when he's drunk I can take
kere of myself. An' you, a neighbor,
a-comin' in an' a-tryin' to run us off!
We've got jest as much right here as
you have. Take that! an' that!"

And as she spoke, she gave the
chairman two stinging blows in the
face.
"Sary!" exclaimed Jack, reproach-
fully, springing in front of her, "you
musn't do that! He's an old"—

But Sarah had sunk down upon the
floor, and was crying bitterly. Jim
Ganey had taken the first opportunity
to slip unobserved out of the house,
and Jack and his wife were alone.
Just how it occurred, the people of
Heelstring never leaped, but it was
currently reported that they renewed
the pledges of their courting days, and
Jack was known to declare that "a
woman that 'ud fight for him was
worth treatin' white; but if it was any-
body else, he'd whoop 'm jest to show
his spite, an' how little use he had fur
the committee."

It soon became well known that
Harkness had renounced his allegiance
to the still-house interests. The "worm"
fence around the little bottom field
grew several rails tall; the cabin was
"choked;" the pillows disappeared
from the window and glass was substi-
tuted. Jack and Sarah began to wear
better clothes, and even went to church
occasionally.

As to the road overseer—that gentle-
man kept close at home until a slight
discoloration under his left eye dis-
appeared. A few days later, when he
saw the remainder of the committee,
he made a report favorable both to
himself and to Jack, and strongly ad-
vocated law and order. "Fur," added
he, "I'm afeard the t'other thing mout
not pay. Hit's mighty onsartin'."—
Andrew B. Appleby in Ballou's Monthly.

—Frank Reeser, of Frankfort, D. T.,
and the daughter of a neighboring
farmer decided to clope, because the
girl's parents didn't want Frank for a
son-in-law, and, to facilitate matters,
and provide against emergencies, the
young woman packed her wardrobe in
the daring lover's trunk, which he re-
moved from the hotel early in the
morning. Whereupon the father,
learning of the situation, pounced upon
him with a warrant, and without a par-
ticle of sentiment, had the young
man arrested on a charge of larceny
and put in jail.

BOTTLES AND BABIES.

What a Lady Physician Has to Say About
Crying Infants.

There is nothing whatever to be said
in favor of nursing bottles with their
pernicious nipples and tubes. Of the
10,000,000 nursing bottles that our well-
meaning country produces annually,
one-half that number directly and
speedily cause the death of 4,000,000
infants fed from them; 3,000,000 will so
impair the digestive powers of as many
babies that no amount of medical skill
and nursing can save from the inevit-
able and often lingering bottle death;
1,000,000 accidentally find their way
into the hands of very conscientious
women, each of whom spends more
time and labor and anxiety scrubbing
and purifying hers from dirt and mi-
crobes and things than would keep
spoons and cups clean for a dozen ba-
bies; 1,000,000 must be counted as
breakage and unused bottles.

Artificial food is not always accu-
rately prepared or properly packed. It
also is too sparing of neutral propert-
ies. If cows' milk has proven treacher-
ous after a careful trial, then the next
most reliable thing is condensed milk.
And if the flat has gone forth in the
household that artificial food shall
be used, almost any brand may be
chosen from a well-supplied market,
special care being taken to use milk
in its preparation, and to guard against
sour nipples and tubes or perhaps a
clean bottle. Otherwise the child will
slowly starve, though giving no signs
of stomach or bowel indigestion until
toward the end, the salvation of this
diet being the milk used and "grown-
up" food which is daily given the baby
on the sly.

What of crying babies? These un-
fortunates are either starving or have
some form of stomach or bowel indig-
estion. Because a nurse has a great
quantity of what seems excellent milk,
is no reason that her baby can thrive
on it. It lacks some ingredient to
pacify and satisfy the child. Perhaps
too much work or too much idleness on
the part of the mother. Too much tea
or coffee; too much milk for a lymphatic
nurse, or too much beer or ale or
some form of alcoholic beverage will
fill the neighborhood with the most
distressing cries of pain and anger
from the wretched little dyspeptic. The
majority of crying babies who have no
visible ailment will kick and cry day
and night incessantly until their breast
or bottle is substituted by "grown-up"
food.

Diseased babies are in the same pre-
dicament of starvation, in addition to
the pain they suffer from their inheri-
tance. Their untoward condition is
generally discovered from about the
third or fourth week to three months,
and is never mistaken by the physician.
These and the crying babies (no mat-
ter how young) always do better on
carefully prepared cows' milk and
"grown-up" food selected by a conscient-
ious nurse. The diseased babies
never should nurse any woman, not
even their own mother.

What is the cheapest and best food
for the baby? That only which will
nourish it and make it happy and good-
natured, whether it will cost one dol-
lar or ten dollars a week.

The most comfortable and contented
babies are those who grow up in the
daily society of children, but whose
physical wants are kindly anticipated
by agreeable and motherly women of
the lymphatic type, because this class
of attendants are slow to anger, slow
of action, very patient, and consequ-
ently very attractive to all children,
more especially the nervous ones, who
are neither frightened into convulsions
nor St. Vitus dance by their speech or
movements.

The clothing should be ample and
suitable to the season, always of wash
material, and woolen throughout.
Garments for the winter are of course
heavier and more numerous than those
for the summer. For this purpose
white cashmere may be worn, or knit
shirts of very fine wool. But every
article of dress should be large enough
to accommodate the baby's growth, as
well as shrinkage of the goods. The
least work for the laundry, as well as
the least disturbance to the child
would suggest waists with buttons
(flat) at the belt to accommodate the
button-holes in the bands of all the
petticoats worn, so that if necessary a
soiled skirt may readily be replaced by
a clean one without removing the waist
also.—Odella Blinn, M. D., in Chicago
Inter-Ocean.

Purifying Polluted Water.

The use of alum to clear muddy
water has long been known, but Prof.
Leeds, in the course of an investigation
on an outbreak of typhoid fever at
Mount Holly, N. J., discovered another
value in its use, which may be very im-
portant. He found that the water
which was supplied to the inhabitants
of Mount Holly was swarming with
bacteria, about fifteen drops being cap-
able of forming 8,100 colonies of these
microscopic germs when spread upon
a suitable surface. He tried the exper-
iment of adding a minute amount of
alum to this water in the proportion of
only half a grain to a gallon, and found
that not only was the dirt and coloring
matter precipitated, but that instead of
the same quantity of water containing
8,100 colonies of bacteria, it contained
only 80, and these were all of a large
form. On filtering the water through
two thicknesses of filtering paper he
found that the filtered water contained
no bacteria, but was "as sterile as if it
had been subject to prolonged boiling."
This amount of alum is too small to
be evident to the taste, and is not harm-
ful to health. If his observations shall
remain unrefuted, they may form a
valuable method of purifying polluted
drinking water.—N. Y. Post.

A SPANISH PROVERB.

"The Road of By and By Leads to the
House of Never."

The Spaniards have a proverb: "The
road of By and By leads to the house of
Never." It is profoundly true. If the
old Jewish custom of writing some
sentences of holy writ on a piece of
parliament and wearing it on the fore-
head or over the heart, could be re-
vived the phylactery should be in-
scribed with the words of the proverb
the writer has quoted and put upon the
brow of every youth in the land.

Procrastination is not only the thief
of time, as the poet hath it, but it is
the besetting folly of the time. It is
the laziness of the mind as distinguished
from muscular laziness. Bodily disin-
clination for exertion may be the re-
sult of physical weakness or of in-
capacity. But the putting off until
to-morrow or next day, or the next
week, or the next year, of things that
may be done to-day is an operation of
the will.

As small children put off their easy
tasks for the violent delights of play,
so children of a larger growth put off
study and all the irksome labor that
must be undergone in the acquirement
of knowledge, and as they grow older
and find they must bring up the ar-
rears of past neglect, they keep on in
the old habits by falling behind their
immediate duties in all the relations of
life.

They die in arrears, owing service to
their friends, to their associates and to
society. If they do not also leave be-
hind them unpaid debts of honor and
trust, it is generally because they have
lived long enough to wear out their
credit.

If the boys and girls could but be
brought to see and believe what the
grandmothers and grandfathers know
by sad experience, there might be a
salutary change. If doting parents
could be induced to insist on the
prompt performance of proper
tasks, not so much on account of the
necessity of the labor as in order to
the formation of the habit of doing at
once whatever it may be proper and
possible to do without delay, what fu-
ture pain and mortification might be
avoided!

The proverb is true. By and By
leads to the house of Never. There is
absolutely no such thing as recovery of
lost time and lost opportunity. What
is put aside one day pushes aside some-
thing else the next day, and so on until
the fatal day is reached. Every pro-
crastination works an irrepressible
change in the life of the procrastina-
tor. "What he should do" is continu-
ally carried forward in the book of the
recording angel in order to make room
for what he does do." As no day
comes to any of us that does not bring
its full share of new responsibilities, the
to-days are never adequate for the
neglected business of the yesterdays.
Once in debt to time the debt remains
to eternity.

The schoolgirl who does not learn to
read and write and spell and sew and
do her household work, neglecting her op-
portunities to acquire such useful knowl-
edge, is fitting herself for a washer-
woman if there be no money to be left
to her by her parents. If they should
not know how to leave her, she would
not know how to take care of it, and
would probably be some man's incom-
petent wife and possibly drudge or
dupe.

The school boy who neglects his
studies and prefers fishing, base-ball
and inordinate play to the acquire-
ments of rudimentary knowledge will
not be fit even to sell tape. He will
not make a competent weaver or black-
smith. He must enter the fields of un-
skilled labor and take his chance of
doing the rudest work for the smallest
pay. If he should have a fortune left
him he would only know how to spend
it, and he would be in great danger of
degenerating into a tramp, or falling
into that ever open pathway where, so
to speak, a man walks down his own
throat until he brings up in the gutter.

That the writer is putting down the
evil ways of procrastination with a
black pencil it is evident. Not every
one who procrastinates is in danger of
perdition.

Procrastination in things proper and
necessary to be done is only spoken of
here. To deliberate upon what is
proper to do is the part of wisdom. To
hesitate after the proper course has
been determined in accordance with
one's reason and conscience is the
perilous thing which it is particularly
desired to warn young people against.
The writer knows of no single thing
which is so threatening to the future of
American youth.

We have arrived at that condition of
national opulence when there is no
longer a hard necessity to drive young
people forward in the struggle for life.
Our children enjoy a permissive option
to do or not to do which was not per-
mitted or permissible to the children
of the forefathers.

The result is most apparent in the
half-knowledge and half-helpfulness
which is becoming a distinguishing
characteristic of this generation. We
have too many idlers who need to be
pushed into industrial and mental
activities. If they should be allowed to
wait until hunger and nakedness would
push them the fault would be only
partly theirs. Men and women are re-
sponsible for the men and women that
come after them.

That "By and By leads to the house
of Never" is the proverb and a truth
that none of us may with safety ignore.
—Philadelphia Record.

—Floyd Ogden, of Fisherville, Ky.,
is the proud owner of a steer eight
years old, eighteen hands high, weigh-
ing 4,600 pounds. The animal is val-
ued at \$2,000.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Do not trust the gentle bull.
—It is hardly more expensive to pro-
duce a pound of chicken than a pound
of good beef, but the price is greater,
thereby suggesting more interest in
chicken.

—Apple Float: Grate a dozen large,
tart apples; set on ice. Beat to a stiff
foam the whites of six eggs. Sweeten,
and flavor the apples with lemon. Mix
the egg and serve.—Christian Union.

—Old sows are usually the best
mothers. They will not crush the pigs
if given plenty of room in the pen,
unless they be in fat condition, which
should not be the case.—St. Louis Re-
publican.

—It costs but little more to raise a
colt which, when three or four years
old will command a good price, than it
does one that must go begging for a
purchaser at a price he may dictate.
—Farm and Home.

—Johnnycake: Two cups of corn-
meal, one cup of flour, one egg, one
tablespoonful of melted butter, three
tablespoonfuls of baking-powder, one
cup of sweet milk, one-half cup of su-
gar and a little salt.—Household.

—Cookies: Sift into five cups of
flour five even teaspoonfuls of baking-
powder. Add two cups of sugar, one-
half cup shortening. Rub all together
with hands and wet with one cup of
milk. Add one egg.—Good Cheer.

—Window-seats or divans may be
made of ordinary wooden shoe-boxes
with a cover and ca-tors. Cover these
boxes with cretonne or any pretty
furniture stuff and they make a most
useful receptacle for articles of dress
or whatever one may wish to stow
away out of sight.—Indianapolis
Journal.

—Russian Cream: Four eggs, one
cup of sugar, one quart of milk, one-
half pint of water, beat the yolks of
the eggs and the sugar together and
cook with milk like custard; take this
from the stove and add the well-beaten
whites of the eggs, stirring rapidly for
a few minutes, then add the gelatine
and a teaspoonful of some flavoring
extract, pour into a pretty shaped dish
to harden. When ready to serve, turn
out on a plate and cut in blocks. Make
this the day before you use it. It is
improved by serving with sweetened
cream sauce.—Boston Budget.

—Omelette au Confiture: Mix four
eggs, a pinch of sugar, one of salt,
three tablespoonfuls of flour, and one
quart of milk, to very smooth batter.
Melt a piece of butter, the size of a
large hickory nut, in an omelette pan,
and bake one very thin cake on one side
only, when of a nice yellow on the
under side, put it on a heated plate,
and spread it on the uncooked side,
which has to be thoroughly cooked,
with currant or raspberry jelly, roll it
and place on the dish, keep it quite
hot, continue until all are baked, then
powder them with fine sugar and
serve.—Indianapolis Journal.

KEEPING ROOT CROPS.

A Method by Which Roots May Be Fed to
Cattle All Winter.

Custom has prompted farmers to
keep the root crops stored in pits out-
side of the barn. This plan is an ex-
cellent one, as the room in the barn
cellar is not filled to overflowing, and
by simply covering with straw and
earthing up the mound all danger of
frost will be avoided. But the diffi-
culty is not that there is danger of
loss, for an even temperature can
easily be maintained in the heaps. It
is when the ground is frozen hard, and
it becomes unsafe to open the mounds,
that the farmer often finds he can not
utilize his root crops. They are so
solidly and tightly sealed as though
bound in iron, and not until the frost
shall begin to leave the ground can he
make use of them. It is just as easy
to keep the beets, carrots and turnips
in the barn cellar as in the mounds in
the open air. All that is necessary is
to avoid having them thaw too sud-
denly after having been frozen. There
will really be no necessity for the frost
reaching them at all if the roots be
properly stored. In Illinois, where the
temperature sometimes falls as low as
thirty degrees below zero, root crops
are stored in bins in the barn cellar, or
even in the barn loft. They are
packed in dry, clean earth or sand, no
moisture being allowed. The roots are
first carefully dug and cleaned, then
permitted to dry in the shade. Imperfect or partially decayed roots
are thrown out, and the round ones are
not permitted to touch each other, a
layer of earth being between each layer
of roots, and the spaces being filled
also. As soon as winter approaches the
roots are fed, and no difficulty is expe-
rienced in handling them, which is a
convenience in very cold weather.
There is no danger to them except too
much warmth, and a cellar or some
other cool place is used in which to
place the bins. By this method the
roots may be fed in winter, whereas by
the ground system they can not be used
till late in the spring. It is this diffi-
culty of conveniently storing and
handling root crops that deters many
farmers from growing them extensively.
The turnip grows quickly and at a
season of the year when the pressure of
other work is nearly over, and larger
crops of them should be grown.
Farmers do not take kindly to cooking
roots, as it entails too much labor, and
at the same time they are not partial
to the feeding of frozen roots to stock.
By giving some attention to the matter
of storage, however, there will be no
danger of the roots becoming frozen,
and, instead of cooking them, they can
be sliced and fed raw, though cooking
them in winter would be an advantag-
e.—St. Louis Republican.

For Judge, HON. FRANK DOSTER.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Treasurer, B. H. BURTON.

For County Clerk, HUGH JACKSON.

For Sheriff, J. R. HOLMES.

For County Attorney, J. V. SANDERS.

For Register of Deeds, P. J. NORTON.

For Surveyor, JOHN FREW.

For Coroner, J. W. STONE.

For Commissioner, 1st District, C. S. FORD.

Only two prominent citizens in my town are supporting Simpson, says John McPhail, the leading attorney of Lindsburg.—Canton Carrier.

Twenty-five to four in favor of Doster is the way a vote at a political meeting resulted last week at the Victory school house in King City township.—Canton Carrier.

"A school house full of voters to a goose egg" in favor of Doster, is the way an expression of public sentiment resulted last week at the Monitor school house, away over in the south-west part of the county.—Canton Carrier.

The Democrats of Chase county have made a wise selection in their candidate for county treasurer. Mr. B. H. Burton is among the most competent, honorable and worthy men of the county, and there is every reason to believe that he will be elected.—Florence Bulletin.

The baby's nose does not often receive the attention to which it is entitled. A thoughtful article by Dr. Kitchen, in the October Babyhood, shows why it should be both useful and ornamental, and how it may be made so, if not already.

The question to be determined in the local contest this fall is not so much whether the Republican, Democrat or Union Labor party shall receive the ascendancy, as that the people should exercise their rights of suffrage independently of the dictation of the party bosses.—Emporia Democrat.

J. V. Sanders, our candidate for County Attorney, is a lawyer whose legal abilities are of State renown, whose integrity is equally well established, and who will make one of the best County Attorneys in the State, if elected, and we feel sure this people will elect him by an overwhelming majority.

Dr. J. W. Stone, our candidate for Coroner, is one of the most highly respected citizens of the county, both as a gentleman and a physician, and no words of praise from us can raise him higher in the estimation of this people, who know him to be just such a man as should fill this office, and who, no doubt, will give him a handsome majority, next Tuesday.

John Frew, our candidate for County Surveyor, is known as one of the best Surveyors and Civil Engineers that ever lived in this county, and to say that he will be re-elected to fill the office he now holds is but repeating what is in every one's mouth; but that his re-election should be made almost unanimous is what should be the aim of this people, to show their appreciation of a most excellent officer.

Babyland! splendid Babyland! Mother and baby enjoy it together. It lightens the mother's care and labor by giving her stories and pictures to read and talk about. Baby grows to understand them almost as soon as he understands chickens and birds and kittens. Don't let him tear it. Beautiful Babyland! excellent Babyland! Mother with a baby a year or five years old, it is for you. You can get a sample copy by sending five cents to D. Lathrop & Company, Boston.

Mr. C. W. Jones, of Strong City, administered, in last week's Marion Record, a scathing and well-merited rebuke to M. P. Simpson's man Friday, C. N. Whittaker, of the Marion Register, who so wantonly misrepresented and defamed some of the most highly respected Republican citizens of this county, in his slandering sheet. Mr. Jones's letter is good reading, and it should be in the hands of every Chase county voter, to show them to what extremes the Simpson outfit are driven to secure votes for their candidate.

C. S. Ford, our candidate for County Commissioner, for the 1st District, is an old settler of the county; a man well and favorably known all over the district, as a good neighbor, an excellent farmer and a thorough going business man, one who has the confidence of all men with whom he has ever had any business relations; a man who will guard well the interests of the people of this county, should he be elected to this office, and just such a man as should be the Commissioner

for that district, and the people of that end of the county will do well if they roll up a good majority for him, next Tuesday.

P. J. Norton, our candidate for Recorder of Deeds, is a good lawyer, although not a practicing attorney, a splendid penman, a thorough business man; was reared in this county; is now a private citizen, although several years ago he was our very popular and efficient Clerk of the District Court, which office he held for several terms; that no mistakes will occur in that office if he is elected to it, no one will doubt; that everything in the office will be kept in excellent order every one will admit; hence, he should be elected Register of Deeds, next Tuesday.

The Simpson organs are breaking their necks to make capital out of the fact that Maule, chairman of the old Republican central committee of Chase county, and who is an ardent Doster man, was not re-elected a member of that committee. They forget, however, that Morgan, once the Leader, who is a rabid Simpson man, also had his seat in that committee filled by another. The fact is, that Mr. Maule has been in very poor health on account of an old gun shot wound, through the mouth and that he emphatically refused to serve longer on the committee. Otherwise his re-election would have been almost unanimous.—Canton Carrier.

B. H. Burton, our candidate for County Treasurer, is a most highly respected citizen of Strong City; is a thorough accountant; a man of most excellent business qualities, in fact, just such a man as should be in the office. This is the first time he has ever before the people of Chase county asking for an office at their hands; and at the late Democratic convention is the first time his name was ever mentioned in the county for office; and then he was not a seeker for the nomination—the office seeking the man and not the man the office. Naught can be truthfully said against his character, in any way; and we know that this people will be doing themselves credit by electing him to the office to which he aspires.

In Section 1, Article V, of the Constitution of the State of Kansas we find that "persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be deemed qualified electors," and hence, eligible to office in this State. Mr. Hugh Jackson, the Democratic candidate for County Clerk, and who is prominent, by well qualified to fill that office, has lived in this city about seven years, where he has been paying taxes a great portion of that time, and where he took out his "first papers," and now awaits the expiration of the five years thereafter, to take out his "final papers." That he is the best man for the office this flimsy objection to his election—that he has not taken out his "last papers"—undoubtedly proves; so, voters, give him a rousing majority, next Tuesday.

Considerable speculation is being indulged in by the press and others as to the vote of the Union Labor party over the State at the coming election. While it will no doubt exceed that of any third party that has ever figured in politics in this State, yet the chances are that it will fall far below the expectations of many of the followers of this party. With so little prospect of securing the election of their candidates, as there is in most counties, many who are in sympathy with the movement will prefer to exercise a choice between the candidates of the old parties, and thus have a choice in the selection of their local officers, rather than throw their votes away on candidates whom there is no show of electing. With as good a ticket as we have in the field this fall no Democrat can hardly afford to take any chances on voting the Union Labor ticket, especially as the Republican contingent of these independent, or third party, movements in this county have almost invariably gone back to their old party when the time came for putting in their votes.

John R. Holmes, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, is a hard-working farmer, a pioneer of the county, and a man who has never before been before this people asking their suffrage for any office; and, therefore, it can not be said of him that he is a chronic office seeker. That he is as well, if not better, qualified to fill the office to which he aspires as is any of his opponents, is frankly admitted on all sides; that he would fill the office with honor to himself and credit to this county, that is, that he would make a most excellent Sheriff, is also admitted; and that we believe he is the very man for the place just now, we assure our readers, not only for the foregoing reasons, but because of the law that says no man shall hold this office more than two terms in succession, which means that the affairs of this office may be laid bare to the people, at least, once every four years; but if the same political party still holds sway over this office, the object of the law is defeated; hence, we say, as John R. Holmes is a man who will exactly fill the bill in every particular, he should receive a large majority of the votes polled for this office, next Tuesday.

Another farce was enacted in the Judicial contest, at the Court House last Saturday. Chairman King called the County Central Committee together in good faith to complete final arrangements for the County campaign. The members and assumed members of the Committee opposed to Mr. Doster came in full force, nine in all, but only seven of the twelve Committeemen who favor Mr. Doster were present. This opportunity could not be lost, of course, by the gentlemen who do not care a continental about the county ticket but who are willing to sacrifice anything and everything to carry out their little judicial scheme, and so a wrangle on this subject was precipitated, which lasted for an hour or so, and resulted in the withdrawal of Mr. King and his six associates, and the endorsement of Mr. Simpson

by the remaining men, several of whom, including the so-called "chairman," do not belong to the committee at all, according to their own theory. This lot of usurpers then decided to assess the county candidates ten dollars apiece for campaign purposes, which simply means that they are to be made to pay the bill for Mr. Simpson's dance. And thus the interests of the county ticket are to be sacrificed upon the altar of "anything to beat Doster."—Marion Record.

"STALE." The ideas of the Democratic editor vary with locality. In Republican districts he suffers great agony lest the people will be controlled too much by "bosses" and will not show enough of "independence" at the ballot-box. In Democratic districts "the party" is held up and extolled, and failure to support it is denounced as "trickery" and "treason." In either case it is a very stale political trick.—Emporia Republican.

The above from the very staunch Republican, Emporia Republican, is good reading for these voters in McPherson county, to whom the Simpson ring are applying the party whip and denouncing all who will not support the great "I am," railroad attorney Matt Simpson, as "traitors" to party. Even for a goose caught to be snare for the snarer. Truly the "party" cry in this county is a "very stale political trick." So stale, indeed, that there are maggots in it.—Canton Carrier.

A Strong Recommendation.

Last spring a personal enemy of Judge Doster who opposed his appointment, went to Topeka and called in person on Governor Martin and made the charges against him refuted by citizens of Marion in the letter published below. The gentlemen whose names are signed to the letter are the leading citizens of Marion county. They are all staunch Republicans.

MAHON, KAN., March 14, 1887. To His Excellency, Hon. John A. Martin, Governor of Kansas: DEAR SIR—In consideration of the fact (as we have been informed) that charges have been taken to your Excellency reflecting upon the character of Hon. Frank Doster, our candidate for the judgeship of the new twenty-fifth judicial district, we believe it to be but fair to Mr. Doster and, at the same time, a pleasure to ourselves to bear to you this testimony of his good character and reputation. We believe that by reason of our long acquaintance with Mr. Doster, as well as social and business relations with him, covering a period of from three to sixteen years, that we are more competent to speak of his character and standing as a man, both morally and intellectually, than his calumniators, and we say that Mr. Doster's character as a private individual, for honesty and uprightness of life and purity of morals, stands unimpeached and unimpeachable. He is neither socialist, anarchist nor free-lover, and we, mindful of our duty toward the public and solicitous for the purity of the bench, freely and heartily recommend Mr. Doster as a fit person for the high position as judge.

Most respectfully, J. S. DEAN, County Attorney. C. F. BROOKER, Clerk District Court. W. B. ZERCHER, County Superintendent. C. E. FOOTE, Probate Judge. WILLIAM H. DUDLEY, Mayor. ALEX. E. CASE, Cashier. JOHN BRIGHT, Pastor Presbyterian Church. FRED L. FRAZER, Register of Deeds.

THE RACES.

A Large Attendance and a Successful Meeting. The first meeting of the Chase County Trotting and Running Association was held on the fair grounds at Cottonwood Falls, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 19, 20 & 21. The weather was all that could be wished, the attendance large and a great many of the best horses in the state, and a number from other states were present and the races were very interesting.

Owing to the meagre press facilities allowed by the managers of the Association, we are unable to give as complete account as we desired, but have done the best we could under the unfavorable circumstances. FIRST DAY. Three minute trot, \$150. Entered—Crosby, Mary L., Black Mand, Hill-side Prince, Baby Blodgett and Trader. Mary L. won three straight heats; Babe second. Time, 2:42 1/2, 2:45, 2:43. Two-forty trot, \$150. Entered—Edward B. Scott Chief and Frenchman, best two-in-three. Edward B. first; Frenchman second. Time, 2:37 1/2, 2:49, 2:38. Scott Chief was disabled in second heat and was withdrawn. Mile dash, \$100. Entered—Jessie J. Red Bird, Lucy M. Katie L. and Frank Clapp. Jessie J. first, Red Bird second; time, 1:47.

SECOND DAY. Two-fifty class, \$150, best three-in-five. Entered—Black Maud, Crispey, Babe, and Baby Blodgett. Crispey 1st, Babe 2d, Black Maud 3d. Time, 2:44 1/2, 2:47, 2:47. Running race, half mile and repeat, \$100. Entered—King Forest, Katie L. Mike Whiting, Edith Leslie, Nipon. Won by Mike Whiting. Time, 51, 51 1/2, 54. Free-for-all pace, \$200. Entered—Membrino Prince and Agot; Agot 1st; time, 2:30. Green trot won by Mary L. Time 3:10.

THIRD DAY. Free-for-all trot. Entered—Faro, Frenchman, Edward B., Dan T. Faro 1st; Dan T. 2d. Time, 2:28 1/2, 2:28 1/2, 2:25. Mile and Repeat, \$200. Entered—Lucy M., Jessie J., Frank Clapp, Frank Clapp 1st; Jessie J. 2d; time, 1:46 1/2, 1:46. Two-forty trot, \$150. Entered—Richwood, Maggie S., and Crispey. Richwood 1st; Maggie L. 2d; time, 2:36 1/2, 2:36 1/2.

SCHOOL REPORTS.

DISTRICT NO. 39. The following is the report of School district, No. 39, for month ending Oct. 23, 1887: Enrollment 29. Daily average 22. The following are the names of those averaging 80 per cent. Name. Av. Sc. P. Dep. Clyde Hancock, 100 89 98 Lizzie Campbell, 85 85 98 John Campbell, 90 80 80 Susie Philbrick, 85 90 100 Clara Philbrick, 100 97 100 Bessie Philbrick, 100 90 60 Annie Pierson, 90 90 100 Daisy Reed, 85 95 98 Jessie Stewart, 90 85 100 Eddie Stewart, 85 87 80 Roy Stout, 100 83 93 John Thompson, 82 82 94 Charlie Thompson, 95 91 97 Willie Thompson, 100 80 83 Albert Shockley, 95 82 96 Flora Shaw, 87 85 95 Elmer Vail, 91 88 96

The names of those whose attendance is less than 80 per cent. are not given. Those having most head marks are: B class, Charlie Thompson; C class, Clara Philbrick. C. E. HOSKINS, Teacher.

DISTRICT NO. 7. The following is the report of School district, No. 7, for the month ending Oct. 23, 1887: The following named pupils average 100 in attendance: Clifford Hays, Myron Harris, Sarah McCabe, Julia McCabe, Grace Hays, Nellie Warren, Myrtle Handy, Mary Handy, Grace Harris, Estella Harris. In scholarship, Tommie McCabe, Carl Palmer, Geo. Leonard, Price Hays, Leila Cutler, Sarah McCabe, Julia McCabe, Grace Hays, Myrtle Cornack, Effie Cutler, Martha Cutler, Grace Harris. Whole number enrolled, 40. Average attendance, 33. I. C. WARREN, Teacher.

Quarterly Report of the County Treasurer, Ending Oct. 25th, 1887.

Table with columns for State taxes, County taxes, Township funds, and City funds. Includes items like Bazaar township, Diamond Creek tp tax, Falls township tax, Toledo tp R. R. int rest fund, and various interest and sinking fund entries.

SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS.

Table listing school district funds for No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1887, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described school land, to-wit: See Tp. Rge. For A. Sw 1/4 of ne 1/4 of ... 25 21 6 4 75 Improvements ... 25 21 6 30 00 Sw 1/4 of ne 1/4 of ... 25 21 6 4 75 Improvements ... 25 21 6 30 00 Ne 1/4 of se 1/4 of ... 25 21 6 4 00 Sw 1/4 of se 1/4 of ... 25 21 6 4 50 Improvements ... 25 21 6 30 00 Ne 1/4 of sw 1/4 of ... 25 21 6 4 50 Improvements ... 25 21 6 30 00 Sw 1/4 of sw 1/4 of ... 25 21 6 4 50 Improvements ... 25 21 6 30 00 Situated in Chase county, Kansas. Any person may have the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., on a day, Nov 25th, 1887, at my office in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas. W. W. WILSON, Co. Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas. Oct 12th, 1887.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

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, or in his absence, E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas., on November 18th, 1887, viz: Robert P. North, for the west 1/2 of northwest 1/4 of section 24, township 22 south, of range 5 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Adams, William Jackson, Michael P. K. John Goodwin, all of Burns, Kansas. FRANK DALE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAN., October 23, 1887. 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, or in his absence, E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas., on November 18th, 1887, viz: Robert P. North, for the west 1/2 of northwest 1/4 of section 24, township 22 south, of range 5 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Adams, William Jackson, Michael P. K. John Goodwin, all of Burns, Kansas. FRANK DALE, Register.

M. F. GILLET, SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & GILLET, DEALER IN Shelf and Heavy Hardware, CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated WOOD MOWER And the best make of Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

SETH J. EVANS, PROPRIETOR OF THE Feed Exchange EASTSIDE OF Broadway Cottonwood Falls. LOW PRICES, PROMPT ATTENTION, Paid for ALL ORDERS, Good Riggs, ALL HOURS.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

BROWN & ROBERTS' NEW FURNITURE STORE JUST OPENED! The most complete line of Furniture and Undertakers Goods ever brought to Chase county. AT THEIR TWO STORES, Main Street, New Building and Perry & Watson's Old Furniture Establishment. They are now ready to sell Furniture and Undertakers at the very lowest prices, their motto being "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Give them a call and examine their fine line of goods for yourself. Mr. Brown has been in the undertaking business for twenty years, and knows all about it. They have the finest horse in Chase county, and will furnish it free to their customers. Call and see them and examine their stock of goods and they will use every effort to please you.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has MONEY TO LOAN

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION! OF THE TIME OF Holding A General Election

County, District and Township Officers. State of Kansas, ss. Chase County, Kansas. Know ye, that I, J. W. Griffis, Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, by virtue of authority in me vested, do by this proclamation give public notice that on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. 1887, there will be held a general election, and the officers at that time to be chosen are as follows, to-wit: Judge of District Court of 25th Judicial District, Kansas, Plaintiff, vs. James A. Williams, defendant. To defendant, James A. Williams, you will take notice that you have been sued in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas. That the names of the parties are, W. W. Wilson and W. L. Atkinson, plaintiffs, and James A. Williams, defendant. That you must answer the petition on file in the said cause on, or before, the 17th of November, A. D. 1887, or the petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly, returning the warranty made by defendant to said plaintiff, February 28th, 1888, to the northeast 1/4 of the northwest 1/4 of section 4, township 18, of range 8 east, in Chase county, Kansas, so as to show that said land is in section 4, instead of section 3, as stated in said deed, and that plaintiffs right title and possession of said real estate, be quieted to said plaintiff, defendant, and that defendant's interests and claim be determined, and that plaintiffs have judgment for costs. MARY B. BOOS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

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JULIUS REMY, TONSORIAL ARTIST. SHOP WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Kansas.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1887.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for ad size (1 in, 2 in, 3 in, 4 in, 5 in, 6 in, 7 in, 8 in, 9 in, 10 in) and rows for different durations (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks).

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 terms under the head of "Local Short Stops."

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mr. A. Ferlet is quite sick. 81° in the shade, yesterday.

Warm, pleasant day, Monday. Most pleasant weather this week.

Mrs. J. E. Harper went to Topeka, Monday, on a visit.

Mr. W. P. Martin went to Topeka, yesterday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hardesty went to Kansas City, yesterday.

Mr. Patrick McCabe, of Bazaar, is sick, with remittent fever.

Mr. C. W. Jones, of Strong City, was over to Marion, last week.

Mr. S. A. Breese and family were down to Emporia, last week.

Miss Martha Fritze, of Strong City, is very sick, with diphtheria.

Mr. Milton Gray left Thursday, for a short visit at White Cloud.

Mr. J. F. Kirker is building a residence on the hill in Strong City.

Mr. A. Ferlet returned, last Thursday, from his trip to New Mexico.

Mr. C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, has gone on a business trip to Colorado.

Mr. P. J. Norton, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last Friday.

Several hundred sheep were driven south through town, yesterday morning.

Mr. C. C. Watson returned, Saturday, after a week's absence at Kansas City.

Mr. Wm. Jeffrey, of Diamond creek, took his first cattle to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. M. H. Pennell, of Colorado City, Col., has our thanks for late Colorado papers.

The track of the street railway between this place and Strong City, is being ballasted.

Mr. J. C. Ragsdale and family, much liked people in this city, moved to Elmdale, Monday.

Messrs. Remy & Metallstadt are now running three chairs in their torsorial establishment.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Cazaly, of Cedar Point, were visiting at Mr. Robt. Cuthbert's, last week.

Miss Hattie Gillman's young friends gave her a very pleasant surprise party, last Saturday evening.

Misses Lizzie and Nellie Lantry, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, on Wednesday, last week.

Born, on Wednesday, October 12th, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. Silas N. Devoe, of Prairie Hill, a daughter.

Miss Mabel Brockett is teaching in the Miller school for Miss Ellsworth, whose mother is quite sick.

Miss Alma Holz returned home, Sunday, from her visit at her brother Frank's, in Kearney county.

There will be served an old fashioned festival at the M. E. church, on Friday night, November 11, instant.

Mr. Wm. H. Hinote who returned home, last week, from Colorado, is quite sick, with malarial fever.

Miss Minnie Barnes, of Elmdale, has returned home from her visit to her grand-parents, at Burlington.

Mr. I. B. Vail, of Salina, formerly of this city, was in town, Saturday, and gave this office a most pleasant call.

Mr. Chas. H. Thompson, of Leavenworth, was in town, last week, visiting at his mother's, Mrs. M. E. Overall's.

Mr. David Timmons, of Harper, Kansas, formerly of Chicago, Ill., was in town Saturday, and gave us a pleasant call.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, was down to Topeka, last week, and he was accompanied home by his friend, Mr. Coleman.

Mrs. J. H. Doolittle and her son, J. Dudley, returned home, yesterday afternoon, from their visit at Bentonville, Arkansas.

The Democratic township tickets all over the county are composed of excellent men, and should be elected, without exception.

The Clements Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 310, will give a grand ball in their hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening, to which every one is cordially invited.

Mr. H. P. Brockett and two younger sons returned, Saturday, from their visit at Ashtabula, Ohio, leaving Mrs. Brockett there for a longer visit.

Dr. T. M. Zane is putting up a barn on his lots south of the Presbyterian church, and he will soon begin the erection of a residence on said lots.

Mr. W. H. Springer, of South Fork is completing his residence in Strong City, near that of Mr. H. A. Chamberlain, and he will move into the same as soon as finished.

The "Democratic Ticket" for Bazaar township is as follows: Trustee, James Martin; Clerk, John Wilson; Treasurer, A. Z. Scribner; Constables, Thomas Buslin and Cornelius Hunter.

The "Democratic Ticket" for Falls township is as follows: Trustee, R. E. Maloney; Treasurer, Richard Cuthbert; Clerk, J. P. Kuhl; Constables, Tom Harvey and W. H. Spencer.

The following is the "Peoples Ticket" for Cottonwood township: Trustee,

A. R. Ioe, Treasurer, J. L. Crawford; Clerk, Warren Peck, Constables, Cap. Shadwick and P. H. Osman.

Mr. C. I. Maule, of Strong City, last week, received his commission as district deputy of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., the duties of which position he has been performing since last July.

Messrs. S. W. Clay and Geo. M. Hayden, of Diamond creek, and Joseph Langendorf and Wm. Muntz, of Buck creek, left here, Friday morning, for a trip to Arkansas, by wagon.

Married, on Thursday, October 27, 1887, at the residence of Mr. Bert Robinson, in Strong City, by Squire G. W. Hill, of the same place, Mr. G. E. Davis, of Strong City, and Miss Lizzie Davis, of Cottonwood Falls.

The "Democratic Ticket" for Diamond Creek township is as follows: Trustee, Wm. Farris, Jr.; Treasurer, M. D. Umberger; Clerk, R. C. Campbell; Constables, John Talkington, James Hamsey and R. H. Randall.

Mr. W. W. Hotchkiss has begun hauling stone for his packing house in Strong City, for the masonry of which Messrs. Rettiger Bros. & Co. have the contract. When completed, this will be one of the largest packing houses in the State.

Messrs. J. S. Standiford and J. B. Davis butchered a cow, last Friday, for Mr. Geo. Muntz, from which they took a calf, about the size of a calf, that had two heads, four eyes and two ears, the two middle eyes being very close together.

Mrs. John McGrath left, Monday, for Topeka, where she will make her future home. Mrs. McGrath has many friends in this community who will regret her departure from our midst, but whose good wishes go with her to her new home.

At the last meeting of County Commissioners the accounts of the County Treasurer and County Clerk were examined and found to correspond exactly; thus showing that these gentlemen ever hold themselves in readiness to have their books examined.

If you are going east on business or to visit your old home, be sure to buy your tickets by way of the Louisville & St. Louis Air Line, as it is fifty-five miles shorter than any other route, between St. Louis and Louisville, and makes close connections in Union depots.

Mrs. Wm. Strickland and her granddaughter, Miss Iota Strickland, left on Monday for Idaho, to visit Mrs. Strickland's brothers, in Bruneau valley, in that Territory. They were accompanied as far as Junction City by her son, Mr. Thos. Strickland, who returned home, Tuesday.

In its new volume, beginning with the November number, the American Magazine will add some very important features to its monthly departments, these will include book reviews by Julian Hawthorne, a "Calendar of Health," by Dr. Hutchinson, and "Household Art," with illustrations, by Jennie June.

At a recent meeting of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, of this city, the following officers were elected: Ed. Forney, C. T. Naomi Strickland, V. T. Laura Massey, Secy.; Ida Estes, Financial Secy.; Anna Rockwood, Treas. Will Clark, Chaplain; Mabel Brockett, Marshal; Rena Kinne, Guard; Elmer Johnston, Sentinel.

Mr. Frank Barr, of Elmdale, will leave, to-day, for San Diego, California, where a situation on a newspaper awaits him. Mr. Barr is a talented young man, of most excellent morals, and a good reporter; and while his many friends in this county will miss his genial companionship, their best wishes will follow him to his far western home. His cousin, Mr. Al. Barr, another of Chase county's most worthy young men, may accompany him.

Married, on Wednesday evening, October 26, 1887, at the home of the bride's parents, on Diamond creek, by the Rev. W. C. Somers, Mr. John McDowell and Miss Maggie Drummond, daughter of Andrew Drummond, Esq., all of Chase county, Kansas. The happy couple are very highly esteemed in this county where they have lived since early childhood, and many of their friends were present at their wedding, who presented them with many handsome, useful and costly presents, as tokens of their kindest wishes for the future wellbeing of the young folks who had just taken unto themselves new relations in life. The ceremony was performed at 11 o'clock, and they took the early morning train for the east. The COURANT outfit join their many friends in heartfelt congratulations and wish for them to have a long, prosperous and happy wedded life.

There appeared in last week's COURANT an item calculated to lead people to believe that the wife of Dr. F. M. Jones, of Strong City, is jealous of her husband, which we have the best of assurance is not the case, and that that estimable lady places most explicit confidence in the Doctor, professionally and every other way. The item in question had been set up as a joke, during our absence in Kentucky, and when we saw it intended leaving it out of the paper, and said words to that effect to our foreman; but, having cut one of our fingers, which was tied up at the time our forms had to be made up, we told the foreman to make up the forms and we would work at the cases, which was done; and both of us forgot to leave the item out in the make up of the paper, and did not notice that it was in the paper until after the edition had been mailed; and we hope the Doctor and his estimable wife will accept this as a sufficient apology for the great wrong we unintentionally did them; and that the people will look upon that item as though it never had existed.

KANSAS PATENTS.

The following patents for the week ending October 25th, 1887, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Pacific building, Washington, D. C. P. H. Shine, Blue Mound, painting machine; Wm. Sloppy, Kiawa, bedslat support; J. C. Weakley, Slate, cover for seeding machines.

UNION LABOR CONVENTION.

The Union Labor men of Chase county met in delegate convention last Saturday, pursuant to call.

George W. Hays was elected temporary chairman and I. C. Warren temporary secretary.

The following committees were appointed: Order of business—A. O. Shaff, C. F. Hays, Jake Jackson.

Resolutions—P. B. McCabe, R. E. Williams, Charles Sawyer.

Credentials—G. W. Kilgore, C. H. Perrigo, J. J. Sullivan.

Permanent organization—I. C. Warren, J. H. Mayville, T. F. Seaman.

Adjourned to 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.

Convention called to order by temporary chairman.

The committee on permanent organization reported R. E. Williams for permanent chairman and L. E. Stanley for permanent secretary. The report was adopted.

The committee on order of business reported the following, and the same was adopted:

1. Report of committee on permanent organization.

2. Report of committee on resolutions.

3. The nomination of candidates.

4. Candidates to be placed in nomination and voted for by ballot.

5. That Union Labor men from each township suggest members of the central committee from their respective townships.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates entitled to be seated in the convention: Toledo—L. E. Stanley, J. G. Petford, Wm. Osborn.

Strong City—R. E. Williams, A. O. Shaff, C. J. Schneider, T. E. Osborn, J. G. Winters, Robert Pearcey, James O'Reilly, John Rogers, Adam Brecht, John Miller, George Walker, Alex. Yarbrough, G. W. Kilgore, J. H. Mayville, J. D. Gainer, Ben Gerry, H. Cooper.

Buckeye—Ed. Garth, T. F. Seaman, J. A. Toth, A. T. Thomas, A. Toth, Stone Cutters' Union—J. J. Sullivan, Charles Sawyers, G. H. Thomas.

Matfield Green—J. L. Jackson, G. W. Jackson, L. C. Rogler, Mat Carpenter, Jonathan Minnix.

Bazaar—P. B. McCabe, G. W. Hays, Lot Leonard, I. C. Warren, C. F. Hays, J. W. Biglow, M. Norton, A. Sharp, Frank Hays, Charles Perrigo, W. E. Chesney, Cal Evans.

By request, D. C. Evans addressed the convention and entertained the delegates with a song.

The committee on resolutions reported the following and they were adopted: The delegates of the Union Labor party of Chase county, in convention assembled, regard our industrial and political situation with grave alarm. The national agencies of production and distribution are seized by syndicates and speculators and gamblers to whom every productive industry in the land is compelled to pay tribute.

Laws are enacted and administered to the special interest of combinations of monopoly of aggregate wealth to the detriment of both producer and consumer; the entire machinery of the two dominant parties is manipulated by the boodle of monopoly thus leaving the masses of their followers powerless to reform existing evils. Believing that it is right and duty of the toiling masses to cast aside all past party differences and associate themselves together for the purpose of securing to the toiling producers the full fruits of their toil and make moral and industrial worth, not wealth the true standard of industrial and national greatness, we therefore endorse the platform of the Union Labor party promulgated at Cincinnati, Feb. 22, 1887, and we pledge ourselves to support the nominees of this convention and use all honorable means to secure their election.

NOMINATIONS.

The name of J. H. Murdock was presented for county treasurer, also Geo. W. Hays. Hays declined; the rules were suspended and Murdock was nominated by acclamation.

The names of R. E. Williams, Mike Norton and H. Bonewell were put in nomination for sheriff; Williams declined and Norton was nominated. The following is the ballots: Norton 26, Ed. Garth 10, H. Bonewell 4.

J. J. Massey and Cal Evans were put in nomination for county clerk, and the rules were suspended and Evans nominated by acclamation.

G. H. Drinkwater was nominated by acclamation for register of deeds.

W. E. Chesney was nominated for county surveyor by acclamation.

G. W. Kilgore was nominated for county attorney by acclamation.

Dr. Wyatt was nominated by acclamation for coroner.

The following central committee was appointed: Falls township—O. A. Shaff, C. J. Schneider, J. G. Winters.

Toledo tp.—L. E. Stanley, J. H. Murdock, A. L. Thomas.

Bazaar tp.—J. Minnix, Lot Leonard, P. B. McCabe.

Cottonwood tp.—W. Peck, O. H. Drinkwater, J. L. Crawford.

C. J. Schneider was elected chairman, J. G. Winters, secretary and Lot Leonard, treasurer of the central committee. —Chase County Republican.

Served Them Right.

Two of our hotel men have learned wisdom by a sad experience. A drummer for a Salina printing house came along recently and his price on letter-heads and envelopes being a little lower than those charged by the home offices, both of these gentlemen gave him an order for 1,000 each of these articles. Their disgust may be imagined when their goods came and proved to be of a quality so inferior as to be scarcely worth the express charges. At home they would have obtained honest goods at honest prices. —Hope Herald

ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION.

Editor Chase County Courant: DEAR SIR: Having received the nomination for the office of Register of Deeds, by the Democratic party, of Chase county, in convention assembled, I want to state to the voters of Chase county that I accept said nomination and will be a candidate for said office until the close of the polls on election day.

And while such nomination was tendered me without my solicitation, I feel that, in justice to my friends, as well as to myself, I should accept the same, it being such a plain case of where the office seeks the man and not the man the office; that I say "whoop 'em up," boys; I'll stay with you while there is a crumb in the cupboard or a drink of water in the well, outside the Court House. P. J. NORTON.

NOTICE.

To Whom It May Concern: Call at the Central Drug Store, on Broadway, Cottonwood Falls, and examine for yourselves. We will sell cheap for cash, for the next sixty days, paints, oils and varnish, calomine, wall paper and window shades, lamps and chimneys, all kinds of toilet articles—perfumery, toilet soaps, paint brushes, and, in fact, everything that is kept in a first-class drug store; trusses, shoulder braces, both for ladies and gentlemen and boys and girls. Please call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. We mean business. Yours, most respectfully, T. B. JOHNSTON.

Cottonwood Falls, Kas., July 21, '87.

OF INTEREST TO TIMBER CULTURE CLAIMANTS.

In all cases of final timber culture proof, claimant must show that he has the required number of trees, that have been planted and cultivated for at least eight years, at the time of proof.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

When you are in town and want a good hot meal or lunch call on John H. Sharp, at his new stand opposite to the Bank on Broadway. He will accommodate you at all hours.

FOR SALE.

A dwelling house, of five rooms, in Strong City, that will rent at from \$8 to \$10 per month, steady. Will trade for stock. Apply to Robert Belton, at Strong City, or at this office. oct6-tf

FOR SALE.

Eighteen head of three-year-old steers. For particulars call at this office or see P. B. McCabe.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it.

Our hat man! has just been here, and we have bought a full line of all the Latest Styles of Hats and Caps, direct from New York.

BURTON BROS.

Strong City. It will pay you to buy your groceries—staple and fancy,—your flour, provisions, cigars, tobacco, etc., of Matthews & Pearcey, Strong City, as they will save you money.

For Sale—Cheap, a house and two lots, in Cottonwoods Falls. Apply to J. D. Hinote or E. A. Kinne, Cottonwood Falls, Kas. jy7-tf

A house for rent. Apply at Julius Remy's barber shop.

Full line of Working Gloves and Mitts for Winter just Opened by Burton Bro.'s at Strong City.

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

The stock of Boots and Shoes for fall and winter trade is now complete at Burton Bro.'s, Strong City.

Bill Brown's stock of undertaking goods is all new and the best the market affords. aug18-tf

Gillett has the largest assortment of stoves in the county, at bottom prices. Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialität. aug5-tf

Fine lot of Blankets and Comforts just received by Burton Bro.'s, Strong City.

E. F. Bauerle has moved to Strong City; but bread will still be found at his old stand in this city; and if it is not open, call at his bake shop in the rear thereof. aug25-tf

Giess & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds.

Bill Brown, the only undertaker in the county that understands the business, will be found at the old stand, in Cottonwood Falls, day or night.

F. Oberst's bread on sale at M. Lawrence's.

Burton Bro.'s have opened a fine line of Winter Clothing and Overcoats at Strong City, where they are selling at Bed Rock Prices.

All persons wishing spaying done, if they will let me know of the same soon, I may be able to do their work before going west. J. S. SHIPMAN, feb10-tf Elmdale, Kas.

For Heating Stoves go to Gillett. He will not be under sold of anything in his line.

One hundred stock hogs wanted by J. S. Shipman & Son, Elmdale, Kan.

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.

Bill Brown owns his hearse, and he runs it free. aug18-tf

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held in the school-house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, October 29, 1887, beginning at 8 o'clock, a. m. J. C. DAVIS, County Supt.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK Cloth & Gold Binding 144 Pages, with Steel Engravings. MAILED FREE. Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

In use 30 years.—Special Prescriptions of an eminent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure. Price, 25 CENTS.

- 1 Fever, Congestion, Inflammation, etc. 25
2 Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc. 25
3 Crying Cough, or Teething Colic, etc. 25
4 Diarrhea of Children or Adults, etc. 25
5 Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic, etc. 25
6 Cholera Morbus, Vomiting, etc. 25
7 Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis, etc. 25
8 Neuralgia, Toothache, Faciitis, etc. 25
9 Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo, etc. 25
10 Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach, etc. 25
11 Suppressed or Painful Periods, etc. 25
12 Whites, too Frequent Periods, etc. 25
13 Cramp, Cough, Difficult Breathing, etc. 25
14 Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions, etc. 25
15 Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains, etc. 25
16 Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria, etc. 50
17 Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Sore Throat, etc. 50
18 Ophthalmia, or sore, or weak Eyes, etc. 50

HOMEOPATHIC

- 19 Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza, etc. 50
20 Whooping Cough, Violent Cough, etc. 50
21 Asthma, Oppressed Breathing, etc. 50
22 Ear Discharge, Impaired Hearing, etc. 50
23 Secretory, Enlarged Glands, Swelling, etc. 50
24 General Debility, Physical Weakness, etc. 50
25 Dropsy, and Swollen Feet, etc. 50
26 Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding, etc. 50
27 Kidney Disease, etc. 50
28 Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or involuntary Discharges, etc. 50
29 Sore Mouth, Canker, etc. 50
30 Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed, etc. 50
31 Painful Periods, with Spasms, etc. 50
32 Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation, etc. 50
33 Pile, Hemorrhoid, St. Vitis' Dance, etc. 50
34 Diphtheria, or Inflamed Sore Throat, etc. 50
35 Chronic Congestions & Eruptions, etc. 50

SPECIFICS.

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

Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil Cures Piles.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, apr1-lyr

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



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

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, T. M. ZANE

STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in T. B. Johnston's Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., nov12-tf

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

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

Publication Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, In the district Court of Chase County, Kansas. John Shaft, Plaintiff, } William Henderson, Defendant. }

To William Henderson, you will take notice that you have been sued in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas. That the names of the parties are John Shaft, plaintiff, and William Henderson defendant, that you must answer the petition in said court on file in said court, on or before the 31st day of December, 1887, or the said petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered accordingly determining that defendant's title, claim, interest or estate in the northwest quarter of section twenty-four, township twenty, range six, in Chase county, Kansas, be adjudged null and void as against the plaintiff's title, possession and estate and that plaintiff's title, estate and possession be quieted as against said defendant, and for costs of suit.

JOHN SHAFT, Plaintiff. By Madden Brothers, Attys. for Plaintiff.

Formation of Township.

We, the undersigned intend to petition the Honorable Board of County Commissioners, of Chase county, Kansas, to form a new township, comprising all that

## GRAND ARMY POLITICS.

The Rebuke Administered to Foraker, Tuttle, Etc., by Loyal Veterans.

President Cleveland was not mistaken in his estimate of the Union veteran when he considered him as animated by the desire of aiding and respecting the Government he helped to save. Of course there are exceptions, such as the blasphemer, Fairchild; the ex-cotton grabber, Tuttle, and the crank, Vandervoort, as during the war there were bummers in Sherman's army and outlawed guerillas everywhere in the track of the Union and Confederate forces. The Grand Army of the Republic, as an organization, must be commended for the decided manner in which it sat down on the partisan demagogues who wished to put it on record as openly insulting the President of the United States. Every thing that malice and ingenuity could suggest was put in operation to secure the official sanction of the order to the infamous conduct of Tuttle, whose mouthpiece, Vandervoort, expended all the blatant eloquence he was capable of in the attempt to bolster up the ex-cotton grabber. But thanks to the healthy public sentiment which has revealed itself in all parts of the country and to the better and more patriotic element in the Grand Army itself, an unqualified rebuke was administered to Tuttle, Fairchild and their adherents. It has been officially determined that the Grand Army of the Republic does not countenance blackguard attacks upon the President of the United States, even though he be of a different political faith than that upheld by that organization.

For the Grand Army has distinctly shown its allegiance to the Republican party in the attitude it assumed during the recent encampment. Politics took up a great portion of its time, and it served notice on the party with which it affiliates as to what its choice would be during the Presidential year. One of the most prominent and gallant Union commanders, General Slocum, who was the principal candidate for the position that Fairchild disgraced, was rejected for an obscure Minnesota lawyer, simply because he was a Democrat. There was something more than mere buncombe in the expression which one fool partisan member of the organization is reported to have made, that "there never had been a Democratic Commander-in-Chief, and, by the Eternal, there never would be."

The fact that it is a Republican organization, emphasizes the more the refusal of the Grand Army to countenance attacks upon the Democratic President, and testifies that Union veterans, whatever their politics may be, can not be seduced into a disunion policy at the beck of unscrupulous demagogues. Vandervoort's resolution, urged with all the vehemence of a malignant nature, was defeated by such a decisive vote that we will likely hear but little for the future of Tuttleism, Fairchildism and Forakermania in the ranks of the Grand Army. A great deal is due to the wise and temperate councils and wholesome influence of General Sherman in bringing about such a satisfactory result.

The defeat of the much-discussed pension measure by the National encampment was a stinging rebuke to those degenerate members who would turn the order into a mendicant body and play into the hands of the most outrageous lobby that ever cursed the halls of Congress. "We will continue to ask for aid until no wall of sorrow is heard from destitute and disabled veterans," hypocritically exclaims "Palsy" Fairchild, knowing as he does, that the government is now paying \$70,000,000 a year to the 480,000 pensioners on its rolls. Another beautiful specimen of the pension shark was one Comrade Stephen J. Burrows, of Mansfield Post, No 35, of this State, who naively stated that the surplus should go to the veterans and "the taxpayers be damned." We also have one General Bonnett, of Richmond, Ind., who puts the matter in this modest light. "The annual surplus reaches \$136,000,000. Give the boys the \$96,000,000; let the thieves keep the \$40,000,000 remaining." Such expressions show what a disreputable element the decadent members of the Grand Army had to contend against. The bluster and fury of such an element will have little effect now that the organization at its highest council deliberately and effectively sat down on them. It is a pity, however, that narrow-minded partisanship should have been carried so far as to reject such a distinguished soldier as Slocum because he is a democrat. His election would have tended to purify the position in which Fairchild brought such lasting obloquy.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

## DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

Retrenchments Inaugurated by the President Administration.

When the Democratic party assumed control of the affairs of the Federal Government it was with the fully-expressed promise that those affairs should be conducted upon an honest and economical basis.

Honesty and economy have been high-sounding titles in political party promises for years, but while the Republican party remained in power the people have in vain looked into the records of the Government to discover the fruits of an honest and economical administration of its affairs.

What is the case with the present Democratic Administration? In no branch of the Government does an economical management manifest itself more quickly than in the department of internal revenue and customs, and that the people may have some insight into the workings of this branch of Government service under a Demo-

cratic Administration their attention is directed to a consideration of the following figures taken from the records of the Treasury Department at Washington, making a comparison between the receipts from customs and from internal revenue, and the respective cost of collecting the same under the last year of President Arthur's Republican Administration and the first two years of President Cleveland's Democratic Administration.

The receipts from customs for the fiscal year of 1885, the last year of Arthur's Administration, were \$183,116,808.60. For the fiscal years of 1886 and 1887, the first two years of Cleveland's Administration, the receipts from the same source were \$194,189,356.00 and \$217,286,893.13, respectively; being an increase in collections over 1885 of \$11,072,547.40, for 1886, and of \$34,140,084.53 for 1887. Now as to the expense of collecting these customs the records show that it cost \$6,918,221.19 to collect \$183,116,808.60 in the Republican Administration of 1885, and only \$6,487,613.00 to collect the same amount, and \$11,072,547.40 more in 1886, and only \$6,870,671.43 to collect the same amount, and \$34,140,084.53 more in 1887, the two years Democratic control. That is to say in 1885 the cost of collecting the customs was 3.77 per cent., while in 1886 it was 3.30 per cent. and 1887 only 3.16 per cent.

An analysis of the collections of internal revenue and the cost of collecting the same shows that the same economy was practiced as in the case of the customs. The receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal year 1885 were \$112,493,725.54. For the fiscal years 1886 and 1887 the receipts from the same source were \$116,805,936.48 and \$118,837,301.06, respectively; being an increase in collections over 1885 of \$4,307,210.94 for 1886, and of \$6,338,575.52 for 1887. It cost under the Republican Administration in 1885, to collect \$112,493,725.54 the sum of \$4,455,430.27, and only \$4,299,485.28 to collect the same amount, and \$4,807,210.94 more in 1886, and only \$4,076,150.20 to collect the same amount and \$6,338,575.52 more in 1887, the two years of Democratic rule. In other words, the cost of collecting the internal revenue in 1885 was 3.96 per cent., while in 1886 it was 3.68 per cent., and in 1887 only 3.43 per cent.

These figures are full of significance. They tell of retrenchment and reform in these branches of the Government. They tell of party promises redeemed, and they show the fruits of honest government which the Democratic party brings as an offering to the people.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.*

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

—If John Sherman does not believe the South is solid let it him run against it.—*N. O. Picayune.*

—An organ friendly to the Bell telephone monopoly says "there is another call, loud, long and deep, for the dismissal of Attorney General Garland." It is natural for the organ to mistake a bray for a call.—*Philadelphia Record.*

—An Eastern exchange maliciously suggests that some Eastern university may confer upon Mr. Blaine the degree of Doctor of Letters. Mr. Blaine already wears the titular distinction of Destroyer of Letters.—*Chicago Herald.*

—Both in Massachusetts and Ohio Democrats are making a fight to win squarely on Democratic principles without shuffling or evasion. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred this kind of a fight to win means a winning fight.—*Missouri Republican.*

—Mr. Dana's "American Cyclopaedia" is not, it appears, designed for public information and instruction, and those who utilize its contents will do so at the risk of abuse and ridicule from Mr. Dana's paper. It is not evident, therefore, precisely what the object of the publication is.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—A good thing not to forget these days is that a Democratic Administration has restored twenty-one million acres of land to the people, which the Republican party had recklessly given away to the railroads, or allowed them to seize and hold without even that much warrant of law.—*Des Moines Leader.*

—However much the people may reverence the names of Lincoln and Grant, the general verdict will be that their sons must take their chances for popular favors on their personal merits alone, as did their fathers. The level-headed genius of Democracy can not be led far with reflected light, the mere inheritance of a lustrous name.—*Boston Globe.*

## Mr. Cleveland's Oratory.

President Cleveland has made speeches at Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee and Madison, every one of which has been a model of its kind. He makes no attempts at oratorical flourishes. Every thing he says is plain and direct, full of strong common sense and good humor. His position is delicate, speaking as President of the United States to crowds which represent every shade of political opinion and prejudice; but to a man of his character it presents no such difficulty as it would to the professional popular orator. He is honest, strong and simple, and his language is honest, strong and simple. He has a sense of fitness which makes him say the right thing at the right time, and the absence of all affectation in what he says wins for it immediate favor from his audiences. That he leaves affairs of state for his messenger is an evidence of good taste that can not be too highly commended.—*St. Louis Republican.*

## IN THE WILD WEST.

How an Honest Tiller of the Soil Was Robbed by Two Reprobates.

Horse-feed was sometimes very scarce, and it would occasionally be necessary to appropriate a little corn for the mules when there was a large field of it convenient. The necessity always appeared stronger if the owner of the field was nowhere visible. One day, during one of these famines, we camped by the Minnachaduzza river, a few miles from Valentine, Neb. We were only three or four miles from the mouth of the river, and it was fully six feet wide. In places where it was shallow it was as much as seven feet in width. High water, too. Bat to return.

There was a corn-field on the other side of this river, and Pinneo decided to go over and get some corn. He took a sack and rifle and waded across the river and went on up to the enemy's position. It was not exactly his intention to shoot the owner's head off should he appear, but he argued that it was a good thing to have a gun along in such an emergency, as its presence had a tendency to prevent loud and disagreeable talk on the part of the agriculturist.

He had got a little way into the edge of the field, with his gun on his shoulder, and had picked a few ears of corn, when he suddenly saw an old man come from behind a clump of trees about fifty yards away, with a shotgun which he was carrying on his shoulder so he reached to the greatest possible height. Pinneo wilted. He lay right down on the ground. He flattened out and glued himself to the surface of the earth like a porous plaster. He just kept one corner of his head where an eye was located turned up a little so he could watch the motions of that man with a double-barreled shotgun running up into the atmosphere like an Episcopalian spire. He had been so unfortunate as to drop on a large and irritable prickly-pear cactus, while a branch of a vigorous cockle-burr plant was insinuating itself up the leg of his pantaloons. But he didn't mind such little things. He said afterwards that he thought to himself as he lay there what an easy, uneventful time the martyrs used to have.

He said that if any body had come along and said: "Here, I'll keep this old man back while you run along down and tie yourself to the stake and light the fire," he would have gone for the stake on the run.

The old man started in his direction. He settled down on the cactus a little closer. He noticed that though the man was old and had a long gray beard he had a bright eye and steady hand, and carried the shot-gun as if he was accustomed to it. Probably he was not the first traveler who had been caught and murdered in this cornfield. It might be an everyday occurrence with the blood-thirsty old corn-raiser. "Perhaps," Pinneo thought to himself, "I am even now lying on the grave of former victims." He concluded on second thought that he was.

The old man came a little nearer all the time looking around cautiously. He kept coming closer, frequently stopping to look in all directions. Ten yards more and he would be on him. Again the old man moved toward him, this time to within four steps. Here he stopped and started to take his gun from his shoulder. Pinneo decided to sell his life as dearly as possible, and rose up from the ground with a yell and with his gun in his hands. The old man uttered a yell that made Pinneo's seem like a whisper, dropped a sack he had under his arm, and started back down between two rows of corn making the sand fly so it looked like a cloud, and with the shot-gun waving over his shoulder like an arm of a windmill. It suddenly dawned on Pinneo that the old man was on the same errand.

"Here, hold on!" he shouted, "I don't want you—I'm after corn myself!"

"Hey?" replied the old man, "How's that? Gosh all hemlock! I thought you was the owner! I'm camped right over the hill here and wanted to get a little co'n fer the hosses! So you're sneakin' some, too, be ye? What made you lay down that way and scare me to death?"

"O," replied Pinneo, "I saw you coming and thought I would frighten you a little just for fun!"

And then he and that old gray-bearded reprobate stalked around the field with their guns elevated very high till they had all the corn they could carry.—*F. H. Carruth, in Chicago Tribune.*

## Hints to Young Writers.

Caller (in newspaper office)—Twenty years ago I wrote a poem.

Editor—Yes? "I brought it to this office, and you refused to publish it."

"Very likely."

"I remember that I mentally put you down then as a confounded idiot who didn't know enough to ache when hurt."

"Naturally."

"I looked that poem over again the other day and have come to see you about it."

"Aha."

"I have come to say that if I looked as green twenty years ago as that poem proves me to have been, I want to thank you because you didn't cut me up and feed me to the cows. Good day."

The editor drew a long chalk mark under the table. It was the first case in all his experience in which twenty years had begotten sense enough to understand that it is sometimes necessary to be cruel to be kind.—*Biographian Republican.*

## FRENCH MILLINERY.

Winter Hats and Bonnets Sent Over from Parisian Atteliers.

French round hats are dressy, and with small pointed pokes will be worn by young ladies in preference to bonnets. The Boulanger, with its brim rolled up high on each side in military style, is the most masculine design sent over by Paris milliners, and is shown handsomely made of dark green felt with widely bound edges, trimmed along the top of the crown with green moire ribbon loops and green cocks' plumes. To match dressy costumes of velvet, cloth or silk, young ladies will wear round hats not unlike those of last year, with soft half-high crowns and velvet brims; the brim is made in crescent-shape, higher in the back, and much of the trimming is placed behind and on top of the crown. The small pointed poke, sometimes called the Bo-Peep, is really a stringless bonnet, and will be worn again with soft crown of embroidered cloth or velvet and beaded brim, or else a brim of gilt or silver cord passementerie in open lace-like pattern. Large and important-looking hats of velvet and lace are also sent out from Paris, some of them with wide brims irregularly rolled, and others with a broad poke front, as in the Comtesse Sara hat, with most of the trimming at the back of the crown, and long ribbons hanging from the back, which are brought forward and tied under the chin. Such hats are made of velvet, with many small ostrich tips for trimming, and moire strings. Similar pokes are fashionable for misses and small girls, wide sash ribbons being used for erect loops up the back of the crown, without other trimming unless a very narrow fold or band of velvet encircles the crown.

French bonnets remain very small, and their trimming is broadened and lowered, as will be readily seen when comparing them with the high slender trimmings of last winter's bonnets. Felt and cloth bonnets for general wear may be plain or with full soft crowns, or else they are pinked on the edges, or there are rows of scalloped plucking forming the entire bonnet. Embroidery, which is a great feature of millinery at present, is applied both to felt and cloth, sometimes in narrow scalloped rows which alternate with velvet folds or ribbons on the whole bonnet, or else merely the crown is embroidered, with a plain velvet brim, or on the contrary, the embroidery forms a band for the front of an otherwise plain velvet bonnet. A large bow with cross loops in Alsatian style, yet much fuller than the flat-looped bow of Alsace, is seen on small bonnets, and also on round hats. The fronts of bonnets are most varied, some having merely a cord of velvet along the edge, with folds behind it, while others are covered with frills of silk, or a small face trimming of coquettish ribbon bows just over the middle of the forehead. Wider ribbons are used for bows, and also for strings, but the short narrow velvet strings and slender velvet bow at the throat are by no means abandoned, especially with felt and cloth bonnets that are worn with tailor gowns.—*Harper's Bazar.*

## CARE OF SWINE.

How They Should Be Treated When Confined in Pens.

Dairy refuse makes very nutritious food for young swine. Summer stock running at large may be fed freely with sour milk without whey and they will generally provide themselves with whatever is necessary to modify the effects of the feeding. But if they are confined in a pen they will suffer from acidity of the stomach, an ailment which hogs are much subject to, unless care is taken to furnish the necessary correct-ore. A little powdered chalk mixed with the food is recommended for this purpose, or almost any alkaline substance occasionally will answer.

Hogs having very thick skins are liable to become feverish and diseased by the closing of the pores, and this produces other diseases. Sulphur tends to cool and purify the blood and to keep open the pores of the skin, and should be frequently given. When the skin is dry and the sulphur does not afford relief, a little antimony will prove effectual. When at pasture the hog will frequently be seen helping himself to charcoal. When confined in a pen, a separate box or trough should be kept supplied with coal ashes and salt.

Some have the name of being filthy, but in this they are slandered. No brute will take more pains to keep his bed clean than the hog. When he wallows in the mire, it is to relieve a feverish skin, resulting from a want of those substances which, taken inwardly, would keep his hide in good condition and which he would take without urging if he could find them. In brief, the hog is a very sensible animal in his ways, and when confined, his master should supply his needs.—*Farm and Home.*

## A Mosquito Remedy.

The great annoyance that comes from the presence of these insects is the excuse for offering the following remedy, which is said to be effectual in clearing a sleeping-room: Roll a piece of paper around a lead pencil, so as to form a case; fill this with very dry pyrethrum powder, putting in a little at a time and pressing it down with the lead pencil. Set in a cup of dry sand or something to hold it erect, and an hour before going to bed close the room and burn one of these cartridges. A single one will be sufficient for a small room; a large one would require two.—*Chicago Herald.*

## A TRIBUTE TO AMERICA.

Where Brains, Energy and Integrity are the Talismans to Success.

In this country no one cares about ancestry. The spectacle of Mark Twain weeping at the tomb of Adam is a humorous expression of American opinions on this general subject of ancestry. To save time he paid his devotions to the fountain head without stopping at the Guelphs, the Tudors, the Bourbons, the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburgs, or the Romanoffs. There is no time, if there were any wish, in this great country, shaking to the tread of gigantic business, to inquire, "Who was his father?" There is only time for such questions as "What do you know?" "What can you do?" "How have you succeeded?" Integrity and ability stand a man in better stead in America than purple veins of Norman blood. Even in the aristocracy, so to speak, of brains, ancestry in one sense, so far from being an advantage, is apt to be precisely the reverse. A son of Henry Clay or Daniel Webster can never hope to gain the lofty pre-eminence of his sire, and he suffers by the comparison. Great men do not always have great sons. For one Pitt, the son of a great Chatham, there are hundreds of sons who intellectually dishonor great fathers. Brains, intelligence, industry, energy and pluck—these are the talismanic words which stand for success in America, where no ghost of a dead feudalism hovers over the land, darkening it by its blighting presence. In England the first question, a silly echo of centuries, is: "Who is his father?" But who are the nobility? Have they any title as such to the respect of right-thinking persons? The nobility is running to seed, or rather the once noble tree is withering and dying; it has borne its fruit and in time has passed away. In Scriptural language, why cumbereth it the ground? How many of the nobility are now worthless rouses, dried up and half consumed by the fires of passion and debauchery! They are dying as the fool dieth, with a drunken leer on their shrunken faces and the stain of dishonor on their escutcheons. The commons of England will yet redeem it from the thralldom of a worthless aristocracy. America is the field for the human race. It is the hope and the asylum of the oppressed and the down-trodden of every clime. It is the inspiring example of America—peerless among the nations of the earth, the brightest star in the political firmament—that is leavening the hard lump of aristocracy and promoting a democratic spirit throughout the world. It is indeed the gem of the ocean, to which the world may offer homage. Here merit is the sole fiat. Birth is nothing. The fittest survive. Merit is the supreme and only qualification necessary to success. Intelligence rules worlds and systems of worlds. It is the dread monarch of illimitable space, and in human society, especially in America, it shines as a diadem on the foreheads of those who stand in the foremost ranks of human enterprise. Here only a natural order of nobility is recognized, and its motto, without coat-of-arms, or boast of heraldry, is "Intelligence and integrity."—*Henry Clews.*

## A THRIFTY GENTLEMAN.

How a Colored Justice's Bright Prospects Were Ruthlessly Destroyed.

A white man upon meeting a negro whom he had not seen for many years, vigorously shook his hand and said: "Spencer, I am delighted to see you. How have you been getting along?" "Wonder been gittin' erlong mighty well, Mr. Jim, ef folks had extended to dar own bizn ss an' er let me eralone."

"Did they not let you alone?"

"No, sah, da didn.' Da tuck me from the ferryboat whar I wuz doin' well eruff an' made a justice o' de peace outen me."

"It was a case where the office sought the man. It was a high compliment, Spencer. You should not hesitate to serve the public."

"Oh, I didn' mine goin' inter de office, sah, ef da'd jes let me erlone arter dat. Da came erroun' euzen me o' takin' er bribe o' fifty dollars an' sent me ter a penitentiary fur er year, da did. Come stroyin' er man's prospects dat er way. Da lowed wen I tuck de office dat er thrifty man could make er libin' outen it, an' jes ez I got ter be sorter thrifty da whirled in an' sent me ter dat penitentiary, 'mong dem thievin' niggers and low down white folks. Dat ain' no way ter ack in er country, like dis."—*Arkansas Traveler.*

## A Child's Thoughts.

Little Emma's mother was entertaining company. In the course of conversation one of the guests used the exclamation "Lord!"

Fixing her solemn, reproving eyes upon her the child asked gravely: "Mamma, does she mean the Lord that I know?"

One day her mother reproved her quite sharply for not changing her shoes. After a moment's reflection Emma said:

"I wish you would be real dood to me, mamma. I tink you would like it after you got used to it."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Maine woman, who takes pleasure in her poultry, has adopted a single but excellent method of keeping her chickens at home. She ties a small conical net to one leg, allowing it to dangle at a distance of about six inches. The fowl can scratch and get about with ease, but, it is said, will not attempt to fly over palings or squeeze through a crack.

## RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—One hundred young ladies are students at the Cornell University.

—There are graduates of forty-four different colleges in the Columbia Law School.

—Yale University began the new collegiate year September 22 with 204 men in the freshman class. This is the largest class that ever entered. In the scientific department there are nearly 100 new men.

—This is the composition a new teacher had the pleasure of hearing in a school not far from Concord. "Going to School.—I like to go to school when we have a good teacher. I don't like to go to school this term."—*Concord Monitor.*

—E. J. Garvid, one of the Sioux tribe, in a recent address, spoke with Indian eloquence of Indians whom no torture could make grow, but who were at the story of the Cross. There are 2,000 living Sioux converts, and as many more have died in the faith.—*Public Opinion.*

—Education may well be compared to a certain species of writing ink, whose color at first is scarcely perceptible, but which penetrates deeper and grows blacker by age, until, if you consume the scroll over a coal fire, the characters will still be legible in the cinders.—*Horae Mann.*

—The Supreme Court of the State has decided that Cornell University was not competent under its charter to receive the large residuary legacy in the will of the late Mrs. Fisk, its property having already exceeded the limit allowed. The case will now be carried to the court of appeals.—*Chicago Advance.*

—The Bishop of Victoria (Hong Kong) in a recent visit to the province of Fukien confirmed nine hundred and sixteen converts. The Rev. Mr. Wolfe, of the Christian Missionary Society in that province, reports 2,300 inquirers and applicants for baptism in connection with his work.—*United Presbyterian.*

—A candidate for priest's orders preaching his extempore trial sermon before Bishop Tait and Dean Stanley, in his nervousness began stammering: "I will divide my congregation into two—the converted and the unconverted." This proved too much for the bishop's sense of humor, and he exclaimed, "I think, sir, as there are only two of us, you had better say which is which."

—Dr. Jessup, of Beirut, writes that "the Sultan of Turkey has set the seal of imperial approbation upon thirty-two editions of Arabic scriptures, allowing them to be sold, distributed and shipped without leave or hindrance." Two hundred and ninety of the books issued by the Beirut press have passed under examination in Damascus by the government officials, and have received authorization.—*Italianapolis Journal.*

## WIT AND WISDOM.

—Forget past misfortunes if you would be happy.

—He is next to the gods whose reason, not passion, impels.—*Claudian.*

—A man doesn't begin to be much of a lar until he owns a dog.—*Puck.*

—The truly generous is the truly wise; and he who loves not others lives unblest.—*Horace.*

—Put a man in prison and you've got him where the hair is short. The prison barber sees to that.—*St. Joseph Gazette.*

—City Man—Where's the running trout stream you said was near here? Countryman—Blamed if it ain't run clean out of sight.—*Judge.*

—What are you doing? Either one thing or the other. Either ing the world better or worse. Idiots are the only exempt.—*N. Y. Witness.*

—All men who know not where to look for truth save in the narrow well of self will find their own image at the bottom and mistake it for what they are seeking.—*Lowell.*

—Do not marry for riches, my son; remember that the husband of an heiress is seldom obliged to get up at five o'clock in the morning and build the fire.—*Texas Siftings.*

—"I've been thinking this trousers over for some time," said the mouser to the suspenders, "and I have come to the conclusion that it were better that our paths in life diverge to join no more."—*Merchant Traveler.*

—Yes, all the fellows are taking a great interest in our military organization," said George to Clara. "I've got brand new arms." "Well, George," said she, with a significant smile, "I think you needed them."—*Washington Critic.*

—Sir John Lubbeck in "Pleasures of Life" writes, "We must be careful, then, how we choose our thoughts; the soul is dyed by its thoughts." "If we are ever in doubt what to do, it is a good rule to ask ourselves what we shall wish on the morrow that we had done."

—"John," said a farmer's wife, "I fore we start fer home I tink I'd ought to have that tooth pulled out. Its ached the hull day." "I know, Mariah," replied John, dubiously, "but by the time we git that jug filled an' the plug terbacker we hain't goin' to have much left to spend on luxuries."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Concentrate Your Powers.—The weakest living creature, by concentrating his powers on a single object, can accomplish something; the strongest, by dispersing his over many, may not accomplish anything. The drop, by continually falling, bores its passage through the hardest rock; the hasty torrent rushes over it with hideous uproar, and leaves no trace behind.—*N. Y. Ledger.*



THE ANARCHISTS.

Argument on the Motion for a Writ of Error in Progress.

The United States Supreme Court Room at Washington Crowded with an Interested Throng of Lawyers and Others to Hear the Speeches.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Long before the hour of the opening of the doors of the United States Supreme Court room today a large crowd had gathered in the corridors patiently waiting the opening of the court room, and an opportunity to hear the argument of the appeal of the condemned Chicago Anarchists, which is to be heard to-day. The court assembled promptly at noon, and at that time the dingy and cramped court room was crowded with lawyers and spectators. General Butler, Roger A. Fryer, Captain Black and Mr. Solomon, the Anarchists' counsel, sat side by side, with their law books piled in front of them, ready and apparently anxious to commence the effort to secure the interference of the court in behalf of their clients, while near them sat Attorney-General Hunt, District Attorney Grinnell and others representing the State of Illinois, awaiting the commencement of the attack on the argument of the Supreme Court of their State. Spectators and lawyers were doomed to a disappointment, however, for the court, after admitting several members to practice, took up another case of minor importance, in which argument was begun, with a fair prospect of lasting an hour or more.

Argument in this case was concluded at five minutes past one o'clock, when Chief Justice Waite announced that the court was ready to take up the Anarchists' case. At once there was a hush in the court room, and a moment of almost breathless silence. General Butler rose and stated his connection with the case, that he represented two of the condemned Anarchists, and that his colleague, John Randolph Tucker, was ready to open the argument in behalf of the petitioners. Then followed a moment's consultation about the time to be accorded counsel. Attorney-General Hunt of Illinois said that, not knowing the scope of the opposing counsel's argument, he might talk, he could not say how long it would last, but he would endeavor to answer. The court decided the matter by allowing each side three hours, and without further delay Mr. Tucker rose and began his argument, directing his efforts to the question of jurisdiction raised by the appeal for the writ of error. He did not propose to go over the whole record of the case and show the grounds for reversal of the judgment of the Illinois court, but to show that this was a case within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, which justified the issuance of the writ.

The practice of the Supreme Court, he insisted, showed that it had not been asked to find reasons for the judgment of error, but that it had been diligent in finding reasons on which to base their jurisdiction to issue writs. All that was necessary to do in this case was to show a possible conflict between the State and Federal statutes, and this he proposed to do, but beyond this the importance of this case would warrant the court to issue the writ giving the plaintiffs the benefit of the doubt, if there was any, as to the court's jurisdiction. Mr. Tucker closed his argument at half-past two with a very eloquent and impassioned appeal for justice for these men, who, whether Anarchists or not, were entitled to the constitutional protection and intervention which they sought to obtain for them.

The main contention of counsel for the Anarchists, as brought out in Roger A. Fryer's argument before the court the other day and Mr. Tucker's opening argument, is that by the Illinois jury law and by the action of the Illinois court, the Anarchists were convicted of a capital offense without due process of law, contrary to the guarantees of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution; that due process of law implies and requires a trial by an impartial jury; that the Illinois statute makes competent a juror with a preconceived and present opinion as to the guilt of the accused; that it is not due process of law which abridges the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, by denying the accused "the right to a trial by an impartial jury" and is therefore unconstitutional.

Attorney-General Hunt, of Illinois, in his brief submitted to the court and by his oral argument to-day, opposed the granting of the writ of error and replied to the points. He insisted that to warrant the writ it must appear from the records that there was a Federal question involved, and that such question was raised and decided in the State court. He denied that these conditions were met. The record did not show that any Federal question is involved. The prohibitions, he contended, contained in the first ten amendments to the Constitution, are limitations on the powers of the Federal Government and not upon the States, and so far as the Anarchists rely upon any thing contained in those amendments that they have no standing in the Supreme Court of the United States. The Fourteenth amendment, he argued, is not a limitation on the rights, privileges or immunities claimed by the petitioners. That amendment declared that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. But the record showed that the complaint is not that the State has made or is enforcing a law which deprives the petitioners of any of the privileges or immunities guaranteed by that section, but that they are deprived of rights by an erroneous construction of law placed upon the trial court of this State. The petitioners did not aim in the Supreme Court at Ottawa that the Illinois jury law was repugnant to the Constitution, treaties or laws of the United States; nor that the law was valid, and that the court exercised its power in violation of that law. The Anarchists were tried in the courts of the State, under the laws of the State, and that constituted "due process of law."

"Due process of law" meant in accordance with the laws of the land. Coming to the question of the competency of the Illinois juror with preconceived opinion as to the guilt of the accused, Attorney-General Hunt insisted that the personnel of the jury which tried the accused could not properly be submitted to the court or be considered by it in this proceeding. He defended the jury laws of Illinois. They were constitutional and in keeping with the changed condition of the laws. In these days of newspapers and telegraphs it was difficult to find in-

telligent men who were not familiar with every-day occurrences. Similar laws were in force in a number of other States. The position into which we would be driven by counsel on the other side, who inveighed against the constitutionality of these later-day jury laws, is that the principles of common law of one hundred years ago, which debarred from jury duty men who had formed an opinion, should govern for all time to come. Can it be, he exclaimed, that we must depend on jurors whose only qualifications were ignorance or stupidity, and it seemed to him that the position opposing counsel had assumed favored this conclusion. At four o'clock the court adjourned till tomorrow, Mr. Hunt not having finished his argument.

The proceedings in the Supreme Court today in the Anarchist appeal were solemn. All the judges paid close attention to the arguments of counsel, and several times interrupted them to ask questions. Mr. Tucker's address was a surprise to many. He is a graceful and easy speaker, and his address from first to last was eloquent and impassioned throughout. Attorney-General Hunt made a clear, calm and forcible argument, dealing only with the cold abstract propositions of law involved in the case. He will conclude his argument to-morrow, and will probably be followed by Judge Grinnell, who will speak for an hour, leaving it to General Butler, to present the closing arguments.

A CHOLERA SCARE.

Chicago Invaded by a Band of Italian Immigrants From Palermo, a Cholera-Infected Port—The Health Authorities Indignant.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The health department was thrown into a state of excitement this morning by the receipt of the following dispatch from the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service: DR. DE WOLFF, COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH, CHICAGO.—The New York Telegram of yesterday contains notice of a cholera epidemic at New York on the steamer Independence on October 15, left for Chicago on the 16th. All but two passengers were from Palermo, a cholera-infected port. HAMILTON, Surgeon-General.

Dr. De Wolff replied as follows: HAMILTON, SURGEON-GENERAL, WASHINGTON.—Telegram received. Will not the United States authorities take notice of the monstrous wrong of quarantine officers forwarding immigrants from infected ports directly into the interior without notice? OSCAR DE WOLFF, Dr. De Wolff received the dispatch at 10:30 and acted upon the matter. A messenger was sent for Dr. Re, the Italian physician, with orders to search the Italian quarters for the infected immigrants. "If we find them," said Dr. De Wolff, "all we can do will be to get possession of their clothing and fumigate it thoroughly and confine the Italians in close quarters. Every precaution will be taken to keep such immigrants away from here. The health officer was very wrath and handled the New York authorities without gloves for not acquainting him with the facts before.

This afternoon Dr. Re, the Italian physician sent by the Health Department to the Italian district of the city to find the immigrants who arrived in New York by the supposed cholera-infested steamer Independence, and afterward came here, succeeded in locating a certain number, all of whom were well and at work. One had gone to New Orleans, and still another had run away from his wife, none knowing where he had gone. Dr. Re expects to find the others to-morrow. Dr. De Wolff, the health officer, has decided to have the clothing and baggage of all the immigrants thoroughly fumigated and disinfected.

THE LAST RITES.

The Remains of E. B. Washburne Finally Interred at Galena with Impressive Ceremonies.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 27.—The remains of Hon. E. B. Washburne arrived here at 5:50 this morning and were transferred to Turner Hall, where they are now lying in state. The hall is appropriately draped in black, the National colors being used in connection with the imperial flag of Germany as the only bit of brightness visible, except the flowers. The emblems presented in Chicago have been materially added by local contributions, and the floral tributes are profuse in quantity and taste. A detachment from Company I, Third Regiment I. N. G., is acting as a guard of honor. A continuous stream of citizens is passing through the hall for a last look at Galena's distinguished son.

The funeral services took place at three o'clock at Turner Hall, which was crowded to the utmost capacity. Dr. Smith's address was an eloquent and fitting tribute to the life and public services of Mr. Washburne. At the conclusion of the services at the hall a procession was formed and the remains escorted to Greenwood. It was one of the most impressive sights ever witnessed in this city, and included Company "I," I. N. G., which acted as a guard of honor. The local pall-bearers were all old and intimate friends of Mr. Washburne. The interment took place on the Washburne and Gratiot families' lot, where now rests the remains of Mr. and Mrs. Washburne and two sons. The lot is as yet unmarked, except by two or three plain slabs, but it is to be further beautified by a granite shaft which Mr. Washburne contracted for just prior to his death, and which is to cost \$3,000.

Grand Army Celebration.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—Fine weather favored the parade of the Grand Army men of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky here yesterday. The procession moved at 2:30 p. m., with General A. Hickenlooper as grand marshal. It is estimated that 5,000 men were in line. Decorations along the route were abundant, and the streets were crowded with spectators.

TRAIN WRECKERS.

A Gang of Robbers Supposed to be the Cause of the Wrecking of a

Train in Illinois by Which Two Men are Killed—A Chicago Murder Mystery.

A Roumania Ferryman Accused of Wholesale Murder—Seven Women Kill Their Husbands.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 29.—A telegraph pole was laid across the Rock Island railroad between Minooka and Morris yesterday morning about three o'clock and wrecked freight train No. 16, and Engineer John Wills and Fireman Orr were instantly killed and the head brakeman was fatally injured. The miscreants doubtless intended to wreck the Kansas City express due here at 4:20 a. m., but the passenger train was fifteen minutes late and the freight pulled out ahead to run to Minooka, striking the obstruction with the result stated. The excitement is augmented by the growing belief that the Schwartz-Watt express car murder and robbery gang planned the crime. Large rewards have already been offered by the Rock Island Company, and detectives are on the ground.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—As W. H. Crane was superintending the unloading of a carriage shipped from New York to Studebaker Bros. at the Pennsylvania depot at Adams street yesterday afternoon, in looking through the window of the vehicle he was horrified to see, lying face downward across the seat, the body of a man. It was found upon opening the door that the corpse was that of a man of twenty-one or twenty-two, 5 feet 8 inches in height, light mustache and light brown beard, dark trousers, soft felt hat, laced shoes and a rubber coat. Under his hat was a bullet hole. In the pockets were found a ticket for a reception and a restaurant to be given by Beaver Valley association of glass makers No. 10, 632 at Workington's rink, Rochester, Pa. B. Lazarus, of Rochester, Pa., telegraphed last night that the body was that of Barney Haran, of West Bridgewater, Pa.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 29.—Diak Buckalew, an outlaw in Chambers County, convicted of murder, but at large, made fame by his tricks to avoid arrest and his boldness. At one time he is said to have met, in disguise, a posse in search of him and conducted them to a place where he informed them Buckalew could be found. A reward of \$400 was offered by the Governor for his arrest, and yesterday afternoon a detachment of Cavalry and Brown, went to a house where Buckalew was known to be. As they approached, the outlaw shot Scarborough in the head and neck, killing him. Brown went into the house and fifteen shots were heard between him and Buckalew. Whether both or neither were killed is not known, as the place is off in the country. A search is being made for the scene.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.—A ferryman has been arrested at a point on the lower Danube for wholesale murder. It is charged that while ferrying workmen returning from Roumania he took them to a small island in the river on the pretext of aiding them, and yesterday afternoon he shot and killed them had paid taxes in Roumania and then robbed and murdered them. It is said that his victims numbered hundreds.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 29.—Last night near New Burlington, eight miles south of here, Fred Sheekley shot James Carey twice, inflicting wounds from which he died in a few hours. Sheekley then placed the revolver in his own hand and fired, killing himself instantly. Carey was Sheekley's father-in-law, and the tragedy was the result of an old grudge between the two men.

A Raving Maniac. CAMERON, Mo., Oct. 28.—David Gall, who has for some time been subject to attacks of insanity, and who had lately been confined in the jail for safe keeping, set that building on fire yesterday about eleven o'clock and narrowly escaped burning to death, being rescued just in time. He is raving wildly and is bound hand and foot. A dagger of some kind was recently taken from him. He will probably be returned to the asylum at St. Joseph, where he has been confined heretofore.

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 28.—A. J. Graham, editor of the Red Oak Independent, formerly of Indiana and later of the Beaver City (Mo.) Times, was found dead in his office this morning with a bottle of acetic acid beside him. It is thought he had been melancholy and unsettled through using too much quinine, he having been unwell of late. His wife and daughter are still in Nebraska. He was a member of the United Workmen, in good standing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Mr. West, the British Minister, has officially informed Secretary Bayard of the appointment of himself, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper as the British Plenipotentiaries to the Fisheries conference. Secretary Bayard has acknowledged the receipt of the note and informed Mr. West that the President has designated Mr. William L. Putnam, Mr. James B. Angell and the Secretary to represent the United States in the coming conference.

Drunk and Blabbing. FORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 28.—Jack Patterson was arrested at the Grand Hotel in this city this morning for the murder of Sheriff Peter Durant, found riddled with bullets in the Choctaw Nation last October. At the time of the murder no clue was obtained, but Patterson, while under the influence of liquor last night, gave the whole story away, not omitting the slightest details. He will be arraigned at the November term of the United States court in this city.

The Red River Road. WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 28.—Arrangements were completed to-day between the Provincial Government and Contractor Holt by which the Red River railroad is to be completed this year. The corporation of Winnipeg and citizens combined will supply \$300,000.

Admiral Nicholson Dead. WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Navy Department is informed that Rear Admiral W. A. Nicholson (retired) died in New York City yesterday.

By the sinking of a fishing boat near Halifax, N. S., the other day three men were lost.

THANKSGIVING.

The President Appoints Thursday, November 24, as a Day of Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The following proclamation was issued late yesterday afternoon: A Proclamation by the President of the United States. The goodness and the mercy of God, which has followed the American people during all the days of the past year, claim their grateful recognition and humble acknowledgment. By His omnipotent power He protected us from war and pestilence and from every national calamity; by His gracious favor the earth has yielded a generous return to the labor of the husbandman, and every path of honest toil has led to comfort and contentment; by His loving kindness the hearts of our people have been replenished with fraternal sentiment and patriotic endeavor; and by His unerring guidance we have been directed in the way of national prosperity.

To the end that we may, with one accord, testify our gratitude for all these blessings, I Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by all the people of the land. On that day let all secular work and employment be suspended and let our people assemble in their accustomed places of worship and with prayer and songs of praise give thanks to our Heavenly Father for all that He has done for us, while we humbly implore the forgiveness of our sins and a continuance of His mercy. Let families united be reunited on that day and let their hearts, filled with kindly cheer and affectionate reminiscences, be turned in thankfulness to the source of all their mercies. And the Giver of all that maketh the day glad and joyous. And in the midst of our people and our happiness let us remember the poor, the needy and the unfortunate, and by our gifts of charity and ready benevolence let us increase the number of those who with grateful hearts shall join in our thanksgiving.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, done at the City of Washington this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twelfth. By the President Grover Cleveland. T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

EXCITED BIDDING.

Two Factions in a Michigan Bank Bid Up a Defaulter's Shares to an Enormous Premium. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 25.—When C. W. Fonda, defaulting cashier of the Constitutional National Bank, absconded five years ago he left ten shares at \$100 each in stock to cover an apparent deficiency. These the bank attached and were finally bid in for \$1,600. Since then two factions have arisen in the bank, culminating in the displacement of one under the leadership of C. W. Fonda, long-time president, by a factory under the leadership of C. H. Schurtz, Jr. Recently Homer A. Nash, Bank Examiner for Michigan, discovered these shares as illegally figuring in the assets of the bank, and reported the fact to the Comptroller of the Currency. That functionary ordered their sale at public auction to the highest bidder. The sale took place Saturday and excited a bidding war, the result of which was that the shares were sold for \$44,300. These shares, worth only \$1,500, sold for \$44,300.

DIABOLICAL.

An Attempt to Burn a House Full of Sleeping Italians. GRAND RAPIDS, Oct. 26.—An attempt to burn thirty Italians, asleep in a building in the township of Parrish, Kent County, was frustrated by the timely warning of one who awoke and found the building in flames. The building was one used by an Italian, King Santo Garfalo, who was keeping a sort of store, with rooms above for the sleeping Italians at work on the new railroad, five miles south of the city. There have been hard feelings existing between this crew and a crew of fourteen near Brand. About ten o'clock last night an unknown man crept into a vacant room and set fire to the house, and then joined a party on the outside, who barricaded the doors and used every effort to keep the inmates from escaping. They, however, managed to get out, many of them leaving all their clothing. An effort will be made to find the guilty ones and punish them.

DREXEL ON FINANCES.

He Declares the Reports of Financial Stringency to be Greatly Exaggerated. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 25.—Mr. A. J. Drexel, of the financial firms of Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Drexel & Co., passed through the city this morning en route from Chicago to New York. In an interview Mr. Drexel said: "The stories that have been published from time to time about a stringency of the money market have been exaggerated. In fact, there has been no stringency in the money market. There has been, to a certain extent, a timidity in some circles to let out money, but not to the extent the public has been led to believe. While it is still a little early to make predictions for the coming year, I consider that the future outlook is bright. There is no reason why this prosperity should not continue. I think there would be a fair demand for money for the balance of the year."

Petitioning Oglesby.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The United Labor party of Cook County has forwarded a petition to Governor Oglesby, in which executive clemency is asked for the condemned Anarchists on the ground that they were tried before a prejudicial jury and that manufactured evidence was used against them. The Governor is asked to resist the "influence of the carefully manufactured clamor" against the Anarchists, and to "show the possession of that highest form of human courage, the moral strength to do right."

Two Views of a Matter.

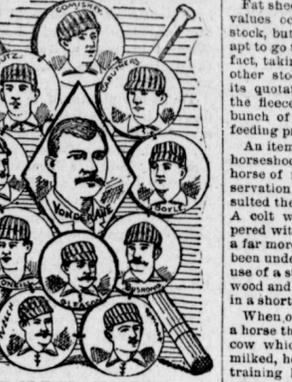
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Henry Berhayan, the lawyer who committed suicide yesterday, left a letter addressed to the corner in which he confesses having killed his sister Celia by poison for the purpose of obtaining the insurance money on her life. Celia's husband, J. Milton Brown, is under sentence of death, having been convicted of killing his wife. Berhayan was the chief witness against him. Berhayan's friends assert that the confession is a forgery and they suspect that Berhayan did not kill himself but met foul play at the hands of agents of Bowers, but this view is not generally shared and it is believed that the confession will be proved and that Bowers will be released.

WORLD BEATERS.

The St. Louis Browns No Longer Bear the Title.

The Winning Game Taken by the Detroit at Baltimore, After Receiving a Severe Beating at Washington in the Morning.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Detroit and St. Louis Browns played the tenth game for the world's championship here to-day, and although the game was called at an inconvenient hour, about three thousand people were at Capitol Hill park when Empire Kelly, at exactly 10:30, called "play." The Browns first entered the field for practice, and they received a tremendous ovation. They went into preliminary work with a dash and confidence that made their many friends here look to see them "do up" the League sluggers. They were not disappointed, either. The St. Louis men outplayed them everywhere and won as they pleased.

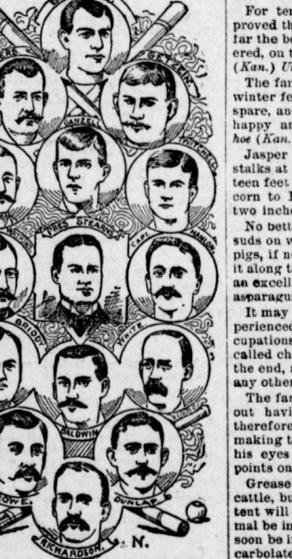


THE EX-WORLD CHAMPIONS.

Table with columns: THE SCORE, A. B. R. H. S. B. P. O. A. E. Rows for Detroit and St. Louis players including Richard, Gansel, Rowe, Thompson, White, Dunlap, Twitcheil, Bennett, Hanlon, Getzlein, and Totals.

THE WINNING GAME.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—The game at Oriole park yesterday afternoon between the Detroit Club and the Browns, of St. Louis, was a miserable exhibition of ball playing. The disparity between the two clubs was painfully apparent. The result was a victory in a double sense for the Detroitists—first in winning this particular game, and secondly because it decided the contest for the championship of the world, the Detroitists having won eight of the fifteen games which it was proposed to play.



THE PRESENT WORLD CHAMPIONS.

Table with columns: THE SCORE, A. B. R. H. S. B. P. O. A. E. Rows for St. Louis players including Latham, Gansel, Rowe, Comiskey, O'Neill, Caruthers, Foutz, Welch, Hanlon, Robinson, Boyle, and Totals.

Notes.

A few lumps of charcoal with a box of wood ashes placed in the hog pen will prevent many ills arising from indigestion in hogs. The charcoal should be fresh. Old charcoal may be renewed by heating it in the stove for a few minutes. One of the greatest drawbacks to beginners in poultry raising is to attempt to keep fifty fowls in a house or lot none too large for twenty-five. The drought of the past summer has, no doubt, in the long run been a great benefit to Iowa. Hundreds of acres of land have been drained, many artesian wells dug, and also gas discovered, all the result of the dry season.

STOCK ITEMS.

The assessed value of live-stock in Texas as shown by the last assessment now on file in the Comptroller's office is \$30,000,000.

Belle Davis, a pacing mare owned in Lawrence, Kan., fell dead on the track at the end of the second heat of the 2:24 pacing race at the Kansas City fair the other day. There are in Colorado about 8,000,000 sheep which are owned by about 2,000 growers. Last year nearly 9,000,000 pounds of unscoured wool was shipped. This year the clip will run to nearly 10,000,000 pounds. If you kept a careful account of the yield of each cow last winter you will know which to dispose of now. Every farmer should keep a strict account of his dairy cows in order to avoid a loss from one white receiving a profit from another. If you have been negligent about shelter for your swine, don't put it off any longer, for the cool, chilling fall rains are to be expected any time; and when they do come they are likely to be in wholesome abundance. The cold frosty nights that usually follow these rains chill the hogs if not sheltered.

At sheep never advance to the extreme values occasionally reached by other fat stock, but at the same time they are less apt to go to an extreme the other way. In fact, taking a term of years together, no other stock shows as great uniformity in its quotations. The man who commands the flocks and the carcasses of a nice bunch of wethers every year finds sheep feeding profitable. An item of expense to a farmer is that of horseshoeing. It is now four years since a horse of mine has been shod, and my observation is that no inconvenience has resulted therefrom, either summer or winter. A colt whose hoof has never been tampered with by the average horseshoer has far more the perfect hoof than one that has been under the blacksmith's care. By the use of a stout, sharp chisel, a solid block of wood and a mallet the hoof can be trimmed in a short time.—Cor. St. Paul Farmer.

When one is chasing around a field after a horse that is unwilling to be caught, or a cow which has objections against being milked, he is paying the penalty for badly training his animals. By proper training every animal may be brought under such a discipline that its after-management may be pleasant and easy, and this system may be general, and not as it is—quite rare and exceptional. All training of animals, like trees and plants, must be done in youth, when habits and proclivities have not become permanently fixed.—Josa Homestead. The American Beef Pool must elect Mercer as its president or become "one of the things that were." Nobody but Mercer seems to have that abiding faith in the scheme that is so necessary to success. First Andy J. Snyder was placed at the head, but he dropped it like a hot potato. Then Colonel R. D. Hunter was "elected," but he positively declined to serve, having learned that "there was nothing in the scheme for gentlemen," as he himself says. We nominate A. S. Mercer as president of the Armour—No. 8, American Beef Pool.—Live-Stock Indicator.

FARM NOTES.

Sunflower seed is often fed to poultry, but if too much is given it will cause the feathers to fall off, as it promotes early molting. This year the nut crop is a bountiful one, and according to the old bald-headed superstition we will have much snow and ice the coming winter.—Oregon (Mo.) Press. Rotation in crops is said to be the surest and safest plan in farming, and when one or two years of pasture shall be included in the rotation the benefits will be greater. The farmers of Nelson County, Dak., have formed a pool and propose to sell their grain this year in a lump. They have 135,000 bushels and will sell to the highest bidder.

For ten years past the apple crop has proved the surest, least expensive, and by far the best paying crop, all things considered, on the farm in Kansas.—Junction City (Kan.) Union. The farmers are all busy getting up their winter feed. There will be enough and to spare, and in consequence all is serene and happy among our country friends.—Lea-rose (Kan.) Times. Jasper County claims the longest corn stalks at the St. Louis fair. They are six feet in length. Vernon County sent corn to Kansas City seventeen feet and two inches in length.—Neveda (Mo.) Mail. No better use can be made of the soap-suds on wash days than to first scrub the pigs, if not to many of them, and then pour it along the celery rows. Soap-suds make an excellent fertilizer for both celery and asparagus. It may be expensive to employ an inexperienced milker. Farming, like other occupations, depends on knowledge. So-called cheap labor may be very costly in the end, and more so in the dairy than in any other work on the farm. The farmer cannot well get along without having at least a few cows. He is therefore interested, but he is ever so little, in making them pay, and cannot afford to shut his eyes to an opportunity of acquiring points on profitable dairy management. Grease of any kind will destroy lice on cattle, but the use of grease to a great extent will injure the cattle. If a single animal be infected with lice all the others will soon be in the same condition. A pound of carbolic of lime mixed with a bushel of fine, dry dirt freely scattered on the backs of the animals is a harmless remedy, and will prove successful if used daily. Cream is more valuable than butter, since it is equal to butter and buttermilk, although the impression seems to prevail with most milk producers that the one great and only legitimate end of milk and cream is to make butter, and a sense of waste and misuse involuntarily arises whenever either is used for any other purpose; while, in fact, butter making is the least useful purpose for which milk is employed. The German Government has completely eradicated the Colorado beetle, or potato bug, from the fields of the kingdom by the timely use of poisons, and the tilling of the tracts of land on which the pest had appeared. There is no doubt but what equally energetic measures in this country would produce the same result, but the matter has been allowed to lapse along until the beetle has spread throughout the country. The insect was imported into Germany in cargoes of American potatoes.