

World-County-Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1887.

NUMBER 2

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

CORRESPONDENCE between President Cleveland and Secretary General George W. Julian, of New Mexico, affords assurance that the President will call the attention of Congress to the land grants of that Territory, with a view to a speedy settlement of titles.

The Interior Department has decided to adhere to the rule already in force not to issue permits to persons to enter the Indian Territory for hunting fishing, etc. The action of the department is influenced by the objections of the Indians.

In relation to the case of United States Consul Hatfield, of Batavia, Java, whose arrest for fraud by the Dutch colonial officials has been reported, it is learned, at the Department of State, that shortly after his arrest he was found to be insane. He was permitted by the department to engage in private business in addition to discharging his consular duties, and under the treaty was responsible for his private acts to the local authorities.

The Treasury Department has decided that sawed square pine timber imported from Canada is dutiable at the rate of 82 per cent, instead of at the rate of 50 per cent, as before assessed by the collector at Plattsburg, N. Y.

The Interior Department officials attribute the Crow troubles to the machinations of the Sioux, and propose to make an investigation soon.

COUNT MITCHELL, in a dispatch from New York to Washington, denies that the Chinese concessions have been revoked, and says that neither party has any desire to withdraw from the negotiations entered into.

With a parade of nearly every militia company in the city, the 4th department, several thousand citizens and over 300 wheelmen, a continuous blaze of fireworks for an hour and a big outpouring of people, the City of Washington on the 6th publicly welcomed ex-Governor Alexander R. Shepherd back to his native city after a long sojourn in Mexico.

The Comptroller of the Currency has issued a call for reports on the condition of national banks at the close of business Wednesday, October 5.

It is Spanish denied in Washington that Judge Manning, the Minister to Mexico, has resigned.

JOHN A. McCLENNAN and A. B. Clifton, of the Utah Commission, have submitted a minority report, in which they declare that the Mormons are quitting polygamy, and no more stringent legislation is needed.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD has issued a circular advising the strictest economy in administering the various customs offices. The Acting Secretary of the Navy has received a dispatch from Rear Admiral Chandler, commanding the Asiatic squadron, in which he says he will send a ship to Nonage Island, of the Caroline group, to investigate the recent massacre and to protect American interests and missionaries.

THE EAST.

DANIEL MANNING, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, is reported again prostrated with sickness.

MISS JOSEPHINE MILLER, a handsome amateur actress and public reader of Boston, has been arrested on the charge of stealing property from the house of Rev. Julian Smith which she had rented.

The district attorney of Philadelphia has decided that pool selling is gambling and has recommended that all pool rooms be closed by the police.

The new telephone probe has been successfully used in Bellevue Hospital, New York, to locate a bullet in a man's body.

REV. T. K. BECKER has accepted the nomination of the New York Greenback party for Secretary of State.

SIR T. H. GRATTON EDMONDS and Arthur O'Connor addressed a large audience at Cooper Union, New York, on the 6th in behalf of the Irish Farnell party.

EX-GOVERNOR WASHINGTON died suddenly during a meeting of the American Board of Missions at Springfield, Mass., recently.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has resolved: "The business men of all parties should unite in demanding speedy action by Congress looking to such a reduction of our revenues as will make the income of the Government conform nearly as practicable to the necessary expenditures of the Nation."

SIXTY passengers from Liverpool by the steamer City of Rome, which arrived at New York on the 6th, were Hon. J. J. O'Neill, Representative in Congress, of St. Louis, and Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri.

ARTHUR H. SNELL, acting paying teller of the Fulton Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been arrested for a \$12,000 shortage in his accounts.

COLONEL A. W. QUINN, late of the Quartermaster's department of the United States Army, committed suicide, by hanging, at Manchester, N. H., recently. His death was attributed to melancholia, consequent upon the death of his wife.

BYRD PAOK, the jumper, jumped 6 feet 4 inches the other day at Philadelphia, beating his own record of 6 feet 3 1/2 inches.

JOSIAH MILLS, who criminally assaulted a little girl in the Concord (N. H.) cemetery, where she had gone to place flowers on her mother's grave, was sentenced to twenty years in State's prison.

GROUNDLESS fears for the Volunteer were recently felt at Marblehead, Mass. The gallant yacht arrived all right, having been detained by light winds.

The Brass Manufacturers' Association, of New York, has ordered that all members of the Brass Workers' Union be locked out, and that the shops remain closed until the men agree not to demand Saturday half holidays. About 2,000 men are affected.

CORNEY CALDER & Co., bankers and brokers, of Troy, N. Y., have assigned. The amount involved was said to be over \$500,000.

A PUBLIC reception was given by the city of Boston on the 7th to General Paine, owner, and Edward Burgess, designer, of the Volunteer, and was attended by a crowd so immense that it defied six o'clock Faneuil Hall was filled to overflowing, and many were unable to gain entrance. Banners inscribed "Puritan," "Mayflower," "Volunteer" were displayed. Captain Hart was unable to be present, but some of the crew of the Volunteer were on hand.

THE WEST.

CHARLES DOLL, ex-member of the board of public works of Cincinnati, has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, upon conviction of having misapplied city funds in the purchase of a lot of horses in Illinois for the city's use.

DOUGLAS & STEWART's oatmeal mill at Cedar Rapids, Ia., was destroyed recently. Loss, \$125,000; insured, \$80,000.

HENRY C. BURNETT, formerly of Leavenworth, Kan., has been made warden of the New Mexico penitentiary, vice Thomas P. Gable, retired.

FIRE in the lumber districts of Menominee, Mich., the other night destroyed 6,000,000 feet of lumber, causing \$100,000 loss.

THERE was an immense crush at the reception to the President in Chicago on the 5th. The grand procession was a series of ovations.

By the explosion of a boiler in David Young's sawmill, near Amanda, O., recently, George Lape, Simon Young and Amos Young were instantly killed and Mrs. Simon Young was seriously injured. The cause was unknown.

THREE unknown young men went boating on the lake near Chicago the other day. At the foot of Monroe street they attempted to change seats, when the boat tipped over and all three were drowned.

The Northwestern Freight Bureau railroads have decided to continue the organization, regardless of the withdrawals of several lines.

The Clow-Nolan prize fight near Cincinnati was stopped by the sheriff recently, after one round had been fought. Both combatants were arrested.

The National Exposition opened in Kansas City, Mo., on the 6th, to close November 30. Major Warner, representing the district in Congress, delivered the opening address.

The Farmers' Alliance closed its annual session at Minneapolis, Minn., on the 5th and adjourned to meet next year in Des Moines. The following officers were elected: President, J. Burrows, of Nebraska; vice-president, ex-Senator L. D. Whiting, of Illinois; secretary, August Post, of Iowa; treasurer, J. J. Furlong, of Minnesota; lecturer, A. C. Chase, of Dakota.

The tug Orient, owned at Fairhaven, Mich., was lost in Lake Erie recently and her crew of six men drowned.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND reached Milwaukee, Wis., on the 6th, where he received an ovation. He was welcomed by Mayor Walker, and in response expressed himself as much charmed with the place and its people.

HORACE BROWNELL, aged fifty-five, crossing-keeper on the Wisconsin Central railway near Pewaukee, Wis., was assassinated the other night by unknown persons.

ON complaint of W. H. Hawk, of Buffalo, Division Superintendent Graham of the Dakota Division of the Northern Pacific at Fargo, D. T., has been arrested, charged with violating the Interstate Commerce act in refusing to furnish cars for the shipment of wheat, and discriminating in favor of the elevator companies.

In a fight in the Choctaw Nation the other day between a United States marshal's posse and William Frazier, an outlaw, Deputy Abe Barhill was shot three times, and it is reported that the desperado was killed.

THE SOUTH.

A NEGRO named Jefferys, who married a white girl at Brownstown, Ark., was recently riddled with bullets by relatives of his wife.

M. L. BAKER, supposed to be representing Liggett & Myers, the manufacturers of St. Louis, purchased from Henry B. Thompson, of Louisville, Ky., one day recently, 300 hogheads of Burley tobacco at an average price of \$30 per 100 pounds, making the amount \$185,000, and 500 hogheads at the Ninth street house for \$75,000. This brought the sum of \$260,000—a remarkable record for a single day.

A TERRIBLE tragedy was enacted in the circuit court room at Chattanooga, Tenn., the other morning. Sam Branch, a colored man, was on trial for larceny. As the verdict of guilty was uttered by the foreman, Branch exclaimed: "God knows I'm innocent," and pulling a large knife from his pocket, thrust it into his throat, the blood spurting over the jury box and judge's desk. He was dead in thirty minutes.

ARMED men were reported in possession of Morehead, Ky., again and another battle between the Logan and Tolliver faction is feared.

GENERAL FITZGERALD MORRIS, U. S. A., retired, died in Baltimore recently, aged eighty-two. He was appointed to the army in 1820.

D. BROWN, a wealthy farmer living near Waco, Tex., has begun suit for property in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, worth \$600,000 which he claims on his mother's side.

A FARMER named Crouch died recently near Sherman, Tex., from screw worms which in some manner entered his head.

YELLOW fever is reported to have broken out at Tampa, Fla., but is denied by the State Board of Health.

THE H. B. Grubb Cracker Company, of Nashville, Tenn., has made an assignment with \$72,000 liabilities and \$135,000 assets.

The Kentucky Commercial and Industrial convention at Louisville adjourned on the 6th with a banquet, at which Congressman Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Senator Blackburn, Governor Buckner and other noted men spoke.

The day switchmen on the Louisville & Nashville railway have joined the freight brakemen in a strike for higher wages.

DICK SNEYD, who killed two men in cold blood near Little Rock, Ark., last spring, has been captured in Mississippi.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has decided that Bill Patterson must hang for participation in the murder of Jennie Bowman in Louisville last July. His alleged accomplice declared his guiltless.

It is now estimated that the Texas cotton crop will not be within ten per cent. of that of last year, owing to drought in July and ravages of the cotton worm.

JEFFERSON DAVIS complains of his precarious state of health, which prevents him attending the Southern State fairs.

All fears of a negro outbreak in Pike County, Miss., have vanished, the leaders of the blacks being driven from the county.

SILAS HAMPTON and Seaborn Green were hanged together at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 7th. Green murdered three deputy marshals, Hampton murdered one white man.

GENERAL.

THE Canadian propeller California was lost on Lake Michigan during the gales of the 3d. Fourteen persons were drowned. Other wrecks were reported and it was thought the storm had been fatal to many lives.

The Prince of Wales, Lord Roseberry and the Marquis of Harrington have been appointed members of a commission to aid the Exposition at Melbourne, Australia.

ADVICES from Bajarat, Afghanistan, say Omra Khan recently defeated Abu Bakur, son of the Abhed of Swat; that the Amer had requested the chiefs of neighboring tribes to punish the victor, and that the whole of Bajarat had risen against Omra.

FARMERS of Tipperary, Ireland, have received letters through the post threatening them with death if they attended a proposed auction sale of the cattle of a deceased farmer. The notices described the auctioneer as the accused and eternally damned Judge Kooch.

The Russian Government proposes to levy duty on marine and railroad passenger tickets.

A MINOR state of siege has been declared in Berlin under the Socialist law.

HERN BARTH, an editor of Berlin, has been sent to prison for three months for libeling Prince Bismarck.

The fire losses in September aggregated \$7,567,900 against \$6,500,000 in September, 1886.

SEVERAL thousand female cigar makers gathered at one of the factories at Madrid, Spain, recently, and engaged in a riot. The civil guard surrounded the factory, but the women took possession of the building and barricaded it.

SIO. CHRISPI, the Italian Prime Minister, denies that the Roman question was discussed at his recent interview with Bismarck.

EVICTOR troubles and moonlighting continue to be reported from Ireland. Callinan, one of the murderers of Constable Wiblehan, has turned informer.

THE Independent Belge believes that the Bismarck-Crispien interview will modify Italy's policy in Africa, and induce King Humbert to abandon the expedition against the King of Abyssinia.

The Mexican Congress is expected soon to pass the bill allowing the re-election of the President of the republic.

The Baltimore & Ohio telegraph, about which so many rumors have been started, has been sold to Jay Gould for \$5,000,000 of United States bonds.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs declares that Spain desires only to maintain the statu quo in Morocco.

M. MAURET, a French Consul, has been dismissed on account of attentions paid by him to an Orleans Princess, while the latter was making a tour of Greece.

It is stated in Paris that if the occasion should arise, Grand Duke Nicholas and many noted Russian officers would join the French army.

The Canadian Government has forbidden the importation of rags from the Mediterranean ports for fear of cholera contagion.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended October 6, numbered for the United States, 135; for Canada, 27.

BOBBER, leader of the Daocals in Burma, is reported slain and his followers dispersed.

MULEY HASSAN, Sultan of Morocco, is dead and is succeeded by his sixteen-year-old son. The uncle of the boy has been appointed Grand Vizier.

A PANIC has seized Santiago de Cuba on account of constant earthquake shocks.

THE LATEST.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—An international convention of the employing printers of the United States and Canada has been called to meet in Chicago, Tuesday, October 13, 1887, for the purpose of devising plans for united action upon the recent demand of the International Typographical Union that nine hours shall constitute a day's labor. Other important matters will be presented for the consideration of the convention.

The call recommends that in towns where there are no existing bodies of employers, meetings be held at once and delegates named; or if this action is not practicable, that individual firms be represented.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Quite a large proportion of the Government telegraphing to and from this city was done over the Baltimore & Ohio wires. The absorption of that company by the Western Union leaves Maryland's United Lines and Postal Lines the only competing wires, and will probably lend force to the movement in the next Congress to establish some sort of Government control over the telegraph service.

It has been suggested that an effort will be made to extend the principles of the Interstate Commerce law to telegraph communication.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—President Wright, of the Board of Trade, struck another blow at the bucket shops yesterday. The Commercial Quotation Company, which operates tickers in connection with the Postal Telegraph Company, was denied the privileges and quotations of the board, and the tickers were stopped. The reason for this action was the belief that the Quotation Company was aiding bucket shops as against the board.

THEY, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Ogden, Calder & Co., bankers and brokers, made an assignment yesterday. The assignees of the firm of Ogden, Calder & Co., bankers and brokers, are Fred P. Allen, of this city. The amount involved is not yet known, but is believed to be upwards of \$500,000. The assignment provides for the payment of all and reasonable costs, salaries of employees, payment in full of depositors in the savings' department and all other debts as far as possible.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Secretary Lamar to-day decided that the Wisconsin Central railway was entitled to its grant of land from Portage to Ashland, Wis., and directed that patents for the same be issued. He denied the application of the road for a suspension of the recent order of withdrawal until the road could adjust its grant.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Stafford & Murray, livermen and street contractors, have assigned. Liabilities, \$40,000; assets nominally \$50,000. The firm recently lost their grip on the city contract for cleaning the streets, and have since been going down hill.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 8.—Josiah Mills, who criminally assaulted a little girl in the Concord cemetery, where she had gone to place flowers on her mother's grave, was to-day sentenced to twenty years in State prison.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Growth of Kansas.

According to the census returns made to the Secretary of State for 1887, Kansas has a population of 1,518,253. The counties containing over 20,000 population are: Sedgwick, 48,885; Leavenworth, 46,500; Shawnee, 46,960; Wyandotte, 37,553; Sumner, 35,922; Cowley, 33,597; Butler, 28,989; Lawrence, 28,183; Atchison (consus of 1885), 27,429; Riley, 27,553; Crawford, 26,147; Montgomery, 25,999; Lyon, 25,928; Cherokee, 25,609; Douglas, 25,140; Marshall, 23,783; McPherson, 23,308; Dickinson, 23,087; Franklin, 22,584; Washington, 21,830; Marion, 20,627; Harvey, 20,603; Neosho, 20,377; Clay, 20,216; Cloud, 20,144, and Saline, 20,103. There are 114 cities in the State containing 1,000 population and upward, and twenty cities containing 5,000 population and upward, as follows: Wichita, 31,700; Leavenworth, 31,210; Topeka, 29,973; Kansas City, 25,066; Atchison (consus of 1885), 15,299; Lawrence, 10,929; Fort Scott, 10,103; Emporia, 10,319; Hays, 9,912; Wellington, 9,822; Newton, 8,839; Ottawa, 7,900; Salina, 7,811; Parsons, 6,910; Jay Center, 6,840; Winfield, 6,184; Arkansas City, 6,066; El Dorado, 5,733; Abilene, 5,025; Independence, 5,000.

Miscellaneous.

DAVE BETLER, the member of the Wichita base-ball club who accidentally fell from a second-story window at Leavenworth several weeks ago, died in Denver on the 2d from the effects of injuries received by the fall.

JOSEPH CARTER, an employe of the Argentine Steaming Works, jumped from a freight train at the Santa Fe yards the other day, and fell under the cars. Both legs were badly mangled, and amputation was necessary. The injured man was about thirty years old and resided at Argentine.

SEVERAL days since Councilman Lull, of Topeka, and his foreman, C. H. Reid, went to the vicinity of Grantville, on a chicken hunt, and, as the sequel would indicate, took along a goodly supply of a certain contraband beverage, for both became intoxicated, got into a fight over local politics, when Reid shot Lull with his double-barreled shotgun, both charges taking effect and inflicting very serious wounds. Reid surrendered to the authorities. A later account stated that both parties, when sobered up, declared the shooting was accidental. Reid was subsequently fined for intoxication and discharged.

QUO WARRANTO proceedings were recently begun in the Supreme Court at Topeka by County Attorney Atwood, of Lawrence, in the name of the State against J. H. Hunter, police judge of the latter city, appointed by the police commissioners under the Metropolitan Police law passed in March last. The purpose of the action is to test the constitutionality of the law.

JOHN N. REYNOLDS, of the Atchison Times, was recently arrested for drawing a Governor Martin as the latter was returning from a primary meeting in Atchison.

COLONEL ANTHONY has sold the Leavenworth Times to several Eastern parties.

The other evening George Freistly, a butcher and prominent business man, of Girard, was shot and seriously wounded by C. S. Leigh, who had been his partner until a few days before the tragedy.

An office to be known as Nashville, in Kingman, County, has been established, with Joshua Hale as postmaster, and one in Wauaubunee County, to be called Volland, with Fred H. Reber as postmaster.

A FARMER by the name of Herman was recently run over and killed by a train near Larned; also one of the horses he was driving.

FRED HAUSLER, who some time ago was released from the jail at Emporia after a somewhat protracted incarceration for violating the prohibition law, has entered suit for \$40,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by him by being confined in the county jail, which had been condemned by the grand jury, and also by the State and local boards of health as being in an unfit condition.

TOPEKA's base-ball club has been disbanded.

The School Fund Commissioners, accompanied by the State Treasurer, returned from St. Louis recently with the proceeds of \$140,000 in Government bonds. They sold at a premium of twenty-five per cent, netting \$55,000. The bonds would have run twenty years at four per cent. The ready money in the school fund running short, the purchase of district school bonds has almost ceased, but will now be resumed, and in less than six months the money received upon Government bonds in the school districts at five per cent, which will make the interest for twenty years \$175,000 instead of \$112,000, that would have been received from the General Government. The increase of the interest is therefore \$63,000 which, when added to the \$35,000 increase of principal, will, by this transaction, be a gain to the school fund of \$98,000.

The twenty-eighth session of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, Independent Order of Good Templars, recently in session at Topeka, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Grand Chief Templar, James Grimes, of Parsons; Grand Counselor, E. B. Crew, of Parsons; Grand Vice-Templar, Mrs. H. B. McBride, of Washington; Grand Secretary, Miss Ada H. Peck, of Topeka; Grand Treasurer, A. J. Georgia, of Pittsburg; Grand Superintendent of Juvenile Temples, Mrs. Nettie Lowenstein, of Eureka; Grand Chaplain, Rev. A. A. Hoffman, of Downs; Grand Marshal, J. D. Graves, of Garden City.

A LATE fire at Emporia destroyed the Merchants' Hotel, Griffith & Ewing's warehouse and a livery stable owned by John R. McKensy. All on Fourth avenue, between Commercial and Merchants streets, were totally consumed, laying almost the entire north side of the block in ashes. Loss about \$50,000, with an insurance of about \$8,000.

JAMES SMALL recently jumped from a passenger train at Argentine before it stopped, when he fell under the cars and was fatally injured.

VETERANS of Western Kansas recently held a pleasant reunion at Elsworth.

CONSIDERABLE of a sensation was created at Topeka the other night by the announcement that Frank Jackson, a well-known stockman of the famous Maple Hill live-stock farm, had made a happy assignment and skipped out for Canada or some other place. His liabilities are placed at \$75,000. His father is the heaviest loser.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Four Persons Killed and Several Injured by a Boiler Explosion at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—Four persons were killed and several seriously wounded by the explosion of George P. Flants' flour mill yesterday morning at 7:45 o'clock. Mrs. Thomas S. Rivers, wife of the foreman, was blown from the boiler room across the alley into a room sixty feet from where she was standing. She was killed, as was her husband, who was buried under the debris. Fritz Kuhlman was also buried in the ruins and was taken out dead. Henry Bennie was instantly killed by the steam and force of the explosion. Engineer Benjamin J. Evers was seriously injured. Minnie Richman, a child of five years, had both legs broken, and is so injured that recovery is not probable. A piece of the boiler flew 300 feet and crashed down upon the roof of H. C. Meyer's two-story house, crushing through to the cellar, demolishing the whole house. Another piece of the boiler smashed into an adjoining livery stable and pulled down the wall and part of the roof. Mike Donnelly, a bagman of the Iron Mountain railway, on duty two blocks from the scene of the explosion, was knocked down, badly bruised, and possibly internally injured. Pat Hogan, a coal heaver, was unloading coal near the boiler house, and was buried beneath the debris. He was taken out half an hour after the catastrophe, and was badly cut and bruised about the head and had three ribs broken. The mud drum, weighing 1,000 pounds, crashed through the roof to the cellar of John Burby's house. Every house in the neighborhood was more or less injured. The engineer can assign no cause for the disaster. He says the boilers were only two years old, and were recently thoroughly repaired. They were supposed to be non-explosive.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Meeting of the General Assembly at Minneapolis, Minn.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 4.—The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor was called to order in Washington rink yesterday morning by J. P. McLaughly, chairman of the co-operative board and chairman of the committee of arrangements.

The stage was handsomely decorated and contained about 3,000 people. McLaughly read telegrams from Powderly and Secretary Litchman stating that they had been unavoidably delayed and could not arrive until afternoon. Governor McGill had been called East and was not able to make the address of welcome on the part of the State, and McLaughly made brief remarks on the growth of the order in the Northwest and introduced Mayor Ames, who made a formal address of welcome. The exercises included songs by an especially trained children's chorus.

In response to Mayor Ames' address of welcome, Richard Griffiths, general worthy foreman, spoke in place of Mr. Powderly, who was followed by A. A. Carleton, of the general executive board, who spoke of the growth of the order, and said it would appear when the reports were all in that the order was not going to pieces, but was in reality stronger than ever.

Master Workman T. V. Powderly, General Secretary Litchman and most of the delegates to the Knights of Labor (General Assembly) arrived in the afternoon. The great hall, capable of seating 15,000 people, was crowded at the time of the opening of the evening exercises. General Master Workman Powderly's address on "The World as Knighthood Would Make It," was received with unbounded enthusiasm.

SEEING THE SIGHTS.

The Presidential Party Shown Around St. Louis.—A Reception.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—At 10:15 the President and Mrs. Cleveland appeared at the door of the Francis mansion, Vandeventer Place, and were applauded by the crowd of ladies and children that had gathered in the park in front of the residence. There was a noticeable absence of men, and the dresses of the people indicated the preponderance of the better classes.

Mr. C. C. Rainwater entered the carriage with the President and wife, and in a few minutes they were moving briskly toward the fair grounds, escorted by a squad of mounted police and the citizens' committee in carriages. Hundreds of vehicles with people awaited on Grand avenue at the entrance of Vandeventer Place and joined the procession, which was strung out along the avenue for more than a mile.

A reception was given to the citizens in the afternoon at the Lindell Hotel, the parlors being jammed with persons anxious to pay their respects.

At half past seven the President and Mrs. Cleveland, with their seven traveling companions, were escorted by a new reception committee through the illuminated streets of the city. It is safe to say that not less than 150,000 persons were in waiting along the line of the ride to see the city's guests.

FATAL SHOOTING.

A Fatal Affray Grows Out of the Late Prohibition Movement in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 3.—A sensational tragedy, growing out of the recent prohibition campaign, was enacted at Greenville, Tenn., yesterday afternoon. W. E. F. Milburn, a member of the Legislature from Green County, shot and instantly killed a young man named William Ward, a son of Betsy Ware, or woman's crusade fame. It seems that Milburn remarked, in Ward's presence, that if the people of Middle and West Tennessee had not sold out to the whisky men, the prohibition amendment would have carried. Ward called Milburn a liar, whereupon Milburn reached for his hip pocket and pulled his gun, shooting Ward through the left breast. Milburn surrendered himself to the authorities at once. The trouble really grew out of a speech made by Milburn at Greenville a week ago. He stated in his speech that Betsy Ware was a whisky seller and an ex-jail bird, and that another saloon keeper in the town was an ex-penitentiary convict. Young Ward took the remark as an insult to his mother, and it is said threatened to kill Milburn, who is considered to be a very quiet man, not disposed to fight. Milburn quietly armed himself and waited for the attack, which came no sooner than he expected.

TAMPERS WITH THE SWITCH.

Diabolical Attempt to Wreck a Train in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—Another diabolical attempt was made on Monday evening to wreck a passenger train on the Illinois & St. Louis (Pittsburgh) railroad at the Western brewery crossing, about one mile and a half from Belleville, which fortunately was unsuccessful. A special train of five cars filled with passengers left Belleville for St. Louis at 6:45 Monday evening and passed over the switch at Ward's in safety, and no other train passed there until the return of the special about 1:30 a. m. The engineers noticed nothing wrong with the switch, and the first intimation that he received that the switch had been changed was the running of the engine on to the Western brewery switch, which is about one mile long with a very sharp curve at this point. The train was running at the rate of about eighteen miles an hour, and the cars were filled with men, women and children. Very few of the passengers knew of the danger that they had passed through and their miraculous escape until the train came to a standstill upon examination of the switch it was discovered that the brass switch padlock had been broken and the switch changed. It is thought by experienced railroad men that there would have been a frightful disaster and a terrible loss of life if the switch had not been thrown so far on, which caused the engine, when it struck it, instead of leaving the rails and plunging down the embankment, to draw the rail to the brewery switch track, over which the train passed safely.

IRISH EVICTIONS.

Characteristic Scenes at the Eviction of a Dublin Oct. 6.—A large crowd assembled yesterday at Gweedore and obstructed the officers while evicting a widow named Bonar from her dwelling. The house was strongly barricaded and when the bailiffs advanced with crowbars to force an entrance boiling water was thrown in their faces and upon their heads. When the door was finally broken an idiot boy dashed out and violently attacked the bailiffs. The sight fired the crowd, who began an attack upon the officers, but were restrained by Father McFadden

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

A WAY OF MANY MOONS.

O Spring's a coquette, for she will and she'll not;
She cajoles and deludes; she blows cold and blows hot,
Is she fair? Does she smile? Are her soft airs caressing?
Have a care! 'Tis a gull; she is only finessing.
I met her one day by a daffy-down-dilly.
The first I saw was tempting Persephone's lily.
Big Boreas blustered alone, and the Jilt
Danced off with the wind, leaving daffy to wilt,
And I longed for the summer to come.
And summer came, buxom and debonaire,
With a sinuous step and rose in her hair;
With round red lips and great blue eyes,
That were part of her own deep, cloudless skies.
But summer grew feverish; her love became pain;
She sighed like a furnace; woe hot gushing
rain;
Her round lips parched and a misty haze
Crept over the blue of her earlier days,
And I waited for Autumn to come.
And autumn came, a nut-brown maid
In a thousand garish tints arrayed,
I found her—so lissome, so witching, so gay—
In a hazel copse, watching the squirrels at play.
She fled and I followed through woods and o'er
meadow
Wherever her golden and purple robes tumbled;
Till at last the enchantress gave me the slip
In a grim, gray fog that she blew from her lip,
And I longed for the winter to come.
But winter was stately, grave, severe,
A haughty dame and something sear,
Whose girle, like chaste Diana's, shone,
As icy belt, an arctic zone;
Crisp of speech, with a chilling air,
Nipping love ere love was aware,
Then I said for my sea-cool fire,
Fruition is death, but love is desire.
Let us pray for the spring to come.
—Oscar Park, in Good Words.

A QUEER YARN.

Told by a Man With a Vivid Imagination.

A Story Proving the Doctrine of Transmigration—A Man Who Died and Whose Spirit Entered the Body of a Rabbit.

I am going to tell you of a queer experience I once had while following my profession of detective. Some will smile and some will sneer, but I shall have the consolation of knowing that I am honest and truthful in what I say.
One night fifteen years ago, while on the street at a late hour, I was accosted by a stranger who asked for money enough to pay for a lodging. Our instructions were to arrest every beggar and vagrant, and it was my duty to run this man in. He made no protest, and I had scarcely walked a block with him when I found that my prisoner was a man of more than ordinary intelligence. That he was a little off in his upper story was plain enough after a few minutes' conversation, but that he was a gentleman and a scholar was also just as plain. He was ragged and penniless, and his hollow cheeks and glittering eyes proved the presence of disease in his system. Instead of taking him to the station I conducted him to a cheap lodging-house and restaurant, and had paid for a meal and a bed for him, and was going away, when he laid a hand on my arm and whispered:
"If you can wait until I have had a bite to eat, I can tell you a great secret."
That caught me at once. I hoped for some revelation regarding an old murder or robbery case, and could hardly retain my impatience until he had finished his meal. When I came to see him with his hat off, I knew that he was a professional man, probably a doctor. He had a high forehead, an intelligent face, and would have been fine looking if he had been in health. He was a victim of consumption, and it would have been safe to wager that he would not live a week. When he had finished the meal he seemed imbued with new life. It was a warm summer night, and at his request we entered a public park and sat down on one of the benches.
"To begin with," he said, as we got seated, "my name is Richard Brinsly, and I have been a physician and surgeon for the last thirty years. I have been out of practice for the last five years, and, as to that, have also been out of home and money and friends. I spent my time digesting medical science and trying experiments, when I should have been attending on my patients, and as a consequence people soon got to know me for a crank, and I was driven out of practice. I am now speaking of four or five years ago. Before I began to dabble in theory or experiment I held up my head with the best of them, and I never knew a want.
I had frequently heard of the man. At one time he stood among the highest in the medical profession in St. Louis. He had gone daff, people said, on transmigration and other theories, and his vagrant life and exposure had induced the disease which was soon to end his days. The great secret he was to unfold was not connected with a crime, as I had hoped for; but, nevertheless, I found myself feeling anxious to hear what he had to tell. We got settled down again, and he continued:
"The first idea of transmigration was very repugnant to me. We have all been led to believe that when a man dies the soul ascends to Heaven to live on, and with our own eyes we see the body laid away in the ground. That the soul of one dying should take possession of bird, beast or reptile, instead of returning to its Creator, is against sentiment and reason, but still some of our wisest and best men so believe. As I said, the theory was repugnant to me. I argued fiercely in opposition to it, and at one time I felt

that nothing on earth could bring me over to adopt it. You see, among my best friends were a number of believers, and one night I was called to the bedside of one of them, who had been mortally wounded by the accidental discharge of a revolver. It was plain from the first that nothing could be done for him. He suffered but little pain, and was in his senses to the very last. He knew that he had got to go, and in his very dying hour he said to me:
"Richard, I believe more firmly than ever in the theory of transmigration. Whether I shall take the form of bird or beast after death I do not know, but if it is within the bounds of possibility I will approach you in whatever form it is, and you shall know me."
"He spoke with such earnestness, and under such circumstances that I was deeply affected, and for the first time I began to believe there might be something in the theory. He died within half an hour of my leaving the house, and he had been dead two hours when I returned to my office. I was living then in Chicago, near the corner of State and Sixteenth streets. There were only wife and self, and office and living rooms were up stairs. It was a dreary, rainy night, and after my wife had gone to bed I sat gazing into the fire in the grate wondering over the case. It must have been near midnight when I rose up to retire to the bedroom, and as I got on my feet I heard a tapping at the window. You'll think of Poe's "Raven," sir, and so did I, but, nevertheless, there was a tapping tapping at the window. It was at a window facing State street, and when I lifted the curtain and looked out I discerned a black object on the window sill. I cautiously raised the sash, and lo! a partridge fluttered into the room. The bird was damp and wet, and it fluttered over to the fire and dried its feathers while it steadfastly regarded me. I own up to you, sir, that I was startled, and that I had no doubt that the spirit of my friend had come back to me.
"It may have been three minutes from the time the bird entered the room before it spread its wings and alighted on my shoulder. Then it put its bill against my face and caressed me in a dozen ways, and when I asked if it was the spirit of my dead friend it uttered notes of delight. I stroked its feathers and talked soothingly, but after ten minutes it flew to the window and plainly intimated its desire to depart. I opened the sash, and with a last caress it flew away into the storm and darkness."
"And is that your great secret?" I asked, as the man ceased speaking and leaned back.
"That is it, and what do you think of it?" he asked in turn.
"All nonsense. Better let whisky alone."
"My friend," he said, after a short pause, "I saw what I have told you, and I believe in the theory thus illustrated. No argument that man could advance would change my opinion."
"Hope you'll feel better to-morrow," I said as I rose to go.
"Hold on; you shall not go yet," he exclaimed, as he forced me to sit down.
"Listen well to what I say. I am dying. I know it. The end is nearer than you think; within twenty-four hours I shall be a corpse. Dare you defy me to illustrate my theory?"
"How?" I gasped, a little startled by his earnestness.
"By returning to earth in some other form and making myself known to you."
"If it is possible you may do so," I answered after a bit.
"And I will," he said, in a determined voice, as he turned his back and walked away.
The next afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the dead body of my singular friend was found in an unoccupied store, where he had crawled like a rat to die. I did not know this, mind you, but was at my own home, two miles away, asleep on the lounge in the sitting-room, with my wife engaged up stairs, when I was suddenly aroused by something touching my hand. I sprang up, wide awake in an instant, and there at my feet was a beautiful white and gray rabbit. As I sank back it sprang up into my lap, and cuddled its face to mine with every demonstration of delight. There was no pet of the kind anywhere in the neighborhood, and when I came to examine it closer I knew that it was a wild specimen. It had the coarse fur of the common rabbit of the fields, but was clean and tidy. I was amazed, knowing that all doors and windows were closed. While I was trying to think how the animal could have got in on me, it sat up on end, stroked my cheeks with its paws, and made a purring sound like a cat. Without knowing that I was to speak, I asked:
"Give me a sign that you are the spirit of my friend of last night."
The rabbit again cuddled to my face, stroked my cheeks, and acted as if the words were understood. Then it sprang down, ran to the door, and as I opened it, the little creature scampered out into the kitchen, and thence, by a window, to the alley. I never saw it again. Is there such a thing as transmigration? Was the soul or spirit or substance of the dead doctor embodied in the hare, and did it come to me to keep his promise?—N. Y. Sun.

STYLISH TRIMMINGS.

Hints That Will Help Ladies in the Selection of Early Winter Dresses.
Apropos of the prevailing styles of sleeves, it has been said that they are certainly large enough for any heart to be worn upon. Arms which a little while ago were encased in sleeves so tight that an upward movement was decidedly uncomfortable, are now picturesque or at ease in the bishop or some other fancifully puffed style. The full puff extending from below the elbow to the shoulder is usually held in by ribbon, braid or a band of *passementerie*, which confining section some wit has dubbed "the Order of the Garter." For tailor suits the coat sleeve obtains, but for all other styles there is a decided liking for the more elaborate arrangements.
On the cuffs that are frequently a part of these sleeves fanciful decorations are good form, and gold, silver or oriental embroidery, coarse lace or ribbon arranged in stripe fashion, may be used, as most in harmony with the style of the gown. A sleeve that is gracefully full, without the extravagance of the bishop shape, has its cuff covered with black and silver *passementerie*, the material being black serge. A sleeve of white nun's-veiling has its large puff divided by rows of shirring, and over these is a band of flat silver braid about an inch wide; while the close-fitting portion below the puff is decorated with row after row of silver *soutache*. An otherwise simple bodice may be made to appear quite elaborate by the style of the sleeves, and as a fancy sleeve is much easier to fit than one in plain coat shape, the desirability of the former is easily appreciated.
The disposition of the bodice trimming really means that of the gown, for on the smartest costumes the only skirt decoration is provided by the arrangement of the draperies. Fine *passementerie* formed by braid joined by lace stitches (sometimes called braid trimming) comes in sets comprising V-shaped sections for the bodice, a high collar and deep cuffs. The V sections are very broad at the top and narrow gradually to a point. The design is usually made up of curves and arabesque. In all the shades of gray, mauve, tan, sage, red, navy and Lincoln, as well as in black-and-silver and plain black, these sets are noted and approved. A tan-colored cashmere is made with a plain skirt over which the drapery falls in long, graceful lines. The *tablier* is plaited at the top and draped to fall in a straight line on one side and curve upward gracefully nearly to the belt on the other. In the back the drapery is *bouffant*, looped in *pouf* fashion, and reaches to the edge of the skirt at the center. The bodice is a well fitted position; a V-shaped ornament of *tan passementerie* is securely fastened at one side, and, after the bodice is buttoned, is hooked to position covering almost the entire front. The high collar is hidden under the same trimming, and the puffed sleeve has its cuff similarly elaborated. A fold of *ceru* ribbon is the neck finish, and the pretty tan-colored gloves of undressed kid are drawn well up under the cuffs. The hat is a soft felt in a dark shade of tan trimmed with flowers that are still darker. The air of this toilette is decidedly good and is certain to be approved by even the most captious of critics.
Jets we have always with us, but it is only the fulfillment of our own desires. Their flash and glitter endear them to the feminine fancy, and jet ornaments seem one of the few frivols that receive the approval of men. But there are jets and jets. Some of the decorative adjuncts are entirely of jet, while others show combinations, the favorites being jet and steel, jet and amber and jet and "Job's tears."
"Job's tears," by the by, are the latest novelty in the bead world; they are small gray berries that are found in the West Indies, and their shade has an especial vogue just now. The "tears" are, as combined, and very appropriately, with jet and also with steel beads, the latter association being as effective as the former and the air less mournful. The contrast between the hard wood eye look of the berry and the glistening steel is very pleasing.
Epaulettes are often included in a set of bead garnitures, but their use presupposes a plain sleeve. The "fishnet" pattern is preferred for them, and long pendants, not unlike sharks' teeth in shape, form a fringe that falls upon the arm. Some epaulette ornaments are seen composed of "Job's tears" alone, and others in which these berries are alternated with round jet beads, the fringe being jet pendants. A very smart set consists of plastron, epaulettes and collar made of finely-cut steel beads and "Job's tears." The plastron is a short V in shape and is formed of the jet beads closely strung together, a gray berry being placed exactly in the center. The long pendants that outline the shape are of sharply-cut steel. The same close effect is preserved in the collar, and a row of the "tears" is arranged along the top.—*Butterick's Delicador*.
—A pair of robins that deserve to nest again are the subject of a little story in the *Towanda (Pa.) Reporter*. At Marshfield, Tioga County, the other day, a marauding cat saw the birds in a pear tree, and, climbing up toward the nest, made preparations for a game breakfast. The birds did not fly and did not wait to be attacked, but before the cat reached the nest both attacked their feline enemy and with fluttering wings and sharp beaks drove grimalkin sore-faced and discomfited to the ground.

GREAT TELESCOPES.

Why They Are of More Service to Science Than Small Instruments.
It is frankly to be admitted that for ordinary work enormous instruments are not advantageous; those of moderate dimensions will do far more easily and rapidly the work for which they are capable. It would be poor economy to shoot squirrels with fifteen-inch cannon. Observers with smaller instruments, if they have sharp eyes and use them faithfully, can always find enough to do and do it well. But the great telescope has two advantages which are decisive. In the first place, it collects more light, and so makes it possible to use higher magnifying powers, and thus virtually to draw nearer to the object studied than we can with the smaller one; and, in the next place, in consequence of what is known as "diffraction," the image of a luminous point made by a large lens is smaller and sharper than that made by a small one. The smaller the telescope the larger are the so-called "spurious disks" of a star, so that in the case of a close double star, for instance, where our nine-inch telescope shows only an oval disk, the twenty-three inch shows two fine distinctly separated points. It is true that the atmospheric disturbances, which always prevail to a greater or less extent, very seriously affect the "seeing" with large instruments. The "power of the prince of the air," which is to an astronomer the very type of an inanimate thing, on nine clear nights out of ten deprives a great telescope of much of its just superiority, so that on an ordinary night a good observer with an aperture of twelve or fifteen inches can make out all that can be fairly seen with twenty-four or thirty inches at the same time. And yet the writer has continually verified in his experience the observation of Mr. Clark, who said: "You can always see with a large telescope every thing shown by a smaller one—a little better if it is good." But when a really good night comes, as once in a while it does, then to a great telescope heaven opens, new worlds appear, old illusions are dissipated, and observations and measurements before beyond the reach of human skill become possible, easy and accurate. In fact, the reasonableness of wanting still larger telescopes is identical the same as that of wanting a telescope at all. Of course, it is impossible to predict what discoveries will be made with the great Lick telescope when it is erected on its mountain of privilege—very likely none. It is not possible now to go out at night, as some seem to think, and pick up "discoveries" as one would gather flowers in a forest. But we may be sure of this, that it will collect data, with micrometer, camera and spectroscopic, which will remove many old difficulties, will clear up doubts, will actually advance our knowledge, and, what is still more important, will prepare the way and heave the steps for still higher climbing toward the stars.—*Prof. Young, in Forum*.

THE WORKMEN'S FRIEND.

Democracy and Its Relations to the Producing Classes.
No one denies that the Democratic party from the first, always, without deviation, without variability or shadow of turning, has been the working-man's party, and has been profoundly interested in the welfare of working-men. The interest that the Democratic party has taken in the welfare of working-men has not been spasmodic, fitful, variable, irregular, but steady, constant and conscientious. We challenge the record, every page luminous with the facts as we state them. It could not, in the nature of things, be otherwise. The great majority of the Democratic party has always been poor men, working-men, not millionaires, not aristocrats, not men who accumulated wealth by monopolistic methods, railroad wrecking, land grabbing, stock and bond gambling, land stealing, etc. Such things have distinguished the Republican party and in other days, the Whig party. Andrew Jackson saw the tendency of the times, when he laid his magisterial hand on the United States Bank and crushed a stupendous monopoly.
The Democratic idea is the equitable distribution of the wealth which labor creates. The Democratic party adopts the declaration that all wealth, all revenues are derived from labor, and this being true, labor should be fairly remunerated. The right of labor to organize to promote its welfare is not only conceded but advocated. Democrats believe that such organizations are prudent and in consonance with Democratic policy and good government.
The question arises, what are the prime objects of labor organization? A general reply would be the welfare of their members. But, to be more specific, many of the labor organizations are benevolent in character—they are a kind of life and health insurance associations. They issue and pay death, disability and sickness policies. In many of these organizations the most rigid examinations are practiced—only men of good sound moral character are initiated. The demand is that the members shall be sober and industrious, that they shall be skilled in their trade or calling, that they shall appreciate the weight and worth of their obligation and shall be in all regards good citizens.
Manifestly these labor organizations are profoundly interested in the matter of wages. They demand fair pay for a fair day's work. To this the Democratic party does not object—indeed it is and has been the battle cry of the Democratic party—nor is there anywhere on record a particle of evidence to the contrary. To assume that the Democratic party has at any time, anywhere, been opposed to fair pay, or fair, honest work, is a monstrous libel—known to be such by all men who are capable of discussing labor problems.
But it may be asked, who shall determine what is a fair day's work, and what is a fair price for a fair day's work? These have been the serious questions, the difficult questions, and in settling them many serious controversies have arisen—and it is useless to say they have been outside the domain of party politics—no political party ever sought to regulate the price of labor—and a moment's reflection is sufficient to dismiss the proposition. But there are instances where working-men have fixed the prices for their work, they have selected their work, chosen the fields of labor, and then selected the prices for which they would perform certain services. Having the kind of work they perform and receiving the wages which they have determined as equitable, as also the time of payment, the question arises, if the employer accedes to these demands, and meets them promptly, what occasion is there for complaint? The Democratic party, if it was continually in session, would be unable to discover a grievance. It would seem that in such cases entire harmony should prevail between employer and employe, or to use a common phrase, between "capital and labor." It would seem that working-men themselves had determined what was their equitable share of the wealth they created, and having determined that most vital of all questions relating to labor it would seem that they had achieved a notable victory.—*Indianapolis Sentinel*.

BLAINE AND FORAKER.

The Ohio Man's Severe Arraignment of James G.'s Veracity.
Governor Foraker, in his speech before some of his Ohio constituents, was led, in his desire to make points against President Cleveland, into what was really a severe arraignment of Mr. Blaine's political veracity. In order to show that the Democratic President is responsible for a new outbreak of disloyal feeling in the South, which the Ohio Governor pictures as existing to-day, he allowed himself to draw a delightful sketch of the quiet loyalty that had grown up in the Southern States during the Republican Administrations at Washington. But on November 18, 1884, before the inauguration of President Cleveland, Mr. Blaine, smarting under his finally-acknowledged defeat, made a speech at Augusta, Me., outlining the future course of the Republican party, which amounted practically to fitting it out with a supply of new bloody shirts. To show the difference in the pictures of the South as it was in 1884 drawn by Foraker and Blaine, we bring some of their sentences together:
FORAKER. BLAINE.
The war between the North and South had not been ended, twenty years when he became rebellion wield the position. President. During that time the political power which has time the prejudice that triumphed in the late had led to it had almost completely faded away, a still more significant and both at the South, fact that in those States and at the North it was no man who was loyal difficult to find any to the Union, no master trace of the bitterness how strong a Democrat that had been engendered may be, has the dier by the great con-slightest chance of political promotion.
The people of the South had come to see and concede the error of their cause. On all sides, especially among the ex-soldiers of the Confederacy, there was a growing feeling of profound thankfulness that they had been beaten in battle, and that, as a consequence, slavery had been destroyed and they had been saved to be a part and to enjoy the blessings of the Union. The results of the war were, in short, coming to be everywhere recognized and accepted, and upon the basis of their acceptance the sections were becoming more securely bound together in union than they had ever been before.
It was believed that the colored population of the day was not far distant from a man-tant when the South, desire to support the recognizing the justice Republican party; but and equity that were by a system of cruel involvement, would, with a limitation, and by violence and murder, ing what was right, wherever violence and tend to even the most murder are thought humble colored man the necessary, they are abject enjoyment, at the utterly deprived of all ballot-box and other political power. * * * wise, of all the rights. (The question of segregation by the Constitution (inequality) begun comes the primal question of American man-hood.)
Whether Governor Foraker has forgotten all about the Augusta speech of Mr. Blaine, or whether his zeal as a Sherman man now leads him to hasten to point out the fallacies of his former chief, we shall not attempt to decide.—*N. Y. Post*.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

General Rosecrans' Comments on the Position of the G. A. R.
General Rosecrans has been prominently identified with the Veterans' Union and was the spokesman of that association in carrying President Cleveland the assurance of its respect when the childish partisan conduct of certain Grand Army men made it necessary.
Because of this action the General and the organization which he represented have been denounced by the partisan gabblers who were sorely rebuked for their intemperate conduct, by this action. The charge is now made that the Veterans' Union is being used by Democrats for partisan purposes, and that it was organized in political antagonism with the Grand Army organization.
This charge General Rosecrans himself denies and in this connection shows that the Grand Army was not at first and was never intended to be a political organization. But that it has grown to be such an organization he admits, and deprecates the fact that the Republican politicians seem to have captured it.
The General further gives figures to show that the Grand Army would be today a much more powerful organization in point of numbers, and in fact in every respect, if it had not inter-meddled with such unworthy political designs, and he draws the conclusion, and every soldier who has the good of the Grand Army organization at heart will agree with him that "it is a great mistake to play pranks in this way with so fine a foundation as the Grand Army had to start on."—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot*.

Tuttle Repudiated.

The views of Tuttle, Fairchild and the others may be popular in Iowa and Indiana, but in other communities they do not have much support. That this is true the following resolution adopted by the Kerwith Post, the largest and most influential in New Haven, Conn., may be offered as evidence:
Resolved, That this post disapproves and condemns any demonstration of disrespect against the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, believing as we do that the spirit of loyalty in the past is still the spirit that holds the Grand Army of the Republic as an organization free from political strife; and we condemn the action of any member or members of the Grand Army of the Republic who would attempt to turn the organization into a political machine.
The old soldiers are beginning to see how foolish they have been in allowing themselves and their organization to be used as the tools of politicians who care no more for the Grand Army than they do for decency.—*Chicago News*.
—We give due warning to Republican politicians that they can't hang any more dirty linen on the color line.—*Duluth Paragrapher*.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

ROTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS.

THE WEARY WORLD.

Far down the winding lane of years
The weary world is slowly wending;
Grim walls of fate and gates of tears
To trembling prayers no answer sending.
Yet through it all sweet spirits call,
Through lonely days of grief and aching;
"Hope's roses blossom on the wall,
To keep the world's great heart from breaking."
Across the sobbing sea of doom
The weary world is slowly drifting;
Eyes wet with tears pierce through the gloom,
Yet see no sign of rest or rifting.
Still, angels bright, from some far height,
Repeat through hours of weary waking;
"Hope's starlight shines through darkest night,
To keep the world's great heart from breaking."
O'er troubled waves, by paths of rue,
Faint souls press toward the land of pardon,
Burdened with crosses, wet with dew
From child Gethsemane's lone garden.
Yet to and fro, now loud, now low,
A voice in sweetest music making—
"Hope, singing on, through pain and woe,
To keep the world's great heart from breaking."
—Clarence Urvey, in N. Y. Mail and Express.

SETH'S ELEPHANT.

How He Found It—A Sketch
With a Moral.

Seth Applebee was one of the smartest young men in Pumpton. At the age of eight-and-twenty he had established himself in business. Before that he had been clerk and salesman in the principal store of the town—a common country store, keeping for sale about every thing the housekeeper or farmer can need to purchase; and the store which he had opened, on his own hook, was of the same character. An aged aunt had done much toward helping him in the outset, so that he might begin business with his head above board. "There, Seth; take that, and make the very best use of it you can," the good old lady said, at the same time giving to her nephew a check for a large amount—large for her; and large for him—a check of four figures, and the first figure was not a one. "You are going to New York to purchase goods?"

"Yes, aunt, I wish to make my own selection. And, further, to tell the truth, I want to see the elephant. Don't be alarmed. He's a very innocent animal, I assure you. I use the term figuratively, simply meaning that I will see a few of the sights as my own master, with nobody at my elbow to tell me what I must do, or where I must go. I fancy it will be rather pleasant."

"Seth, you will take care of yourself. You will not allow your feet to stray into any of the snares and pitfalls which evil-minded men are ever ready to set and dig for the unwary. You will be careful."

"You bet! Aunt Patience, you're a trump; and I know you mean well. You would do any thing for me, I do believe; and I can't wonder that you should feel a bit anxious; but don't you worry—not one bit. Dear aunt, let me tell you I have cut my eye-teeth. The man that can raise a hand on me isn't up and about, not quite yet."

"What d'ye mean, Seth, by 'raisin' a hand' on you?"

"O, that is a technical term, aunt, signifying to take one in—to pull wool over one's eyes; but do you be perfectly easy."

From this it will be seen that Seth had traveled somewhat outside the boundary of his Sabbath-school; and, whether he had associated with sporting characters, or not, their language had become familiar to him. One other thing will be seen: If Seth was smart, nobody had a firmer faith in the fact than he had himself.

On a Monday morning, bright and early, Seth looked to be sure that his check was safe in his pocket-book; then he took out the bank-note that lay in another parting, and ran them over, to make sure that all was right. Eight hundred dollars. That was the sum he had put in there on Saturday, and he found it intact. The book was put away in a deep breast-pocket of his vest, and buttoned snugly up. His money for current expenses he carried in a small wallet, in a pocket of his pants. He was too old a bird—had cut too much eye-teeth—to expose a large amount of money in public or on the road.

Seth Applebee landed in New York, on the North river side, just at close of day, and taking his grip-sack in his hand, he shouldered and elbowed the swarming Jesus out of his path, and made his way on foot to the hotel where he had stopped two years before, while on a visit to the city with his employer.

His memory was good, and he had no trouble. The house was just as he had last seen it, and the genial landlord received him most kindly. In fact, Seth fancied the man was specially glad to see him. He evidently remembered him, and was proud of his patronage. If he was not, then his every word and act belied him.

Seth took the key of his room, and went up with a porter to the fifth floor. It was very high up; but what a view he would have in the morning!

After supper Seth sat down and took up an evening paper. He thought he would look for the places of amusement within easy reach. He was thus engaged when he became aware that somebody had come up and stopped directly in front of him. He looked up, and saw a neatly dressed, business-looking man, of middle age, with a face winsome and handsome. The two

eyes, from behind a pair of gold-rimmed glasses, looked at him sweetly, with a warm, kindly smile playing around them.

"Am I addressing Mr. Applebee, of Pumpton?"

Seth did not intend to be imposed upon. Not he! He would have no sharpers picking him up.

"That's my name, sir," he replied, crisply, giving the man a cool, almost contemptuous look.

"I was sure of it," the gentleman went on, taking no notice of the intended repulse. "And I am sure of another thing: I saw you here two years ago. Am I not right?"

Seth was really surprised. He did not know the man had been near enough to overhear him when he had mentioned to the host the circumstance of his former visit.

"Certainly, sir. I was here two years ago."

"So was I. At that time I was living in Albany; but a year ago I removed to this city, where I have established a good business. If you are thinking of purchasing goods, you might find it to your advantage to give me a call. At all events, you can look in and see me. Will you take my card?"

Seth took the bit of pasteboard, and read thereon:

CUSTIS, HAMILTON & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

"My name is Hamilton, sir—George. Mr. Custis I know you would like. Say you will call."

When our hero had promised that he would call if he could make it in his way, the gentleman started as though to turn away; but he thought better of it, and sat down. He commenced conversation by asking Mr. Applebee how business was in his section; and, gradually, he led the young countryman on to talk of himself, of his business at home, his social opportunities, his friends, and, finally, of the business that had brought him to the great city.

Then Mr. Hamilton opened his budget. He told of his own business. What a business it was! Millions of dollars a year.

"Ah! but it requires labor, my dear Applebee. I promise myself this summer a trip to Europe. Thus far Mr. Custis has done our foreign purchasing; but I tell him he must let me take my turn."

"But bless me! I had thought of the opera this evening. What will you do with yourself?"

Seth said he had thought of some place of amusement.

"Good! Let's go together. We'll decide where it shall be on the way."

By this time our young countryman had fallen in love with his new-found friend. He not only gave him his confidence entirely, but he had taken him to his heart. He embraced Hamilton's proposition eagerly. It was just the thing. And pretty soon they were in the street, walking up Broadway.

"By the way, Applebee, I'll tell you the truth. It is very seldom that I drink any thing stronger than tea in the evening; but I am at this moment just in the mood for one of Slovinski's punches. What say you? Now, mark me. On no account let me—"

But Seth stopped him in full career. "Hamilton, not another word. I'm for a punch. I never felt more like it in my life."

And he spoke truly. He was already exhilarated. He was in just the mood for fun. He felt like enjoying himself. They went into the saloon—a place which reminded Seth at once of Aladdin's palace—a scene of splendor, of which he had never seen the like before—where they sat down at a marble table and drank a punch. Then they chatted a while. By and by said Hamilton:

"I declare—before we go—"

"Another punch!" filled out Seth with flushed face and sparkling eyes. He was not used to mixed drinks, nor, for that matter, to much alcoholic drink of any kind; and the large goblet of punch already drank had produced a decided effect.

They had just drank the second punch, and Seth was smacking his lips, when a fine looking gentleman, of about his own age, approached them, whom Hamilton hailed with friendly warmth.

"Ho, Walter! This is a surprise. Where did you drop from?"

"I'm just from Uncle Tom's."

"Mr. Custis, let me present to you Mr. Seth Applebee, of Pumpton. Applebee, this is a nephew of the senior partner, and the junior—the Co.—of our firm."

After a little pleasant chat, the junior partner believed he'd have one of Slovinski's incomparable punches, and, of course, he could not drink alone.

"We'll keep you company, Walter, but it must be very lightly. My head won't bear much more of that stuff," said Hamilton.

Seth could not refuse. While they sipped the third punch Hamilton asked Custis if the old man had secured certain cargoes, and invoices of silks and velvets, and so on, just arrived. Custis replied that they had been secured to the last bale.

"Who, d'you suppose, the old man got to do it for him?"

"Who was it?"

"Alec. Astor. Stewart was there, but when he saw Alec bidding for the goods—supposing, of course, he was doing it for himself—he wouldn't go in against him. Ah! pretty neatly done. By the way, he promised to meet us here this evening."

"Who?—Alec?"

"Yes. And, I'faith! here he is!"

As Custis thus spoke a second man

approached them—a splendid-looking young fellow—"An Astor all through!" Seth said to himself.

More effusive greeting, and the newcomer was introduced.

"Mr. Applebee—Alexander Astor. Alec, this is Seth Applebee, of Pumpton—and one of Ours."

Naturally, another punch—very light for the three who had already drank. Then a few minutes of sparkling, witty chat, without an oath or a vulgar word of any kind. Seth could not have found three clergymen more free from vulgarity and profanity. By and by said Custis, regretfully:

"Hamilton, I'm sorry to leave you, but Alec, and I have agreed to enjoy a game of whist this evening, and it is time we were at it."

Hamilton allowed the two friends to arise and start away, when, suddenly, he called them back, and then turned to his companion.

"Applebee, I want you to do in this just as you wish. If you say the theater, why, the theater it is. Though, I must confess, it's rather late."

"Perhaps," suggested Seth, with a yearning look towards Custis, "the gentlemen might not like the company of a stranger?"

"Look here, my dear boy!" cried Custis, indignantly, "don't you go to calling yourself a stranger. Why, bless you! you and George will just fill the bill—make a square game of it. Will you go with us?"

He went gladly. He went with all his heart. And his heart never felt so large, nor so warm, nor so full of eager desire for enjoyment, as it felt at that moment. They went out—the four of them—and ere long thereafter were in a moderate-sized, very tastefully and artistically furnished club-room, with a large, elegant side-board at one end, on which were bottles, decanters, and glasses, innumerable; with two waiters in attendance.

There were a dozen gentlemen in the room when our party entered, sitting at different tables, engaged at card-playing; and Seth saw gold, and silver, and bank-notes on the tables. Custis led the way to a far corner, where the glare of the innumerable gas-jets was somewhat subdued, and where there was an empty table.

"Ben!" to one of the waiters, who had answered the call of an electric bell—"a pack of cards, and—Gentlemen, you'll leave this to me—and four rum-and-brandy punches."

The cards and the punches were brought. The punches were drank, with sparkling wit and sentiment; and then Alec Astor took the cards.

"Say! Upon my word, I'd like, just for the fun of it, to try a few rounds of poker."

"No, no," said Hamilton promptly. "I should be agreeable—in fact I should enjoy it—but Mr. Applebee is under my friendly guidance, and I feel that I have no—"

"Hol' on, ole fellow!" interrupted Seth, almost indignantly. "D'you s'pose I can't play poker? Hol' shove along the buck (hic), an' I'll show you!"

"Good! That's glorious!" said Custis, happily. "We'll have a nice little time all to ourselves. And, say, Applebee, ole fellow, don't go to playing any of your Pumpton tricks on us."

"Oh! I'll play square, don't you fear."

And they went at it. Seth had found the elephant, but he did not know it. He knew it not then, though he had a reminder of the fact later.

He had fallen in with three confederates, whose business it was to entrap and fleece whomsoever they could—three black-legs of the most unscrupulous yet accomplished character. Perhaps a sharp-eyed newspaper man, or a keen policeman of experience, might have detected something of their character in their faces and general appearance, but the casual observer could not have seen it.

The man called Hamilton had spotted the victim when he landed on the pier, and had not again lost sight of him. In his conversation with him in the office of the hotel he had learned that he—Seth—had come to the city to purchase a large quantity of goods; and, furthermore, that he would pay cash for them. That was enough. The man who had the cash for such goods as the Pumpton merchant contemplated purchasing was the man wanted.

The man called Custis had been on the sidewalk, and Hamilton had brushed against him, as they left the public house. Then Custis had gone and notified the man called Alec Astor. And so, in the end, the elephant had been brought forth.

At first Seth won small sums. Then he drank another rum-and-brandy punch. By and by the stakes increased; and at length came the grand turning-point.

A hand—five cards—had been dealt to Seth which was wonderful. Four jacks. He couldn't let it pass. He bet the last dollar he had. Custis "saw him," and "raised him" a hundred dollars, that is—bet a hundred more. Seth must cover it, or lose all he had put on the board, and give up that magnificent hand. It was by far the best hand that had appeared during the evening.

"What do you do, Applebee?"

"Say—I've got a check—I'll put that down for a hundred dollars, and call."

"Then you won't go a hundred better?"

"Yes, by thunder! I will! I see that hundred, and I'll go—go—I'll go—you five hundred better!"

"What's the amount of the check?"

"Three thousand dollars! I rather—(hic)—think that's good."

"All right. Suppose I cash it."

"That'll do."

The check was cashed.

The five hundred dollars which Seth had bet was covered by an equal amount, and Custis raised it a thousand more. Seth looked at his hand. Could he let it go? No. He "saw" the thousand—covered it with a thousand dollars of his own, and called.

"What you got?"

Custis threw down four queens. Alas! for Seth's poor jacks. But he would not give it up so. His friend Hamilton, who sympathized with him deeply, and promised to see him safe through it, advised him to have his revenge—to go at Custis and Astor with all the pluck he could muster. And he took the advice.

He drank more rum-and-brandy punch, and played on—played until his friend Hamilton took him by the arm and led him to his hotel, and went with him up to his room, and put him to bed, promising to call in the morning and "fix matters."

The morning came, finding Seth about as miserable and unhappy as it is possible for man to be. He soaked his head in cold water, and sat down and thought. After a time he remembered the scene—remembered enough to tell him what the whole had been. It was ten o'clock before he gave up the friendship of Hamilton entirely. By that time the truth was known to him. He possessed of his three thousand and eight hundred dollars, just a fifty-dollar bank note, which Hamilton had put into his hand the last thing before leaving him.

Ha! He thought, at length, of the check. Could he stop its payment? Alas! he was too late. It had been cashed ten minutes before his arrival at the bank.

So he went home, and after spending a week in bed, really and truly sick, he told to his old aunt the whole terrible story. Perhaps the old lady did wrong, but she felt in her heart that her dear boy had been punished sufficiently, and she did not believe that he could ever again be led into error through the sin of gambling. After a time she gave him another check, of which he made such good and profitable use that, at the end of three years, he was able to pay back to her the full amount of that which he had expended in Seeing the Elephant.

We trust the simple sketch may be of use to some who read it. May it lead the stranger in the great city to be on his guard continually, and never accept the guidance of a man whom he does not thoroughly understand.—*Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., in N. Y. Ledger.*

THE POOR MAN'S FENCE.

A Kansas Farmer Tells Why He Prefers Hedges to Barbed Wire.

I planted 2½ miles of Osage orange hedge fence in 1877, and in four years had a fence which will turn cattle and horses. Last spring I laid one mile of hedge fence on opposite sides of the highway, and with another season's growth it will also be a complete fence for all kinds of stock. In the spring of 1883 I commenced building wire fence, and at present have about two miles of wire fence on my farm. The conclusion to which my experience leads me is this: The hedge fence has many and important advantages which the barbed-wire fence has not and never can have, and after making due allowances for all objectionable features claimed against it, it stands pre-eminently superior, all things considered, to the barbed-wire fence for the general purposes for which fences are built by the farmers. I think the cost of a hedge fence is much less than wire. Twelve feet is amply wide for the hedge row, and a mile of this width will occupy 1½ acres of land. The cost would be as follows:

To break one and one-half acres, at \$2 per acre \$3 00
Second plowing and preparing for plants. 3 00
Plants, 5,000, counted one foot apart, at \$2 per thousand 10 00
Setting plants, one man and a boy, four days, at \$1.50 per day 6 00
Cultivating and hoeing, first year 3 00
Cultivating for three succeeding years, at \$6c. per acre for each cultivating 4 00

Total cost of growing one mile of hedge fence \$39 00
COST OF BUILDING ONE MILE OF WIRE FENCE.
100 posts, two rods apart, at 15c. each 24 00
100 pounds of wire, at 5c. per pound 5 00
Cost of staples 1 00
Cost of building fence 30 00

Total cost of wire fence to turn cattle and horses \$85 00

It will be seen that not only is there a difference of \$55 in favor of the hedge fence, but the cash outlay on it is only \$10, as against a cash outlay of \$75 for a mile of wire fence. If the Osage orange plants are home grown, the cash outlay would not be over \$2, so that the hedge fence is emphatically the poor man's fence. The trimming of such fence once in June and again in September can be done by a man with a corn knife in four days to the mile, so that the two trimmings will not cost over \$8 a year. The wire will wear out and require more or less repairs. In the long run, the latter is much more expensive. The hedge fence is also a complete and safer fence for all kinds of stock, it is ornamental, a protection against heat in summer and cold in winter, an educator of climate and of man, and is the cheapest fence in the world.—*M. Mohler, in Farm and Home.*

—John Monroe Driver, a well-to-do young farmer of Stockton, Cal., with the assistance of two friends, stole his eighteen-year-old sweetheart away from the washbasin at her father's house, outsped the pursuers to town, and was married by a justice of the peace before the indignant father and uncle arrived.

—An Albany man has been locked up for going around the city borrowing aprons on the plea that his wife wanted them for patterns.

SUMNER'S STRENGTH.

The Remarkable Physical Powers of the Famous Senator.

Mr. Sumner stood six feet two inches high without his shoes, and he was so well built that his height was only noticeable when he was near a person of ordinary size. But there was a manner about him, a free swing of the arm, a stride, a pose of his shaggy head, a sway of his broad shoulders that gave to those who knew him best the idea that he was of heroic size. Then, too, there was something in the intent look of his deep-set eye, his corrugated brow, the frown born of intense thought, and his large head, made to seem yet larger by its crown of thick, heavy, longish gray hair, all of which gave the idea of physical greatness; but with his frequent smile the set frown passed, his whole appearance changed, and his face beamed like a dark lantern suddenly lighted. His smile effected a wonderful transformation in his whole appearance, and it set up a peculiar sympathy between himself and its recipient.

For one of his sedentary habits, he had extraordinary strength, and yet he was not an athlete. While in Washington his only exercise was walking, and as he believed it was the pace rather than the distance that tells, when opportunity offered he would go at a rate that amazed beholders. Some persons attempting to join and keep up with him only succeeded by taking an occasional hop, skip and jump, such as children practice when walking with their parents. Up to the time of his injuries he walked much in Washington, for, as he said, he could outwalk omnibuses, and give them long odds.

He was hardly aware of his enormous strength, it was so seldom called into exercise. His books were packed in large boxes at the end of each session and sent from his rooms to the Capitol, only to be returned at the beginning of the next session. These boxes weighed nearly five hundred pounds each, and were difficult to handle in passages and stairways, and so were accompanied by four men. Once when he was living at Rev. Dr. Sampson's, one of these heavy boxes got stuck in the stairway. It could be extricated without damage to the walls only by lifting it over the banister. The four men failed to apply their strength to the most advantage, for they got in each other's way, and thus failed to move the box. The Senator, hatted and gloved, ready to go out, came down the stairs.

"Why don't you lift it over the rail?" said he.

"How can we?" answered one. "You have no idea of its weight."

"Let me try," said the Senator, and, leaning over the rail, he seized the rope becket at the end of the box and lifted the latter clear of its entanglements by one sure pull, splitting his glove, however, across the back. The men were amazed; and he, a little embarrassed, said: "I didn't mean to lift it, only to try its weight;" and then went back for fresh gloves.—*Cosmopolitan.*

DRESS WELL, NOT GAUDY.

Why Every Woman Should Arrive Herself in Neat and Tasty Garments.

"The day will soon come," says a well-known leader of fashion, "when it will no longer be a slur on a good woman, old or young, to say she thinks a good deal of dress; she attaches enormous importance to aesthetics." While it remains a good motive to give others pleasure and spare them disagreeable shocks, the rule must hold good in every department of life. "The day will soon come when it shall be a recognized duty to conceal what is offensive, when slight deformities of limb and skin shall be avowedly disguised by art and great and startling deformities shall cease to disgrace our public streets. It is one of the duties of life to grease the wheels on which we drive as far as ever that is consistent with other duties, and most people must judge for themselves how far that is."

"It is as easy to dress well as ill, since dress we must. Absolute unconscionousness as to how she looks is impossible to any woman, since every eye tells her unbidden; therefore, indifference to appearance is inculcated. It is natural to wish to please in all ways by kindness and a pleasant manner—or, at least, not to displease. How delicately Goldsmith distinguishes his two types of innocent and admirable womanhood! Differently lovely, 'Olivia was often affected from a desire to please; Sophie even repressed excellence from her fears to offend'—'one vanquished by a single blow, the other by efforts successfully repeated.'"

"Very beautiful women are seldom vain. They are so used to their own beauty that they do not think much about it, any more than a man thinks much about his rank or profession when not engaged in his duties. The vain woman is the one who has been unfairly disparaged. Undue self-consciousness is the revolt against injustice and like all revolts is disagreeable. Were all women acknowledged to have each her points, personal as well as mental, and allowed to cultivate them in a sensible and simple spirit, there would be less envy and malice, less vanity and wasted time, and more innocent pleasure throughout life. But a pretty woman who leaves her mind uncultivated her mind and heart for the sake of her body, that is the illustration of the 'jewel of gold in the swine's snout?'—*Dry Goods Chronicle.*

—It may sound funny to hear that the King of Spain is just cutting his teeth, but future Presidents of the United States are just now in the same plight.—*Cleveland Leader.*

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The demand for more practical instruction is every where extending.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

—A school of carpentry and five schools of cooking have been established in suburbs of Boston by the Board of Education.

—There are three things in this world that deserve no quarter—Hypocrisy, Pharisaism and Tyranny.—*F. W. Robertson.*

—Portions of the Bible have already been printed for the blind in 249 languages, using the invention of Dr. Moon.—*United Presbyterian.*

—Christ comes with a blessing in each hand—forgiveness in one and holiness in the other, and never gives either to any who will not take both.—*Thomas Adams.*

—The fitting of boys and girls for a work by which they can earn an honest support in after years is one not second in importance to any that can be done in the school-room or elsewhere.—*Nashville American.*

—Thirty-eight Protestant missionary societies are at work in China. They have 725 missionaries in the field, of whom half are women. There are 1,488 native helpers, ordained and unordained, and the communicants number \$28,506.

—Too much honey in the pulpit may cloy upon the taste of the pew. Yet, if the minister finds it necessary to be acidulous, it is well to mix some sugar with the lemon. The two together, make a refreshing beverage.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—The Rev. R. G. Wilder, editor of the *Missionary Review*, announces that he expects soon to transfer it to other hands. The veteran missionary purpose, if his health will permit, to return to India for such missionary service as he can still render.

—Among the recent graduates of the Woman's Medical College in New York city, is Kin Yamei, a Chinese girl, who had taken the highest position in the class. She is an accomplished scholar, able to converse and write accurately in five languages.

—The highest church in Europe is the little chapel of St. Maria Ziteit in the canton of Graubender. It is 8,000 feet above the forests of the mountain near the region of perpetual snow, and is used in the summer only, and then by the herdsmen and hunters of the Alps.

—The Gospel is preached every Sabbath in various neglected parts of the National Capital by an earnest band of Christian men and women from an immense "Gospel Wagon." Great crowds eagerly listen and join heartily in singing, and many have been converted.—*Public Opinion.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

—If a man is right he can't be too conservative. If wrong he can't be too conservative.

—You will find life full of sweet savour, if you do not expect from it what it can not give.—*Renan.*

—Dialogue between two beggars—
"Are you blind by nature?" "No, only by profession."—*Paris Gaulois.*

—He who comes up to his own idea of greatness, must always have had a very low standard of it in his mind.—*Ruskin.*

—Enthusiastic Youth (on the Pleasant Beach Roller Coast)—"Let'er go, Gallagher!" "Timid Lady—" "Oh, please don't, Mr. Gallagher; I'm not ready."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

—Why catch fish that are worth nothing when you get home, or labor for that which does you not a particle of good when you move on.—*Pomeroy's Advance Thought.*

—It is certainly a waste of time to try to educate some people. There are girls who study music year after year, and yet they never seem to know any thing about rests.—*Merchant Traveler.*

—"How," said one to Sir Walter Raleigh, of whom it was said he "could toll terribly," "how do you accomplish so much in so short a time?" "When I have any thing to do I go and do it," was the reply.

—A New Specialty.—"Messenger, have you time to go on an errand?" "Yes, sir; what do you wish me to do?" "Take this trunk to the railroad station." "Impossible, I am sorry to say; I am a specialist for love letters and bouquets."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

—It is the part of an indiscreet and troublesome ambition to care too much about fame—about what the world says of us; to be always looking into the faces of others for approval; to be always anxious for the effect of what we do and say; to be always shouting to hear the echo of our own voices.

—The Color He Would Dye Them:—
He said that he would die for her
She took him at his word;
"Then go and dye your whiskers, sir,
Their color's quite absurd."
"What color shall I die them, Nan?"
She answered quite serene:
"Dye them to suit yourself, dear Dan,
And then you'll dye them green."
—*Goodall's Sun.*

—Wanted to Find the Editor.—A sullen-looking man with a horsehair entered a Nebraska newspaper office and asked the boy where the editor was. The boy "sized him up" and answered: "Gone to Ohio; won't be back for six months." "Where's the foreman?" "He's gone to Washington with an invitation to the President. Won't be back 'fore cold weather. What do you want—want to paralyze em?" "No, no; I owe four dollars and thought I'd pay up." "That so? hold on a second; perhaps the editor hasn't started yet." He whistled, a long, dark form crawled out of a wood-box, and the editor was ready for business.—*Nebraska State Journal.*

The Chase County Courant.

Official Paper of Chase County.

W. E. THIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The better judgment of the Grand Army prevailed at St. Louis, and the loud-mouthed demagogues who attempted to pass resolutions condemning the President for his pension votes and other official actions were distinctly sat down upon.

"No President of the United States," says the Kingman Courier, "has ever made such a display of himself as President Cleveland offers the American people on his present western and southern tour."

M. P. Simpson and his strikers have started out to work the old soldier racket, and are vigorously flaunting his military record as an argument in favor of his election to the judgeship.

THE ELECTION LAW.

At the Legislative session last winter a law was passed ostensibly designed to prevent frauds at elections, but the provisions of which are likely to be used for purposes the very reverse of this.

The sections of the law particularly relied on by the supporters of Mr. Simpson to help them thwart the real will of the people are the following:

SECTION 1. When at any general or special election a ballot with a designated heading, contains printed or pasted thereon, in place of another name or names, the regular ballot having such heading, such name shall be regarded by the judges as having been placed thereon for the purpose of fraud, and the ballot shall not be counted for the name so found, nor shall any person distribute tickets or receive or deliver more than one vote at any election held at the polls during the hours that the polls are open.

SECTION 2. Any person printing or causing to be printed or pasted ballots with a designated heading containing a name or names not found on the regular ballot having such heading, or which omits any name found on such regular ticket, or any person knowingly peddling or distributing, or causing to be distributed, any such ballot with intention to have such ballot voted at any such general or special election, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, for each offense be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding sixty days.

To avail themselves of the advantages of this law, was their chief object in holding the mock convention, which "nominated" Mr. Simpson, which was held utterly without party authority, and which really entitles that gentleman in his candidacy no more to the protection of this law than would the action of any other dozen or so Republicans who might get together and assume to put up a candidate for Republican party entitle their choice to the exclusive privileges of this law.

But aside from this we wish to further analyze the law, and post people as to their evident rights under it.

There is no prohibition in the law against erasing any name or names from the ticket and writing such other name or names as one may wish to vote for.

you please, and it would not be in conflict with this law.

Or, a ticket headed "Judicial Ticket" would be legal with anybody's name on it, though it was followed, on the same slip of paper with a ticket headed "Republican County Ticket," or "Democratic County Ticket," etc.

The intention of the law is plain. It says, in effect, that when a complete ticket has been put into the field by a "regular party organization in a regular manner, the legitimacy of which can not be fairly questioned by members of that party, such tickets headed with the "regular" party designation shall not be counterfeited by the insertion of names not belonging there.

It was certainly never intended that this law would permit and body of men, however small, acting entirely without party authority to set up "regular" tickets with a "designated" heading and thus preempt a "heading" which others had as good or better right to use than they.

Let no voter be intimidated by "regular" or irregular threats on this subject. The object of the law is to prevent and not to promote frauds. The bungling attempt to usurp party prerogatives for Mr. Simpson in this matter, and rob as good Republicans as he, of their elective privileges under this law, is in itself an attempt at fraud which deserves severe censure, and which must not be permitted to succeed.

STATE VS. DENHAM.

JUDGE DOSTER'S REMARKS ON PASSING SENTENCE OF THE LAW UPON ALBERT DENHAM FOR THE CRIME OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Denham stand up. As you have been found guilty by a jury of the crime of murder in the first degree, what, if any thing, have you to say, why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon you?

By the Court. I wish, Denham, you did have something reasonable to present to the court why sentence should not be pronounced upon you, but I can conceive no reasonable thing that could be urged by you in your behalf, now that the jury have found you guilty, and especially in view of the fact that before this time you were also found guilty of the same offense, in the same degree by another jury.

I only wish you had something to urge before me in extenuation of this offense you have committed or some reason you could give why I ought not to pronounce the sentence of the law upon you. You have been found guilty as you know of the offense of murdering an old woman, and the jury have declared the crime you committed was murder in the first degree; the highest crime known to our law except one. The crime of treason against the government is technically considered a greater offense than the crime of murder, but in fact it is not, because the commission of that crime does not always involve any degree of moral turpitude or viciousness of disposition whatever, but on the contrary that offense has been committed by men of the purest character and of the best of motives, and men, who in almost all other respects are exemplary citizens.

I could say nothing, Denham, that would probably show you the enormity of the crime you have committed; there is nothing that I could say that could color it, or even present it in its true light without any coloring, and I assume that to you, at least, no words can describe the offense, or characterize the motives with which that offense was committed. I have but one duty to perform, and that is to impose upon you the sentence of the law; it is not a matter of discretion with me. I have no discretion to apportion the punishment the law assesses against the crime you have committed; it can not be visited upon you mercifully; it cannot be imposed upon you harshly, by me; it is the sentence of the law, and not my sentence. I feel relieved by one feature of it, however, and that is in all probability the extreme penalty of the law will not be visited upon you, at least I hope it will not. I hope that it will not, for two reasons. One is that my mind inclines me to disbelieve in the imposing of capital punishment, and another is that by not imposing that extreme penalty upon you, you may have time to reflect over the offense you have committed, that you can realize, if you don't now, the enormity of the killing of that old lady, and having that time that you will repent, and resolve that you will try, so far as it is possible for you to do so, to atone to society, or will by the expiration of this sentence, all that it can ask for, all that it can impose, you will have made atonement for, but you can make atonement to another and higher power than society, and I commend you to try to do that.

You probably, unless your counsel should succeed in securing a reversal of the judgement of this court, will remain in confinement all of your life. I know of no friends who will probably intercede in your behalf, for your pardon, at least I have heard of none, and within the walls of the prison, escape is almost impossible; so it may almost be said, who ever enters there leaves hope behind. I commend you when you have been taken there to have no thought of pardon, no thought of escape, no thought of commutation of sentence, but fix your mind, as you remarked yourself you had it, "on the future," and repent for the offense that you committed. I don't use the word repent in the sense of regret merely. Probably you do regret it very seriously, but I use it in the sense of contrition of spirit, of a desire to ask forgiveness at the hands of the only One that can forgive that and all other offenses. I commend you while there to the consolation of religion. Try to feel more penitent in spirit than two bodies of jurymen of your countrymen thought you capable to be by their verdicts.

E. F. HOLMES'

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Our Fall Stock of Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Hats are now mostly all in and the shelves and tables almost groan under their heavy load; but Low Prices on good reliable goods will soon lighten them.

SUITS.

In suits we have all the Newest Patterns in Cheviots, Worsteds, &c., in all cuts, and at prices that will soon move them.

OVERCOATS.

Our Overcoat Stock is Much Larger than ever before and the assortment is beyond anything you can find in the country.

We have some Worsteds, with Silk and Satin facings, which for nobby dress overcoats cannot be surpassed; for something in warmer coats we have Chinchillas, Cassimeres and Heavy Twills. Large assortment of Fabrics and Patterns.

We have a few Bearskin and Wolfskin Overcoats for those who have to be out in all kinds of weather.

If you want an Overcoat this fall we will make it an object for you to buy it here.

HATS AND CAPS.

We can show an assortment of Hats from which the most particular person can find to suit. We have them from the large full shapes down to the smallest, and at prices that make them go. Also, all the new colors in stiff hats.

We can show a good full stock of Men's and Boys' Fur, Cloth and Scotch Caps, and some novelties in Fur, Jersey and Knit Caps. In children's, we have some very nobby goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We still make a specialty of the "Walker" Boots and Shoes, which have proved their merits, and for a good servicable boot or shoe they are the thing. Every pair warranted.

We have a full stock of fine Calf Boots, and in Shoes we can show a line of Button, Congress and Lace in any style toe and all widths. A specialty of men's fine shoes.

NEW FALL NECK WEAR.

and something new in Men's Linen Collars, are now ready. There are also some new styles in Fancy Flannel Shirts.

We are justified in saying we have the largest stock of Men's and Boy's wear in the county, because we make that a specialty and therefore must carry a much larger and more complete stock than any other house and buy in large quantities, we can buy for less than in small.

We came here to sell the boys and men of Chase county their Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., and with good reliable goods at low prices, we have gained a big majority, and our constantly increasing patronage proves that our goods are satisfactory and our prices are right.

If you will take a few minutes to look through our stock you will be surprised at the immense stock in every department and by the low scale of prices we have put upon every thing.

We are not to go undersold. We lead, not follow.

E. F. HOLMES.

ONE PRICE CLOTHIER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

H. F. GILLETT,

SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & GILLETT,

DEALER IN Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

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

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD -:- MOWER

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE,

Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

SETH J. EVANS,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

Feed Exchange

EASTSIDE OF

Broadway,

Cottonwood Falls

LOW PRICES,

PROMPT ATTENTION

Paid to

ALL ORDERS.

Good Riggs,

ALL HOURS.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

SHOP WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Kansas.

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

JULIUS REMY,

TONSORIAL ARTIST.

They are now ready to sell Furniture and to undertake at the very lowest prices, their "Motto" being

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Their line of goods is no old stock, but the best the eastern markets can supply. They buy in large quantities and can sell the cheaper for it.

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. McWilliams' Land Office, in the Bank building,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

If you want money, ap23-1f

Publication Notice.

In the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, W. W. Wilson and W. L. Atkinson, } plaintiffs,

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, 1887, or the petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly, returning the warranty deed made by defendant to said plaintiff, February 29th, 1885, 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 against said defendant, and that said defendant's interests and claim be determined, and that plaintiffs have judgment in costs.

MADSEN BROS. Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notices is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1887, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described school land, to-wit:

Sw 1/4 of ne 1/4 of 30 21 6 4 75
Improvements 30 21 6 30 00
So 1/4 of ne 1/4 of 30 21 6 4 75
Improvements 30 21 6 370 00
Nw 1/4 of se 1/4 of 30 21 6 4 00
Improvements 30 21 6 60 00
Ne 1/4 of sw 1/4 of 30 21 6 4 50
Improvements 30 21 6 60 00
So 1/4 of sw 1/4 of 30 21 6 4 50
Improvements 30 21 6 486 00

Any person situated in Chase county, Kansas, and who 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 Saturday, Nov. 26th, 1887, at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

W. P. MARTIN, Co. Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas, Oct. 12th, 1887.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 18507 Sept. 5, 1887, 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 before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas., on November 21, 1887, viz: Robert P. North, for the west 1/2 of northeast 1/4 of section 24, township 22 south, of range 8 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Adams, William Jackson, Michael Fink, John Goodwin, all of Burns, Kansas.

FRANK DABE, Register.

Formation of Township.

We, the undersigned intend to petition the Honorable Board of County Commissioners, township of Chase county, Kansas, to form a new wood township lying south of section 12, township 21, range 5; also sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, township 21, range 6; also sections 7, 8, 9, township 21, range 7; Chase county, having the legal number of inhabitants in said territory.

SIGNED, H. A. Ewing, A. H. Brown, W. H. Nicholson, J. L. Crawford, Jr., Jno. W. Riggs, Albert S. R. Sayre, S. T. Slinbaugh, J. G. Taylor.

Publication Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. County of Chase, } ss.

In the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, above named county and state.

David P. Shaft, Plaintiff, } vs. } W. B. Beebe, Defendant.

To W. B. Beebe: You will take notice that you have been sued in the District Court of Chase county, state of Kansas, by David P. Shaft, Plaintiff, and W. B. Beebe, Defendant. That an attachment was issued in said cause, out of said court, and has been levied upon the following described property in Chase county, state of Kansas, to-wit: The southeast 1/4 of section 17, township 20, range 9; the southeast 1/4 of section 12, township 21, range 9; the south 1/2 of southeast 1/4 of section 25, township 21, range 9; the east 1/2 of the northwest 1/4 of section 13, township 22, range 9; the south 1/2 of section 20, township 22, range 9; the east 1/2 of the southwest 1/4 of section 32, township 22, range 9; and the southeast 1/4 of section 20, township 21, range 9. That unless you answer the petition of the plaintiff, on or before the 12th day of November, 1887, the same will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you in the sum of \$120 and said property ordered sold to satisfy the same.

F. A. BROGAN, Attorney for said Plaintiff.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce J. Fred. Shipman as a candidate for County Treasurer, at the ensuing November election, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce A. C. Cox as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing November election, subject to the nomination of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce J. H. Holmes, as a candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing November election, subject to the nomination of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

We are authorized to announce J. F. Frow as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Surveyor, subject to the nomination of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

We are authorized to announce M. C. Newton as a candidate for the office of County Clerk, at the ensuing November election, subject to the nomination of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Hugh Jackson as a candidate for the office of County Clerk, at the coming November election, subject to the nomination of the Democratic County Convention.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION!

OF THE TIME OF

Holding A General Election

FOR

County, District and Township Officers.

State of Kansas, } ss. Chase County, } ss.

Know ye, that I, J. W. Griffith, 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, J. B. BEAVER, County Treasurer.

County Clerk, Hugh Jackson.

County Attorney (to fill vacancy), Register of Deeds, County Surveyor.

Coroner, Township Trustee, Clerk and Treasurer in each township.

Two Constables in each township except Diamond Creek, where there shall be one Justice of the Peace and three Constables.

One Road Overseer in each district in the county, and

One Commissioner for the First Commissioner District, composed of Bazaar and Toledo townships.

And votes of electors for said officers will be received at the polls of each Election District in said county.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at my office at Cottonwood Falls, in said county, this 24th day of October, A. D. 1887.

J. W. GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

Publication Notice.

To George Brown, Elina Brown and Mrs. Walsh, whose first name is unknown.

You will take notice that you have been sued in the District Court, of Chase county, Kansas, that the parties to said action are Isaac Mathews, plaintiff, John L. Nicholson, Charles Nicholas, Augustus Nicholas, Mrs. Eliza Jones, Frank Nicholas, Elina Brown, George Brown and Mrs. Walsh, whose first name is unknown; that you must answer the petition of the plaintiff therein on or before the 25th day of October, 1887, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly that the plaintiff has a mortgage lien upon the following real estate situated in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit: lots number twenty-eight (28) and thirty (30), in block number twenty-one (21), Carriers addition to the City of Cottonwood, now Strong City, ss. per plat of same, for the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, from the 31st day of July, 1882; and that the plaintiff has a mortgage to satisfy the same, and the plaintiff may be entitled to.

F. A. BROGAN, Atty. for Plaintiff.

SUPPLEMENTAL TAX SALE

OF 1887.

Office of the Co. Treas. Chase co., Kas. Cottonwood Falls, Sept. 24, 1887.

I, W. P. Martin, Treasurer in and for the State and County aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will on the 4th Monday in October, A. D. 1887, sell at public auction in my office, in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, so much of each tract of land and town lot hereinafter described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1886:

So 1/2 of section 2, township 20, range 8, Sec. 2, 20, " 6.

So 1/2 of section 2, township 20, range 8, Sec. 2, 20, " 6.

N 1/2 of section 11, township 20, " 6, Sec. 8 of ne 1/4 of ne 1/4, " 14, " 22, " 6.

N 1/2 of ne 1/4 of ne 1/4, " 14, " 22, " 6.

Lot 20, block 13, Emilies add.

Lot 14 and 18, block 1, Clements.

W. P. MARTIN, County Treasurer.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 18508 August 30th, 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 before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas., on November 21, 1887, viz: H. B. No. 23229, of Elijah M. Cole, Elmdale, in the southwest 1/4 of section 2, in township 20 south of range 8 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: C. C. Chanler, John Leonard, H. Baker, Bazaar, W. H. Cook, Matfield Green, all of Chase county, Kansas.

FRANK DABE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANSAS, 18509 August 20th, 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 before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas., on November 21, 1887, viz: Joseph Herring, D. S. No. 4287, for the lots 8 and 15, section 30, township 21 south of range 8 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: C. C. Chanler, John Leonard, H. Baker, Bazaar, W. H. Cook, Matfield Green, all of Chase county, Kansas.

FRANK DABE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS., 18510 October 5th, 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 before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas., on November 21, 1887, viz: Robert P. North, for the west 1/2 of northeast 1/4 of section 24, township 22 south, of range 8 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Adams, William Jackson, Michael Fink, John Goodwin, all of Burns, Kansas.

FRANK DABE, Register.

The Chase County Court.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, OCT. 13, 1887.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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 duration (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 1 year). Prices range from \$1.00 to \$10.00.

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; 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 locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Mr. A. Ferlet is sick with malarial fever.

Mr. John Roberts was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Miss Stella Kerr is lying quite sick, with lumbago fever.

The Gray Bros. have rented the Hinkley House.

Mrs. Henry Bonewell went to Kansas City, last Friday.

Mr. Wm. Hillert is suffering with erysipelas in his face.

Mr. Harry Clifford is now clerking at Mr. N. A. Dabbin's.

Mrs. Chas. Hofman, of Strong City, is visiting at Eskridge.

Dr. W. H. Richards, of Emporia, was in town, this week.

Teacher's examination Oct. 29th, 1887, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

Mr. Frank Oberst has put a new fence around his premises.

Mr. Chas. Klusman was down to Kansas City, last Saturday.

Mr. P. C. Jeffrey, of Elmdale, was down to Emporia, last Friday.

Mr. J. J. Davidson, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Mr. Wit Adare, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. L. W. Heck, wife and daughter went to Kansas City, Sunday night.

Mr. E. T. Baker was over to Council Grove, the latter part of last week.

Mr. John Biggs is lying quite ill at his home in the T. O. Kelley house.

If you want a good square meal, when in town, go to the Eureka House.

Mr. Scott Jones has moved from Strong City, to a farm on Jacob's creek.

Mr. Isaac Alexander is laid up, from the effects of an old rupture.

Mr. Chas. Munroe, of Michigan, is clerking for Mr. W. H. Holsinger.

Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Winters, of Illinois, are visiting at Mr. J. M. Tuttle's.

Mrs. G. L. Skinner, of Strong City, made a business visit to Emporia, Tuesday.

Mr. Elmer B. Johnson has put a new fence to the north side of his premises.

Mr. Chas. J. Lantry, of Strong City, returned home, Friday, from Colorado Springs, Col.

Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh and her daughter, Miss Luella, were down to Emporia, last Thursday.

The Republican county convention will be held at the Court-house in this city, next Saturday.

Miss Minnie Barnes, of Elmdale, has gone on a visit to her grandparents, at Burlington.

Geo. Drummond, of Diamond creek, has four thorough-bred Berkshire boar shots for sale. oct6-2w

Master Tommy Boylan, of Strong City, has gone to St. Marys, to attend college at that place.

Born, on Friday, September 30th, 1887, to Mr. & Mrs. D. Y. Hamill, of Clements, a daughter.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, who has been sick for the past two weeks, is again up and about.

Died, at Safford, on September 28th, 1887, the three months old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Crouch.

Mr. J. S. Shipman, of Elmdale, recently had a stroke of paralysis, from which he is recovering.

Mr. Wallace Smith came home, on Monday, from Colony, and will start back there again to-day.

Mr. Dan Frew and wife, of Emporia, were visiting friends and relatives at Strong City, last week.

Mr. A. J. Burcham has moved into Mr. A. Ferlet's house on the Bazaar road, north of Buck creek.

Born, on Thursday morning, October 13, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hunt, a daughter.

Mr. Geo. George has put up a four room residence in the south part of town, for renting purposes.

Mr. Ed. Sweeney, of Strong City, returned home, on Wednesday of last week, from Colorado Springs.

Miss Alma Holz left last Thursday, for Kearney county, to visit the family of her brother, Mr. Frank Holz.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hardesty returned, Monday afternoon, from a three months' visit at Waukesha, Wis.

Mr. J. K. Warren, of Bazaar, returned home, Saturday, from a month's visit in Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.

A street crossing has been put down in front of the Eureka House, also one on Pearl street, west of the Court-house.

It rained quite hard Friday night, Saturday, and Sunday night, there being a rainfall of about five inches in depth.

Messrs. J. H. Doolittle and E. Bruce Johnson have put new fences to the front of their premises on Cherry street.

Mr. Frank Holz, of Kearney county, arrived here, Sunday morning, on a visit to his friends and relatives in this county.

Mrs. L. A. Hemphill has moved into the new house of Mr. E. Bruce Johnson, on Cherry street, between Pearl and Union.

The Woman's Relief Corps will meet hereafter, on the 2d and 4th Fridays of each month, instead of on the 2d and 4th Saturdays.

Messrs. C. W. Rogler, Jas. Martin, G. W. Yeager and Capt. H. Brandley went to Kansas City, Monday night, with cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Strail, left Tuesday night, for a visit at Mrs. Strail's old home in Michigan, and at Mr. Strail's old home at Syracuse, New York.

Mr. L. C. Ferguson and family, of Strong City, are living in the Hofman house, on Main street, in this city, until Mr. Ferguson can build his house in Strong City.

For any kind of job printing give us a call, as we are prepared to do job work as neatly, and with as great dispatch as any printing office in this part of Kansas. oct13-tf

Col. D. R. Anthony has sold the Leavenworth Times, one of the best of our exchanges, to a New England syndicate. It will continue to be Republican in politics.

Died, at the home of her parents near Vernon on Tuesday morning, October 11, 1887, of typhoid fever, Miss Ora Brown, daughter of Mr. Robert Brown, aged 19 years.

Mrs. W. R. Stotts, of Elmdale, accompanied her mother, Mrs. Fred. Pracht, to Eureka Springs, where they will remain for some time, in hopes of bettering their health.

Mrs. Dunsford, sister of Mr. Geo. L. Skinner, of Strong City, who had been spending the summer at her brother's, started back to her home in Texas, on Wednesday of last week.

The Rev. W. C. Somers has moved his family from Sedgewick county, to this city, and is occupying the Walker house, in the southwest part of town, until his house nearby, is completed.

Messrs. E. W. Ellis, J. D. Mitiek, W. H. Holsinger, T. B. Johnston, P. B. Hunt, J. K. Holmes, J. W. McWilliams and Dr. W. H. Carter are at Kansas City, seeing President Cleveland.

Mr. Wm. C. Elston and daughter, Retta, and Mrs. E. M. Studebaker, of Dark county, Ohio, who had been visiting at Sheriff J. W. Griffiths for about two weeks, left for their homes, Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Jas. O'Byrne and John Quinn are running the Aime House in Strong City. Mr. Geo. L. Skinner having quit the hotel business and moved into Mr. Barney Carlin's house on Garfield Square, in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Moore, of Emporia, were visiting friends and relatives at Strong City and in this city, and they will be accompanied back home, to-day, by Mrs. W. T. Birdsall, of this city.

There will be preaching in the Presbyterian church, next Sunday, both morning and evening, by the Rev. Mr. Hanna, of Emporia; and there will be services every Sunday thereafter, both morning and evening.

Pete Anderson, the colored man, of Strong City, who had both of his arms blown off at Ottawa, some time ago, by a powder blast, has gone to the Soldiers' Home, at Leavenworth, to make it his future home.

At a recent meeting of the M. E. Church Mite society, held at Mr. H. Jackson's, Mrs. Robert Cuthbert was elected President; Mrs. Asa Gillett, V. P.; Mrs. T. B. Johnston, Treas., and Mrs. G. W. Stafford, Secy.

Mr. M. M. Young is laying a sewer pipe from the cellar of Central Hotel, to the ravine east of Broadway, and giving his hotel a thorough overhauling before winter sets in, so as to have everything about it pleasing to the eye.

Mr. S. F. Jones, of Strong City, accompanied by his brother, Mr. P. S. Jones, of Council Grove, started for Texas, one day last week, taking the trip for his health and rest from his business cares. He may go on to Florida before his return home.

The Emporia Democrat, Mr. J. M. McCown, editor, has been changed into an evening daily paper, and it is filled with the latest telegraph news, as well as sprightly local and well written editorials, as also good, paying advertisements. We wish it a long and prosperous life.

WANTED, 2 dozen gum boots, a life boat and a cheap hand to row people from Broadway to the Chicago bakery, during the rainy season, as the City Council will be some time in getting a sidewalk put down in that part of the city for the accommodation of the traveling public. Apply to F. OBERST.

Mr. J. F. Shaw and wife returned, last Thursday, from Los Animas, Col., where Mr. Shaw had been working on a railroad contract. Mr. Shaw brought with him his entire outfit, consisting of seven teams, wagons, etc., and he expects to soon go to work on the south end of the C. & W. R. R., for Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons.

B. F. Largent, one of the leading merchants of Matfield Green, is in the city calling on our business men. He was a guest of the ill-fated Merchants' Hotel, last night, and hearty escaped, leaving part of his clothing to the flames.—Emporia Democrat, Oct. 7.

Mr. Largent returned to this city, Friday evening, and went home the next evening.

Mr. John E. Martin and wife, use Lizzie Walkup, who have been visiting in Strong City, for a week or more, have gone to Topeka, where they will make their future home.—COURANT, September 29, ultimo.

Johnnie Martin and wife have moved to Topeka, and the best wishes of their numerous friends in this city follow them to their new home.—The Leader man's Independent, Oct. 7, inst.

Now, you ought not to do this any more, or you may be accused of not being a "rustler," and of "re-writing" our locals, for your paper.

Everything is working well for the Horse Fair at this place, next week, to be one of the best ever had in this part of Kansas. There will be a car load of horses here from Kansas City, there being now already four horses here from there.

The noted pacing horse Ponto, record 2:17, is booked for a race; the noted trotter, Black Tom, and pacer, Marlowe, will be here. We understand that nearly all the fast horses of Wichita will be here; as also many horses from nearer cities.

On Monday of last week an accident occurred at Strong City, that resulted in the death of Michael Glynn. He was working on a section east of Strong City, having just begun to work there that morning, and it seems the switch engine was approaching and he stepped to one side to get out of the way, when an approaching train struck him, knocking him some thirty feet, his head striking a rail, and the fall injuring him internally. From the effects he died on Thursday afternoon. He worked some ten or twelve years ago for Mr. John Emslie, in that city, and he has some relatives living in this State; or he did have at that time, a brother living in Leavenworth.

Next Monday, the Democrats of Chase county will hold a mass convention, for the purpose of putting in nomination a ticket to be voted on at the coming November election. Every Democrat in the county should be present, to show that he really believes in the principles of his party, and that he is in earnest when he advocates them, and that, from the bottom of his heart, he desires the election of the men who may be put up as its standard bearers. As perfect harmony has ever characterized the deliberations of our conventions, in this county, it is needless to suggest that the coming convention should be a harmonious one. Our conventions for the past few years, have been very large, considering our numbers, and about equally attended by town and country Democrats, and let this one be no exception to this general rule, so that when its work will have been completed, it can not be said that a mass convention is not the proper way of choosing Democratic candidates for this county; so let every Democrat in the county and every one in the town be on hand to do his duty in selecting the nominees for the various offices, that they think will be most likely to receive the election at the polls in November; and when the convention is over let us all, candidates before the convention and every other Democrat, resolve to work for the men nominated, until the polls close on election day.

COMMISSIONER'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular session, October 3, and continued in session four days. Present, J. M. Tuttle, Chairman; E. T. Baker and Wm. M. Harris. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, after which the following business was transacted:

Ephraim Elliott, road, Toledo township, established.

J. H. Wheeler road, Falls township, established to west line of sec. 10, tp. 20, range 7.

A. Curtis road, Falls township, established, but old road not vacated, as prayed for.

Isaac N. Smith county-line road, established.

Chas. H. Perrigo road, Bazaar township, established, and old road vacated.

Wm. H. Cox road, Bazaar township, and E. Jolley road, Cottonwood township, established.

The J. B. Clark, Wm. H. Stephenson and R. C. Campbell roads were laid over, the former by request, and the latter until a petition to vacate be presented.

Chas. Lacey road, Cottonwood township, laid over, on account of excessive damage.

Viewers were appointed on R. C. Campbell road vacation, Diamond Creek township.

D. P. Shaft road, and H. C. Varnum road change, Cottonwood township, rejected, and Clerk ordered to collect costs on latter.

Frisby & Sommers were awarded the contract to furnish three car loads of coal for the county, at \$3.70 per ton, delivered in collar of Court-house, and J. P. Kuhl was awarded the contract to furnish coal for paupers, at \$4 per ton, delivered.

A petition for a bridge at State road crossing was presented. No action.

Communication from J. A. Crawford, Sr., Cottonwood township, asking for an appropriation to repair Cedar Point bridge. No action.

A petition, asking for another Justice of the Peace and Constable for Diamond Creek township, was granted.

T. J. Banks, Wm. Cox and George Harlin were appointed to appraise the sw of 18, 22, 9.

Viewers were appointed on Alford & Chandler road, W. R. Terwilliger road, J. C. Farrington road, Bazaar tp., and the Wm. R. James road Cottonwood tp.

The sum of \$200 was appropriated towards the necessary expenses made in defending the injunction case against the C. & W. R. R. Co.

David McKee road, Bazaar tp., established, except that part running through Gordon McHenry's land.

Viewers were appointed on Thomas Lawless vacation, Diamond Creek tp. In the appeal case of Dist. No. 7 vs. Co. Supt., the Supt. was sustained.

In the case of Dist. No. 22, the district was sustained.

W. J. Dougherty, W. L. Wood and M. C. Newton were appointed to appraise 1/2 of sw 1 and 1/2 of sw 16, 18, 8.

E. P. Allen ordered to remove gates on the Robt. Brash road, Diamond Creek tp., allowed to be placed there by the Board, to take effect, October 13, 1887.

Adjourned to meet, Oct. 18, 1887.

J. J. MASSEY, Co. Clerk.

C. A. R.

The next regular meeting of John W. Geary Post No. 15, will be held on Saturday, Oct. 22, as the Republican county convention meets on the 15th.

Geo. W. HILL, P. C. F. P. COCHRAN, Adjt.

PROGRAMME.

First Annual Meeting of the Chase County Trotting and Racing Association,

AT COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, OCTOBER 19, 20 & 21, 1887.

\$1600 Cash Premiums.

Some of the fastest Running, Trotting and Pacing Horses in the State are booked for these races.

Everybody that wants to see the fastest racing ever in the South West, lay aside busy care for three days and attend this meeting.

The noted horses J. Q. Faro, Scott Chief, Red Bird and many others are sure to be here.

FIRST DAY.

No. 1—Three minute class, trot \$150 00
No. 2—Two forty class (trot)... 150 00
No. 3—Mile dash... 100 00

SECOND DAY.

No. 1—Two fifty class (trot)... \$150 00
No. 2—Free for all, pace... 200 00
No. 3—Half mile and repeat (run)... 100 00
No. 4—Green trot, Chase Co., horses... 60 00

THIRD DAY.

No. 1—Two thirty class (trot) \$200 00
No. 2—Free for all (trot)... 250 00
No. 3—Mile and repeat... 200 00

Admission... 25 cents.
Season ticket... \$1.00

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

All trotting and Pacing races shall be 3 in 5 to harness, and will be governed by the rules of the American Trotting Association.

All Running will be according to the programme, and governed by the rules of the American Turf.

Purses will be divided 60, 30 & 10 per cent in Pacing and Trotting races.

Purses in Running races divided 60 and 40 per cent.

Hats in each day's races may be trotted, paced or run, alternately.

A horse distancing the field or any part thereof will receive but one money.

Horses will be called at 1 o'clock sharp, and will start at 1:30, p. m.

Entrance, 10 per cent of purse.

Parties entering horses by mail will accompany entry with 5 per cent of purse.

F. JOHNSON, President.
MILTON BROWN, Secretary.

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

CARD OF THANKS.

ED. OF COURANT:—Please to allow me, through the columns of your paper, to extend my most sincere thanks to the friends who were so kind and attentive to my husband during his last illness, both in Colorado and at our home in this city, and to those who gave such proof of their good will to him in life, by doing all in their power to show their respect for his remains, from the time of his death until they had been laid in their last resting place, and much oblige.

Yours, respectfully,
Mrs. J. D. HINOTE.

GRAND BALL.

A grand ball will be given at I. O. G. T. Hall, on Friday evening, October 21, 1887, the last day of the races, by the Cottonwood Falls Harmonica Quartette. All round dances will be played by the Harp Quartette; all quadrilles, by the string band. All are cordially invited to attend. Good calling and strict order guaranteed.

By order of the Committee,
RAY HINCKLEY,
C. E. BALDWIN,
H. L. HUNT, Jr.,
T. E. PRATT, Com.

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 Belmont at Strong City, or at this office. oct6-tf

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

We guarantee to show the largest stock of Men's and Boy's boots and shoes in Chase county. Full lines of button, congress and lace shoes and fine calf boots at E. F. Holmes. sep22-tf

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

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

If you like to look nice, have smooth fitting clothes and patterns that are pleasing to the eye, you can be royally entertained by looking through the new fall stock at E. F. Holmes. sep22-tf

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 Mathews & Peary, Strong City, as they will save you money.

Do not order your nursery stock until you see George W. Hill, as he represents the Stark Nurseries, of Louisiana, Mo., the oldest and best in the West. jy22-tf

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.

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

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15¢ and 25¢, 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.

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

The newest thing for nobby dresses, are the new patterns in Scotch chevots, and for those who prefer colors a little more modest the dark figured worsteds are the thing. You can find them in stock and to one and four button cutaways at E. F. Holmes. sep22-tf

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, garantiert 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

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, Kans.

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!! The largest stock we ever had. A becoming hat adds more to the appearance of the wearer than any one article you can add to your wardrobe. We can surely suit you, for we have them in all the newest shapes and colors, and as to prices we are sure they are right. E. F. Holmes. s22-tf

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

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

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.

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.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The Parisian porter, or concierge, has become so unpopular that a special newspaper has been started called the *Anti-Concierge*.

A railroad eighty-six miles long which runs to the summit of the Andes near Lima, Peru, has already cost the Government \$25,000,000.

President Diaz has shown special favors to Dr. Mathilde Montoya, the first woman to become a regular practicing physician in Mexico.

The Austro-Hungarian regulars and militia are to be supplied with Manlicher repeating rifles by 1891. The number required will be 1,200,000, and the cost will be 43,000,000 florins. It will take the empire ten years to pay for the weapons.

In the city of Mexico every body lives over a shop, if the house be two stories, or uses the lower floor for stabling the horses, quartering the servants, etc. Even the millionaires often rent the ground floor of their swell residences for business purposes.

The English co-operatives have a bank whose transactions amount to \$80,000,000 a year. They have 1,400 stores, and do a business of \$150,000,000 a year. Their 900,000 members receive an annual profit of \$15,000,000. Their profits during the past twenty-four years have \$50,000,000.

There is a firm in Berlin that employs two hundred girls who manufacture little bundles of antiseptic dressing material, with which all German soldiers are to be supplied in future, so that they may be able to dress their own wounds in the absence of a surgeon. The girls are all dressed in white linen cloaks and are strictly forbidden to bring victuals or any thing else into the room where they work.

The results of the survey and last census of India are that the area of the Peninsula of Hindostan is 1,882,624 square miles, and the population 253,891,821. Although immense tracts of country are annually cultivated, according to the most recent survey 10,000,000 acres of land, suitable for cultivation, have not as yet been plowed. At the same time, 120,000,000 of acres are returned as waste land.—*Public Opinion*.

The Botanic Garden at Oxford is celebrated for its collection of aquatic plants. The colored water lilies are especially handsome this year, including the blue water lily from the Nile and the red water lily from the Ganges. The former opens in the day time, but the latter then remains closed, opening at night. "It is a pity," says a recent visitor to the garden, "that these floral peacocks do not show their tails together."—*N. Y. Ledger*.

American newspapers are read here now much more than they formerly were, and the Mexican people are becoming somewhat familiar with affairs in the United States. Still it is a deplorable fact that the American and Mexican people know less about each other than they do about the principal nations of Europe, whereas the very contiguity of their respective territories make it desirable and almost necessary that the reverse should be the case.—*The Two Republics, City of Mexico*.

Tolstoi says there are three kinds of love in Russia—elegant love, devoted love and active love. Elegant love is a refined feeling of which one does not care to speak in a common way, and so it is customary to speak of it only in French. Says he: "It is an absurd and grotesque thing to say, but I am convinced that there have been and are—in a certain circle—many persons, especially women, in whom the love they feel for friends, husbands and children would cease the moment it was forbidden to be expressed in French."

Sir Horace Rumbold, formerly British Minister to the Argentine Republic, has written a work on that part of South America, in which he says that bird life on the pampas, or South American prairies, is so abundant as to produce the effect of an open-air aviary. "Brilliant little creatures, with red or yellow breasts, cardinals, magpies and oven-birds dart in and out of the grass and bushes in every direction, while in the higher regions numerous hawks and kites hover ominously over these tempting preserves." All are fearless in the presence of man, except the spur-winged plover, an unfortunate bird, much disliked, and described as the spy and scold of the pampas. It has a handsome, glossy plumage of lavender and black, and a shrill, discordant voice, with which it pursues the sportsman, frightening away game.—*N. Y. Ledger*.

ST. CUTHBERT'S BONES.

A Pilgrimage to the Shrine of the Miracle-Working Saint.
A pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Cuthbert, the patron saint of Lindisfarne, Chester-le-Street and Durham, is being organized by a considerable number of fellow-countrymen. This pious expedition has for its object the celebration of the twelfth centenary of St. Cuthbert's death, which might, perhaps, have been more appropriately commemorated on the 20th of March, that being the precise date at which twelve hundred years ago the prior of Lindisfarne shuffled off his mortal coil.

Danish incursions were harassing the populations of the east coast during the period of Cuthbert's exemplary rule over the monks of Holy Island, where—anticipating that Erne would be the victim of some future Viking raid—he laid an injunction upon his ecclesiastical subordinates that, should such a calamity occur after his death, they or their successors would disinter his remains and convey them

to the mainland. The monks of Lindisfarne, however, did not wait to dig up Cuthbert's body until the arrival of the Danes. They performed that operation eleven years after his decease, with a view to transferring the corpse of their respected prior to another part of the island, and were greatly surprised when, upon inspecting it, they observed that it exhibited no signs whatever of decay or even of deterioration. Installed in a new coffin, and freely shown to persons attracted to Lindisfarne by its miraculous reputation, the incorrupt body worked wonders for many a year, and was the object of profound and general popular veneration. One hundred and seventy-four years after Cuthbert's demise, however, the Scandinavian sea-folks did actually swoop down on the Northumbrian islet, whereupon the monks of Erne carried off Cuthbert's body to the mainland, and wandered about with it in the border country for seven years, at the expiration of which time they deposited it at Chester-le-Street. It was not destined to remain long in its resting place. In the year 99 a fresh Danish invasion started it again—this time on the road southward—and it found refuge at Ripon. When tranquility had once more been restored to the border the monks in charge of the sacred relic set out with the intention of carrying it back to Chester-le-Street, but were miraculously staid on their journey at a place called "The Deers' Meadow"—Duir Holm, afterwards Durham—where they settled down definitely with the remains of Prior Cuthbert. Just ten years prior to Queen Victoria's accession to the throne they were exhumed, and proved to be a high-dried skeleton, with a small golden cross on its breast, and swathed in a silken shroud, through which projected the brow of the skull and the lower part of the leg-bone.—*London Telegraph*.

YANKEE EARNESTNESS.

A Few Anecdotes of the Once Well-Known General Leach.
The old-fashioned Yankees, when they became interested in any thing, took off their coats, put their shoulders to the wheel, and pushed. General Leach, a large iron-founder of Easton, Mass., was one of this class. Becoming interested in a new religious society, which had separated itself from the old parish, he made it his business to see that on stormy Sundays the minister should have a congregation. He would harness his two horses to a large covered wagon, and himself drive it from house to house until it was filled with church-goers and then drive to the meeting-house. He did business in Boston, but the Thursday evening prayer-meeting always found him present, though he had to drive out to Easton, and change horses on the way. The next morning he drove back to the city and resumed his work. One Sunday, the agent of the Peace Society preached, and on Monday began a collecting tour through the town. His first call was made on General Leach.

"I was interested in your discourse," said the General; "how much do you think you ought to get in this town?"

"I hope I shall get at least fifty dollars," said the minister.

"Well, you ought to get that," answered the General. "But as our people have been pretty well taxed lately, and as your time is valuable, I might as well hand you the fifty dollars and let you go back to Boston."

Again and again the General's minister would receive a call from him on business.

"I have been prospered of late," he would say, "and here is a little money for the poor and sick of the town, which I wish you to distribute for me according to your own judgment."

The "little money" would be a roll of bills amounting to one or two hundred dollars. The General was very fond of singing. He hired a Boston music-teacher to drill the choir one evening a week, but he himself led them on Sundays, standing with his back to the congregation and marking the time with his hand. One Sunday while the choir was practicing during the intermission, one of the General's men came galloping up, his horse white with foam. Dismounting, he rushed into the gallery, and told the General that the flume of the great pond had given away and the flood was sweeping away bridges and doing immense damage.

"You can't stop it, can you?" calmly replied the General.

"Why, no!"

"Well, then, let it run; let us sing another tune."—*Youth's Companion*.

A Mammoth Gorilla.

Boston has just received from Africa the largest gorilla ever landed in this country. His name is Jack, and he is five feet in height when standing erect, and measures seven feet from the end of one outstretched hand to the other. He weighs about one hundred and twenty-five pounds, and exhibits enormous strength, compared with which that of man seems like a child's. He arrived in a large box made of planking two and one-half inches thick, and when being removed from the ship he tore large splinters from the hard-wood planks with as much ease as a child would break a twig. The hair, which is very coarse and from two to four inches in length, is of a greenish-gray color, and on the back, legs and arms inclines to a black. His shoulders are immense. The expression of the face, which is black, is scowling. The eyes are small, sunken in the head, and the lips large and thin.—*Boston Courier*.

RAILWAY BRAIN.

A Newly-Discovered Affliction of Railroad Employees.
At a recent meeting of the Society of Physicians of the Charite Hospital in Berlin, Thomsen exhibited a patient whose case he described as one of "railway brain," a neurosis resembling in many respects the condition already well known under the name of "railway spine." A healthy railway employe, aged thirty, without history of alcoholism, or of any predisposing neurotic condition, by the sudden motion of his train was thrown violently against the side of a car, striking his head. He sustained no wound, and at the time of injury consciousness was preserved. Some hours afterwards, however, he was suddenly seized with syncope, with mental terror, lost all sense of location, could not recognize the simplest familiar object, and described what he saw erroneously; his one objective symptom was absolute anaesthesia of the entire body. On the fourth day after his injury he had violent headaches, a pulse rate of forty-four, and in addition to the cutaneous anaesthesia, loss of olfactory and taste sensations, with difficult hearing. On the fifth day the psychic symptoms suddenly ceased, he could remember nothing which had happened, and had no explanation for his condition.

The patient subsequently became very melancholic, complaining of insomnia, headache, spinal pain, weariness and failure of appetite; no sensations of terror or disordered dreams were present. The objective symptoms remaining were well-marked cranial and spinal hyperaesthesia; failure to distinguish between white and colors; loss of smell and taste, and impaired hearing; numbness, and at times paresis and spasms of the region supplied by the facial nerve were also present. He was discharged from the hospital as improved, but two months afterward his condition was unchanged; he was unable to work on account of headache and weakness. Thomsen's diagnosis was "railway brain," a condition of profound disturbance of cerebral functions from shock.

The increase in mechanical appliances, and the immense extension of railways, afford abundant opportunities for observation of nervous shock, both in its fatal and milder forms. While post-mortem demonstration of hemorrhage and structural lesions explains the course of these cases when fatal, it is evident that we must rely upon the continued observation of surviving patients to determine the development of lesions which will illustrate the pathology of this condition. The possibility of the production of degenerative changes in nervous matter, and cerebral conditions causing permanent mental impairment, is an interesting question for neurologists, and, in its medico-legal aspects, for the corporation whose property may cause such injuries, to their patrons and employes.—*Medical News*.

A NEW REPUBLIC.

A Bit of Land North of the Amazon Becomes Independent.

The tract of land which lies between Brazil and French Guiana, and which was a no-man's land, has been declared by its inhabitants an independent country. The Republic of Conann, as it is called, is 24,000 miles in extent, the coast line is 187 miles long and the population 700 persons, one-half of whom dwell at Conann, the capital, in thirty-five houses. The bulk of these are descendants of Maroons, or slave refugees from Brazil, but I learn from M. Boisset, the agent of the new-fledged republic in France, that their sympathies are entirely French. In 1883 they begged to be annexed to France, but the French Government declined, in observance of a treaty entered into with Brazil in 1841 which declared Conann neutral soil.

Repulsed, but not baffled, the natives unanimously set up a republic, with a French journalist, M. Jules Gros, at its head. The other members of the Government are likewise Frenchmen, living in France, and the French language is rendered official in the new-born State. I have before me the first number of the official journal of Conann, styled "Les Nouvelles de France et des Colonies, Journal Officiel de la R. Publique." *La Guyane Independente*, whose offices are at the Legation, 18 Rue du Louvre, is an interesting little penny sheet, and is to come out twice monthly. The official column contains a decree signed at Vanves, a suburban district, by the Life President, appointing M. Guignes Minister of State and Grand Chancellor of the Order of the Star of Conann. Another and older decree institutes the Order of the Star of Conann, of which there are to be ten grand crosses, twenty grand officers, thirty commanders, one hundred officers, and an unlimited number of knights. The star, of which I saw a colored drawing at the Legation, is undoubtedly a tasteful one. M. Boisset tells me that after M. Gros leaves France very few decorations will be any longer given away, so that this distinction will become a very rare and hence highly prized one.

The resources of the country consist of agricultural products, minerals, timber and cocoa, £7,000 sterling worth of which is annually exported; India rubber, cotton, sarsaparilla, tobacco, vanilla, coffee, maize, rice, potatoes, dates, goyavas, pineapples, oranges, lemons, etc. Breeding horses, cattle and sheep is also very profitable. A line of vessels will be run between Conann and Cayenne on one hand, and Para in Brazil on the other.—*London Times*.

ECONOMY IN DRESS.

A Problem Easy to Discuss, But Very Difficult to Solve.
The problem of dressing economically is one that most women have to solve. Although good dress is not necessarily expensive, yet it takes money to be wisely economical. Some one says that a lady should choose first the becoming, then the good, and last the fashionable in dress, considering her age, station and "points." It is well, from the point of economy, to decide upon a certain style of dress and adhere to it. When a limited range of becoming colors has been fixed upon, it is much easier to combine the two old dresses into one and to use up odds and ends successfully.

A few people affect a permanent style copied from some old picture; several good dresses may then last for years without need of change. But the greater number of women who "study economy dress in black, which is cheap, becoming, liked by most gentlemen, and sanctioned by those artists in inexpensive living—the French." Every one has heard of the English lady who always dressed in rich black velvet and antique lace and yet spent less than her neighbors. She accomplished this miracle by having three velvet dresses of different degrees of newness, and buying one every five years. A certain New York lady always wore black silk, declaring it was cheaper and more satisfactory than any other dress. Old ladies should certainly adopt a permanent, subdued style of dress. Unhealthy dress is always extravagant. Heavy skirts, tight waists and Louis Quinze boots bring expensive doctors' bills. It is an economy to have a few dresses that will meet all emergencies; there are less to be kept in order and made over. A real lady would be satisfied with a few things, good of their kind. Hand-some lace, a fine jewel of cameo, an India shawl will last a life-time and be an economy in the end.

Wash dresses are by no means economical unless a laundry is kept in the house. Black wraps, and bonnets to go with all one's dresses, save trouble and expense. One ought not to save on shoes, gloves and corsets, as they should always be well cut and in good condition. The beauty of a gown depends not upon its price, but on its cut and color; cashmere is one of the prettiest as well as one of the cheapest materials, and comes in the most beautiful colors. Whether or not a general style of dress has been decided upon, the economist will always buy with judgment. She will consider what she has and what she needs, often planning one dress to answer for several occasions. She will avoid novelties as too noticeable for her limited and long-enduring wardrobe, and follow only the general direction of fashion's dictates. She will understand all the secrets of "bargains," "remnants," and buying at the end of a season when goods are "reduced," but she will never buy any thing merely because it is "cheap" or because the salesman assures her it is just what she wants. She always gets good materials, knowing they cost less in the end, and gives preference to those noted for their durability, as Scotch chevots and India silks. She will prefer French underwear with its delicate hand-wrought sewing and embroidery to garments loaded with Hamburg edging and cheap lace, and she will know that antique laces last twice as long and are twice as handsome as the modern article. Before buying a color to place near her face, our prudent woman will test its effect upon her hand and draw her conclusions; if a vivid green makes her hand pale and sallow, it will have a similar effect upon her face.

Of course, the woman who can make her own clothes saves a great deal; materials are cheap, but making is not. Many ladies make their own summer dresses, but employ a dress-maker for handsome costumes; in this case it is economy to select a thoroughly good workwoman, even if somewhat expensive, but to see that she does not choose wasteful fashions or recklessly squander her material. A well cut and made garment wears longer and is always a satisfaction. The tailor suits of the present day are wonderfully suitable and economical for street wear. An old suit for a bad day saves the better one, and an old black silk is a treasure. It is hard to tell just when a dress should be "made over"—experience only can decide. A thrifty young woman of my acquaintance never has a dress which can not be washed; her wool dresses come from the wash-tub "as good as new." Velvet waists and pretty neck arrangements and handkerchiefs freshen up old skirts. The old things should be used in preference to buying new ones. Aprons save dresses; a jersey substituted for the dress waist under a wrap is economy, and so is the combination of an old skirt and fresh waist under a long garment for theater wear.

In fact economy has a thousand little tricks to save. Have several pairs of shoes on hand and the same of gloves, giving preference to the usual tan color. If you can make your own bonnets, always buy the best velvet and wear it several seasons with a little change. Expensive ruching which can not be washed is more extravagant than fine lace. Do not wear white skirts on the street. One need not fear being "known" by a dress, provided it is good. By all means keep your wardrobe in first rate repair, leaving no hole or rip unattended.—*A. M. Turner, in Good Housekeeping*.

AN INTEREST IN LIFE.

How Existence Can Be Made Attractive in Spite of Discouragements.
Half the illnesses and more than half the unhappiness in life come from the want of some active outside interest—something to take the person out of himself; chiefly thought out of herself; and give her things to think of beyond her own sensations—things to sympathize with beyond her own vague disappointments and shadowy desires. The spiritual barrenness of egotism and of idleness makes life a very desert, where no green thing flourishes, which no dew from Heaven refreshes, nor living water rejoices. Self-centered and uninterested, life to such an one is but a poor entertainment for the senses; and the deeper emotions and affections have no share therein. The order of the day, with all its necessary circumstances of food, and gradual wearing of the morning through the noon to evening, and the sleep, which is only the culmination of the lethargy of the waking hours—is one long round of weariness and dissatisfaction. Like withered boughs which bear no roses, not an hour has its moment of delight, not an action has its hope of joy or fulfillment of pleasure. The dull day creeps sluggishly from dawn to close, and not a new thought has been awakened nor a new sensation aroused. Marion in the "Moated Grange" was not more dreary than the man or woman who has no outside interest, and whose life is bound up in self; and no prisoner ever hailed the free air of Heaven with more rapturous gratitude than would such an one if set in the way to make that interest and enlarge those boundaries. For we must never forget that many things which look like faults, and pass under the name of faults, are in reality misfortunes—the result of conditions made for us and not by us, and not to be broken by such energy as we possess.

In this one word indeed lies the heart of the matter. With energy we make an interest for ourselves, in spite of the poverty of our circumstances. Without it, opportunities of rich enjoyment pass by unutilized, and we let slip all chances for bettering our fate. It is a misfortune to be born one of the passive, the negative, unenergetic, who divide the world with the active and energetic. Most things in life that are worth having at all have to be sought and pursued, if they are to be captured and held fast. Neither fortune nor pleasure knocks persistently at any man's door, but each has to be at the least looked for up and down the street, and invited in if it is desired to entertain either. But the unenergetic take no pains to find these radiant guests. If they do not come unbidden they do not come at all; and the flowers and gems borne by the sluggish steam on its bosom are left to drift into the great ocean of things now impossible, because of the want of energy to seize them as they passed. The energetic, on the contrary, are of those who improve their holding. No matter how poor the soil—how unpropitious the surroundings—they know whence to gather rich material and fertile seed for the better harvest and the heavier crop. If they are of those whose circumstances preclude the need of exertion, they make some extraneous interest for which they have to work and think, and in a manner sacrifice their comforts, and break up the deadly monotony of their self-indulgence—that monotony which kills the finer nature when indulged in without a break, and which makes the very misery of the rich.

No matter what the interest so long as we make one for ourselves. From art to religion, and from philanthropy to needle-work, all is useful, if some forms are purer and nobler than others. Many people do very bad art—paint pictures that are caricatures; sing in voices to which tin kettles are as silver bells; write books, innocent of the very elements of composition—but all the same they have an interest which has lifted them out of the deadly dullness of the past. If they have no higher vocation, and their powers are not capable of attaining greater results, it is better for them to use them on these lower levels than not at all; and the world benefits, at least in so far that they are thereby rendered happier—with the consequent result of greater happiness radiated on to others. If they are well endowed they do good work in itself, and the world is the richer by the achievement.—*Chicago Standard*.

Belgium is the great home of pigeon fanciers, containing, as it does, more than a thousand pigeon societies, which send away from a hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand homing birds every summer to different parts of Europe (mostly France and Spain), there to be let go and find their way back again. Races have sometimes been flown from Rome, nine hundred miles distant, but the *Athenaeum* says that this long flight has proved too destructive to valuable birds, owing to the difficulty of passing the Alps.

A Medical Socrates.

A quack doctor recently removed to Austin, Tex., and is doing a flourishing business. He was employed to attend old Mr. McGinnis, who is in a pretty bad way with typhoid fever. "Well, doctor, how is he coming on?" asked a member of the family. "There is still hope to save him if he lives until to-morrow, but if he dies in the meantime he is a gone case."—*Texas Siftings*.

The memory of a look from a woman is often enough a magnet to draw a man across a continent.—*Midwaukee Journal*.

Farcy and Glanders.

Malignant Animal Diseases Which are Readily Transmissible to Man.

Within a few years glanders and its milder variation, farcy, have become very prevalent in many parts of the country. On some of the great Western ranches or stock farms it is becoming especially prevalent. In many of our large cities and more thickly populated rural districts the disease exists to an alarming extent. It undoubtedly exists in every State and Territory in the Union, and in nearly every county or city of any considerable size and population. Outbreaks have been reported the past year in the States of New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Nebraska, California and others.

The disease is of a specific, malignant, contagious type, developed in the horse, ass and mule, and readily communicated by contagion or inoculation to man and to all the domestic animals except cattle, swine and fowls. A specific infecting virus has not been isolated, although it is generally believed that there is such a pathogenic organism. There is abundant evidence to show the contagious nature of the disease; but its spontaneous origin, while conceded by most writers, has not been satisfactorily demonstrated.

Glanders proper is commonly developed in two forms, the nasal and the pulmonary. The former is the more common form, but the latter is often more dangerous because of the deep-seated lesions and the difficulty of diagnosis. In the nasal form diagnosis is comparatively easy, the peculiar lesions and ulcerations being very characteristic. Occasionally, however, the nasal lesions are so high up that they can not be seen, or are not sufficiently marked to be readily recognized, in which case direct diagnosis may again become very difficult.

Farcy, or as it might more properly be called skin-glanders, is characterized by the same glandular deposits and ulceration of the lymphatics, mostly of the skin. Chronic glanders is the most common form of the disease resulting from contagion, although acute cases are by no means rare. Frequently the disease may run its course for weeks, months, or even years, all the time scattering infecting material for other horses, before its true nature is suspected. The form of the disease resulting from direct inoculation is usually acute and rapidly fatal.

It is in view of the fact that this disease is readily transmissible to man, in whom it appears in a loathsome, malignant form, so invariably fatal, that it becomes of special importance to us, and should receive all possible attention to prevent its wider dissemination.

Every few months there occurs a case of glanders in man, due to handling or treating glandered animals. Since the contagious, fatal nature of the disease is quite generally known, it seems strange that people will continually run the risk of infection by doctoring glandered horses, merely to prolong the life of a horse than useless animal in the vain hope of thereby saving a few dollars. I say worse than useless, because a horse already infected with glanders is not only very dangerous to the attendant, but also to all horses with which he may come in contact or which may be brought in contact with the glandular discharges. Sooner or later the disease is almost certain to prove fatal.

Veterinary practitioners treat or handle all infected or suspicious cases with the greatest possible care to avoid contracting the disease. Even with these precautions the veterinary surgeon occasionally becomes inoculated. How much more dangerous it must then be for the non-professional man, who does not and is not expected to know the safeguards against inoculation.

Considering the incurable and highly contagious nature of the disease, every possible precaution should be taken to prevent its spreading. Treatment of even a mild form or of the farcy type should be prohibited by State or National laws. All such animals should be shot and deeply buried as soon as the disease is recognized; and the voluntary exposure in a public place or the offering for sale of an animal suspected or known to be glandered should be punishable by heavy fine or imprisonment.—*Dr. F. L. Melbourne, in Rural New Yorker*.

Regarding Chinch Bugs.

Scientists have traced out with the utmost care the life history and habits of the chinch bug, but as yet can not offer any practical way of destroying them or preventing their dissemination or multiplication. Wheat farming is particularly favorable to their growth, especially where winter wheat is grown. It has been recommended to not raise wheat for a while so the bugs would disappear, but as some persist in raising wheat, at least occasionally, and as it is pretty well understood that these bugs will live even if no wheat is raised, under favorable conditions of weather, etc., it can easily be seen how hard it is to get rid of them. However, in regions lately or at present infested with them, farmers should make this fact a strong point against sowing wheat. The wheat crop is not alone jeopardized; corn and other crops will also suffer. Diversified farming, with wheat mainly left out, is the best practice we now know of.—*Prairie Farmer*.

There are in the United States 11,000 photographers, and all of them together have not yet devised a means for making people look "natural" when posing.—*Chicago Tribune*.

SINGULAR ANIMALS.

The Sloths, Armadillos and Great Ant-Eaters of South America.

Australia has its ornithorhynchus and its kangaroos, and New Zealand its wingless birds. Another example of this partial distribution of animals is found in South America, which is exclusively the home of the sloths, armadillos, and great ant-eaters.

The strangest thing about the sloths is that they pass their whole life hanging from the branches of trees with their backs downward. The structure of the body is especially fitted for this peculiar position, and scarcely admits of any other; so the sloths hang there day and night, even while they sleep, trusting to the grasp of their strong, curved claws.

Sloths feed upon the leaves and young shoots of trees, and rarely descend to the ground if they can avoid doing so. In a dense forest they can readily swing from the branches of one tree to another to find a fresh supply of food, and in thus changing their abode they often take advantage of a time when the boughs are swayed to and fro by the wind. But so great is their aversion to coming to the ground, that when the trees are standing too far apart to be reached in this ingenious manner, the sloths will devour every particle of foliage on the tree upon which they are hanging before they leave to climb into another.

These singular animals are clothed with dull, thick hair, much the color of the bark and moss; so they are with difficulty distinguished among the leafy branches, and are much safer than they appear to be. They have great difficulty in walking, as their curved feet and long claws prevent their treading fairly on the bottom of the foot. For this reason they are obliged to step on the inside of the foot, and the sole is turned toward the body. Owing partly to this defect, and partly to the fact that their fore limbs are much longer than the hind ones, their gait is extremely slow and laborious.

Seen under these circumstances, the sloths appear to deserve the name they have received; but when really at home in the tree-tops of their native forests they climb about among the branches with great ease, and their movements are not then particularly slothful. Armadillos, on the other hand, are burrowing animals, and their strong claws are used for digging in the earth. These creatures are chiefly remarkable for their thick coat of mail, which consists of hard bony plates united at their edges. One of these plates covers the head, another the shoulders, and a third protects the hinder parts of the body, while between these last two shields there is a number of movable plates of the same bony material extending around the body like bands, and allowing it to bend freely. When these animals are attacked they burrow rapidly into the ground. Some species roll up into a ball, thus securely protecting themselves. At such times the head and tail are drawn close together, and tucked snugly into a little crevice where the two extremities of the shell meet, and the result is a hard, solid ball, which may be rolled about and trampled upon without injury.

Still another phase of life is shown by the great ant-eater, an animal four or five feet in length, with a large bushy tail, which is sometimes thrown over his body as a shade from the sun, or which may also be used to protect it from the cold. Its long jaws are covered with skin, except at the end, where there is an opening through which the worm-like tongue is thrown out. The ant-eater, as well as the sloth, has curved claws, and it also walks upon the side of its foot. This curious animal feeds almost entirely upon white ants. It tears open the ants' nests with its strong claws, and as the inmates rush forth from their hiding-place in alarm, the huge invader thrusts out its long, sticky tongue, and swallows the multitude of ants adhering to it. This operation is repeated again and again with surprising rapidity, and large quantities of ants are devoured.

Not only is this order of toothless animals peculiar to South America in the present day, but here are found likewise most of the fossil remains of extinct animals of this type. Some of these fossils are interesting from their great size. The megatherium, for instance, was an immense sloth-like animal eighteen feet in length, with bones as massive as those of the elephant, and the glyptodon resembled a large armadillo, except that it had no transverse bands in its shield. The body was covered with one large plate of bone shaped like a turtle's shell, and the glyptodon most consequently have been unable to roll itself up as the armadillos of our own time do.—Harper's Young People.

A Dissipated Young Man.

Tom Amory, one of the most dissipated students at the University of Texas, was seen by Hostetter McGinnis on Pecos street the other day. "What have you got there?" asked McGinnis. "These are unpaid bills that have been sent by my creditors here in Austin."

"What are you going to do with them?" "I'm going to sell them to a butcher to wrap up meat in and then I'll have money to persuade my washerwoman to bring back my other shirt."—Texas Siftings.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Grasses and clover do best on a rather firm soil having a fine surface. Lime thoroughly incorporated with a bit of old cheese will mend broken china.

To kill moles an Indians farmer puts strychnine in pieces of liver the size of a hickory nut, and places the pieces at different points in their runs.—Christian at Work.

Tomato Shortcake: Make a crust as for strawberries, select good, ripe mealy tomatoes, cut in slices one-half inch thick, prepare and serve same as strawberry, using a little less sugar.—Boston Budget.

A good coating of coal ashes upon a path, with a little soil thrown upon the surface to help solidify them, soon becomes a walk equal to asphalt, and very pleasant to walk upon.—American Agriculturist.

Farmers can not keep up their "evener" without reading the agricultural papers. Your branch of farming "will be made easy" and successful by knowing how other good farmers manage.—Rural New Yorker.

To take creases out of drawing paper or engravings, lay the paper or engraving face downward on a sheet of smooth, unsized white paper, cover it with another sheet of the same very slightly damp, and iron with a moderately warm flatiron.

Turn the sheep upon those lands that give the most trouble with weeds. Sheep prefer short grazing, and will eat nearly all kinds of growing weeds as soon as they shoot above ground. They also scatter their manure evenly and benefit the soil.—Indianapolis Journal.

Fried hasty pudding: Fried hasty pudding, hominy or oatmeal should be boiled the day before, and set away in wet pan to stiffen. A deep, square pan is the best. Cut in half inch slices and fry in lard or beef dripping until brown. The corn meal will take fully half an hour to brown. Serve hot with syrup or molasses.—Farmer and Manufacturer.

A pigeon loft should be arranged on every farm. There is as much profit in pigeons as in chickens if rightly cared for. Sell all the squabs before they fly or use them upon the home table. There is no daintier morsel of food than a squab that has a little down on its head. After they commence to fly the tender flesh soon hardens into muscles, and they are not so palatable.—Troy Times.

A writer in a popular health journal extols the merits of buttermilk as a beverage, saying that it cleanses the human system from the refuse matters which are so apt to clog it. Buttermilk is also a remedy for indigestion, a quietor of the nerves and a sleep inducer to those who are troubled with wakefulness at night. In churning, the first process of digestion is gone through, buttermilk being therefore one of the easiest and quickest things to digest. Every one who values good health should drink buttermilk every day in warm weather, and let tea and coffee alone.—N. Y. Observer.

CATTLE AND DOGS.

How Many Good Farm Animals are Hopelessly Wrecked.

The majority of farmers think it very necessary to keep a dog to help them drive the stock. A well-trained dog may be of some help, but the largest per cent. of the dogs kept for this purpose do considerable more harm than good. Not being under your control to any considerable extent, and, well started after stock, it is more trouble to stop them and get them to let the stock alone than it would have been to have driven the stock yourself, and this, too, without taking into consideration the damage done to the stock.

On many farms the cows are allowed the run of the pasture, and at night it very often devolves upon the boy of the farm to drive them to be milked. Mounted upon a horse, and accompanied by the necessary dog, the cows are hurried home on the run as rapidly as possible, the boy alternately urging the dog, his horse and the cattle by whooping and yelling, often aided in his work with a good stick which he has learned to use "not wisely but too well." Leaving out the other many risks of injuring the stock from various causes, this one injury to the cows and their milk ought to be sufficient to induce a change. It is surely had enough to worry the other stock with, in many cases, a useless dog, but to drive the cows, with their well-filled udders of milk, home on a run with a barking, biting dog at their heels to add to their excitement and worry, is certainly cruel as well as injurious, and it is not only the animal but also the product that is affected. Not only the quality but the quantity is affected, so much so that often it is not fit to use or to be manufactured into butter or cheese. Such milk is not good for the calves or to be used in the family, and when we consider that this is wholly uncalculated and could easily be avoided it would certainly seem advisable to discontinue it.

Then in addition we must consider the loss of flesh that must be occasioned from unnecessary running and beating up. Since cows of an easy excitable nature will gradually get into such a condition that the sight of a dog will needlessly excite them, the boy and the horse are bad enough without the dog. In fact, stock ought not to be driven faster than a walk at any time, and the milk cows more especially so than any other class. Treat them kind and when driving be careful not to hurry them out of a walk.—Planter and Stockman.

THE MODERN HAT.

Tracing It Back to the Petasus of the Ancient Romans.

The modern hat can be traced back to the petasus worn by the ancient Romans when on a journey; and hats with brims were also used, probably on like occasions, by the earlier Greeks. It was not until after the Roman conquest that the use of hats began in England. A "hatte of biever" about the middle of the twelfth century was worn by some of the "nobles of the land, mette at Clarendon." Froissart describes hats and plumes which were worn at Edward's court in 1340, when the Garter Order was instituted. In the thirteenth century the use of the scarlet hat which distinguishes cardinals was sanctioned by Pope Innocent IV. The merchant in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" had "on his head a flaudrish bever hat," and from that period onward there is frequent mention of "felt hattes," "beever hattes" and other like names.

Throughout medieval time the wearing of a hat was regarded as a mark of rank and distinction. The caprices of fashion in hats during the reign of Elizabeth may be understood from an extract from Stubbs' "Anatomia of Abuses," published about 1585: "Sometimes they use them sharpe on the crowne, peaking up like the spire or shafte of a steeple, stand a quarter of a yard above the crowne of their heads; some more, some lesse, as please the fantasies of their inconstant mindes. Other some be flat, and broade on the crowne, like the battlements of a house. Another sort have round, sometimes with one kind of bande, sometimes with another; now black, now white, now russe, now redde, now greene, now yellow; now this, now that; never content with one color or fashion two daies to an end." During the reign of Charles I. the Puritans affected a steeple crown and broad-brimmed hat, while the cavaliers adopted a lower crown and a broader brim ornamented with feathers. Still greater breadth of brim and a profusion of feathers were fashionable characteristics of the hats in the time of Charles II., and the gradual expansion of brim led to the device of looping or tying up that portion. Hence arose various fashionable "cocks" in hats, such as the "Monmouth cock," etc., and ultimately, by the looping up equally of three sides of the low crowned hat, the cocked hat which prevailed throughout the eighteenth century was elaborated. Since the beginning of the present century the cocked hat as an ordinary article of dress has disappeared. The Quaker hat, plain, low in crown, and broad in brim, which originated with the sect in the middle of the seventeenth century, is now becoming uncommon.—English Hatters' Gazette.

A New Remedy for Bugs.

The widow Flapjack keeps a boarding-house on Austin avenue, and Hostetter McGinnis has become a boarder. When he came down to his first breakfast the widow asked: "Did you sleep well, Mr. McGinnis?" "No, I did not." "If you are nervous and sleepless, you should try a little chloral before retiring. That will cause sleep." "It will, will it? Well, why don't you use it on the beds, instead of insect powder?" exclaimed the new boarder, angrily.—Texas Siftings.

Invisible, but potent for evil. Malaria, like some malignant spirits, hovers in the air, invisible, but potent for evil, often where its existence is not suspected. This enemy of health sometimes springs into existence where it has never been before; but only in periodically pest-ridden localities, but in places previously healthy. Its remedy and its preventive is always Hostetter's Cough Syrup; also a curative for dyspepsia, liver complaint and constipation.

Many a man who has not a penny in his pocket owns a corn he would not allow you to step on for the world.—British Lion.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with columns for Market Name (KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, NEW YORK) and various commodities (CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, WHEAT, CORN, etc.) with prices.

Beauty Without Paint. "What makes my skin so dark and muddy? My cheeks were once so smooth and rosy? I use the best cosmetics made, and what lovely maiden said, 'What's not the cure, my charming Miss.' The doctor said: 'Remember this! If you your skin would keep from taint, discard the powder and the paint.'"

The proper thing for all such ills is this: 'Remember this! Enrich the blood and make it pure—this you'll find the only cure.' Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do this without fail. It has no equal. All druggists.

Lung Troubles and Wasting Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, as shown by the following statement from D. C. Freeman, Sydney: 'Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil will cure and give me my former relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say, that it is very pleasant to take.'

A man with a wheelbarrow on the sidewalk is not very popular, but he generally carries every thing before him.

How Intelligent Women Decide. When the question has to be met as to what is the best course to adopt, to secure a safe, sure and agreeable remedy for those organic diseases and weaknesses which afflict the female sex, there is but one wise decision, viz.: a course of self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is an unfailing specific for menstrual pains, displacement, internal inflammation, and all female ailments that render the lives of so many women miserable and joyless. They who try it, praise it. Of druggists.

When a man is lost in love he can generally be found by sending a belle after him.

Those who are trying to break up the baneful habit of intemperance will experience great benefit from the use of Prickly Ash Bitters. Liquors derange the system. Prickly Ash Bitters will remedy the result and restore the brain, stomach and liver to healthy action, thereby strengthening the will power, thoroughly cleansing and toning up the system and removing every trace of disease. It is purely a medicine and while pleasant to the taste, it can not be used as a beverage by reason of its cathartic properties.

When the dog-pound man makes a big haul at so much per head, he puts it down as a red-setter day.—Pack.

CANTERSVILLE, GA., Nov. 6, '86. I HAVE BEEN handling Smith's Blue Beans for more than a year, and my trade has been pleased with them from the start, or first introduction in this place. Every one speaks in highest terms of them. I could get a number of testimonials if necessary. M. F. WORD, Druggist.

THE moonshiner's conscience would, of course, be a still small voice.—Merchant Traveler.

Offer No. 170. FREE!—TO MERCHANTS ONLY: A three-foot, French glass, oval-front Show Case. Address at once. R. W. TANKILL & CO., 55 State Street, Chicago.

THE glaziers report business as "putty" good.—Goodall's Sun.

MONMOUTH, ILL. We have been selling Smith's Blue Beans for over a year, and have found a ready sale for them; and they give good satisfaction to those who use them. SPRINGS & BRO., 100 State Street, Chicago.

OUTWARD bound—a book.—Harper's Bazar.

By its mild, soothing and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of nasal catarrh, also "cold in the head," coryza, and catarrhal headaches. 50 cents, by druggists.

It's curious how affection and confection seem to harmonize.—Washington Critic.

His itching caused by skin diseases is always relieved by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c. The best.

The game of life is played with a limit—N. O. Piccadilly.

No Opinion in Pilo's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 50c.

Strauss phycal will knock out the strongest of us.—Merchant Traveler.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

A TROUBLED employed in court becomes a legal tender, so to speak.—N. O. Piccadilly.

Tired All Over. Is the expression a lady used in describing her condition before using Hood's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is wonderfully adapted for weakened or low state of the system. It tones the whole body, and cures that tired feeling, gives purity and vitality to the blood, and clears and freshens the mind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier has no equal. It tones the system, strengthens and invigorates, giving new life. I have taken it for kidney complaint, with the best results." D. B. SAUNDERS, 81 Pearl Street, Cincinnati, O.

"When I took Hood's Sarsaparilla that heaviness in my stomach left, the dullness in my head, and the gloomy, despondent feeling disappeared. I began to get stronger, my blood gained better circulation, the coldness in my hands and feet left me, and my kidneys do not bother me as before." G. W. HULL, Attorney-at-Law, Millersburg, Mo.

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PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION CONTAINING ASH BARK AND PRICKLY ASH BERRIES. Senna, Mandrake, Buchu and other equally efficient remedies. It has stood the Test of Years, in Curing all Diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BOWELS, &c. It Purifies the Blood, Invigorates and Cleanses the System. DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, JAUNDICE, RICKETTS, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, &c. disappear at once under its beneficial influence. It is purely a Medicine as its cathartic properties forbid its use as a beverage. It is pleasant to the taste, and is easily taken by children as adults. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO. Sole Proprietors, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE Stomach, Liver and Bowels. PACIFIC LIVER PILLS. STRICTLY VEGETABLE. CURE CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, COLIC, SICK HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUSNESS, &c. PRICE, 25 cents. PACIFIC MANUFACTURING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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THE FAMOUS CUSTOM-MADE PLYMOUTH ROCK \$3 PANTS. (Full Suits and Overcoats.) One pleasure in having clothing CUT TO ORDER is that you can have things as you want them. One man likes corner pockets, another side pockets, or an odd pocket here or there. So in a suit or spring bottom, which by the way is out of style for every other suit, you can have things as you want them. MAKE REFERENCE TO US, we can be ordered. The style, leaving it to us to satisfy you, which we will do or REFUND YOUR MONEY. Upon receipt of 60c we will send you 100 samples of cloth—latest full and narrow cuttings from self-measurements, also (if you mention this paper) a good linen tape measure. If you do not wish to pay for the measure, we will color you like, give you your waist, hip, and inside leg measure, together with the length of your trousers (or pants) expressed and packed. We guarantee every garment by agreeing to make another or REFUND YOUR MONEY. FOR ANY CAUSE. American Express Co. (capital \$70,000,000) will cheerfully remit by inquiry sent to their Boston office, also our and our treatment of customers.

DO YOU WEAR PANTS. The way is out of style for every other suit, you can have things as you want them. MAKE REFERENCE TO US, we can be ordered. The style, leaving it to us to satisfy you, which we will do or REFUND YOUR MONEY. Upon receipt of 60c we will send you 100 samples of cloth—latest full and narrow cuttings from self-measurements, also (if you mention this paper) a good linen tape measure. If you do not wish to pay for the measure, we will color you like, give you your waist, hip, and inside leg measure, together with the length of your trousers (or pants) expressed and packed. We guarantee every garment by agreeing to make another or REFUND YOUR MONEY. FOR ANY CAUSE. American Express Co. (capital \$70,000,000) will cheerfully remit by inquiry sent to their Boston office, also our and our treatment of customers.

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FRAZER AYLE GREASE. Made in the West. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywhere.

THE CINDERELLA WHITE WIRE BUSTLE. Do not think of wearing the extreme of fashion, only of wearing the extreme of elegance. SENT BY MAIL on receipt of PRICE. 25c. WESTON & WELLS MFG CO., Philadelphia.

WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, listless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "gone-ness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp biting, transient pains here and there, weakness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from one of the most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. It is cured, complications multiply and consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other Gravel, or later, induce a fatal termination. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening and healing their disease. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial fevers, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, or Itch, if caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and blood-cleansing agent. Great Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, and Scalded Heads. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, bright eyes, and all nutritive properties, is unobtainable, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the CONSUMPTION, which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this new and powerful remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but considered that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alternative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, and nutritive properties, is unequalled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the

For Weak Lungs, Softening of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy. Sold by Druggists, at \$1.00, or Six Bottles for \$5.00. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption.

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WAZARDOL FOR PAIN. Cures Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Catarrh, Croup, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Old Sores and All Aches and Pains. The many testimonials received by us more than prove its efficacy in all the above named cases. It not only relieves the most severe pain, but it cures you. That's the idea! Sold by Druggists. 50c each. 10000 Bottle mailed free. Address WAZARDOL OIL COMPANY CHICAGO.

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HAIL TO THE CHIEF!

The President and Wife as the Guests of St. Louis.

The Future Great Doing Itself Proud in the Way of Paying Homage to and Entertaining the National Executive.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—More charming weather could not be imagined than that which greeted President Cleveland and his fair spouse yesterday morning, and realized that they were "officially" in the city and at the disposal of the committee of arrangements. They fully realized that a fascinating day was before them, and braced themselves for the ordeal.

Long before they had made their morning toilet the crowds had begun to gather in the vicinity of Mayor Francis' residence, anxious to get a glimpse of city's guests as they emerged for their morning trip to the Fair grounds, and when, finally, the patience was rewarded, they saw the party on their way with a round of cheers that fairly made Vandeventer Place ring. Neither the President or his wife were prepared for sight that greeted them at the Fair grounds, where they arrived after a short drive, for there were assembled fully sixty thousand of the men and women of the future, from the little ones of six years to the misses and masters of more advanced ages, but still classed as children. All that it would hold were seated in the amphitheater, the kindergarten classes being first cared for, and then the three thousand who had been selected to sing the welcome to the visitors. After a somewhat tedious wait the cavalcade of the President's carriage at the head made its appearance, and was driven into the arena, and then the little throats opened and gave forth such a cheer of welcome as must have gone deep into the hearts of the recipients. It was spontaneous, it was genuine, there was no deception about it; it was the homage of the rising generation to the recognized head of the Nation and his beautiful wife—the first lady in all the land. After the cheering had subsided, the children, led by Postlewaite's band, broke forth in the national hymn "America," at the conclusion of which four of the smallest kindergarten children bore to the President and Mrs. Cleveland a floral shield representing the American arms, and presented it to the President, while two others advanced and bestowed on Mrs. Cleveland a pair of beautiful bouquets. Both the recipients were very much touched by the incident and expressed great interest in the proceedings, Mrs. Cleveland emphasizing it by imprinting an affectionate kiss on the forehead of one of the little tots, which latter received with due appreciation and dignity.

After taking a turn about the grounds the party left and returned to Mayor Francis' which the President soon after left for his visit to the Merchants' Exchange, while Mrs. Cleveland prepared for the luncheon at Mrs. Scanlan's, at whose residence she was received by two ranks of little girls in white, each bearing a handsome bouquet, while a battery of older ones were grouped on the balcony to give the fair guest greeting and bid her welcome.

Meanwhile the presidential reception at the Merchants' Exchange was in progress, and it is safe to say that never before in its history was the hall so densely packed. When the President was escorted into the hall cheer after cheer was given, which fairly made the solid walls vibrate, and it was some time before the tumult could be stilled, and the regular programme proceeded with. President Giannini finally secured a fair degree of order and in a short speech welcomed the President, and then Mayor Francis took the stand and in a brief speech extended the welcome of the people of St. Louis to their illustrious guest, the President of the United States.

The President, on rising to reply, was greeted with hearty cheers, with here and there a yip, yip, yip, which reminded some present of other days. He said:

MR. MAYOR—If I am expected to make an extended speech on this occasion, I am sure I shall have to disappoint the very enthusiastic and remarkably eloquent crowd which I see before me. I should be more than sorry to do that after having, through much tribulation, at last succeeded in standing face to face with my St. Louis friends. The tribulation to which I refer has grown out of the excessive kindness of a vast number of American people and the many and cordial wishes which I have received to stop and visit to me on my way to the objective point of my trip in this direction, which was your city. I have sometimes been led to think that every city and county between Washington and St. Louis has been represented to me as being directly in my route and a most convenient place at which to stop over. It has been very hard, indeed, to convince their kind and enthusiastic citizens that it would not be perfectly easy for me to do in the limited time at my disposal to stop and pay them also a visit. I have made up my mind, however, that the people of St. Louis are entirely to blame for all this perplexity and disappointment, for if it had not been for them I should not have left home at all. I need not detain you by any reference to the impressions created in my mind by what I have seen for I suppose that anything I might say by way of laudation of your city or your State, would fall very short of what is your estimate on these subjects. Time back I have heard that the city of St. Louis was the most precious and determined rival of Chicago. I don't know whether this condition of things still exists, and whether this ancient rivalry is still maintained, but I sincerely hope that it is. You can hardly expect it to be otherwise, and being later, I can hardly recognize the full extent to which such struggles between cities give impetus to their growth and prosperity, not only of those cities, but also of the country at large. Both St. Louis and Chicago exemplify in the most wonderful and marked manner how American energy and American business ingenuity utilizes every possible phase of municipal growth, and how every type of the world's population is assimilated to the one meritorious purpose of American advancement. By what I have seen since my arrival here I am reminded that a very large percentage I presume, probably, one-half or more of your voting population are either foreigners by birth or of foreign parentage. The marked prosperity and advancement of your great city in every direction—commerce, enterprise, industry, and merit, and I know full well the

industry and saving habits of the men and women who come here from other shores, contrast with our institutions, satisfied with our Government and willing to obey our laws. The line may be very easily drawn between these and those non-assimilating emigrants who come to our shores solely for the purpose of disbursement, fanaticism and anarchy. I hope I may say this much, that the naturalized citizen is not only doing much for our country now, but that he has also rendered high and valued aid in days gone by. I deem myself very fortunate that I am with you at a time when the manufactures and products of your State and country are on exhibit at your Fair, and I hope that the effort and trouble bestowed on those exhibits will be well and thoroughly appreciated. I hope I shall see them myself. I am also glad to see that your people, in the midst of their business engagements, have a little time to devote to pleasure and enjoyment, and I hope that you will find in your visitors interested sight-seers. I am sure that the hearts of them and of us all will be filled with grateful appreciation of the kindness and hospitality of your people.

The President then resumed his seat and the occupants of the platform struggled out of the building through the dense throng, while the band struck up "Dixie," followed by "Yankee Doodle."

After leaving the Exchange the President was driven about the principal streets of the city, on every hand being received with the greatest enthusiasm, and finally landing at the Lindell Hotel to prepare for the order of the afternoon reception. Mrs. Cleveland arrived at the hotel shortly afterward, her coming being signaled by the most enthusiastic applause by the multitude that had congregated. Mrs. Cleveland was accompanied by Mrs. Francis and a quartet of the city's most beautiful society ladies.

Dinner was served to the President shortly after his arrival at the Lindell, to which he did ample justice, his appetite having been stimulated by the exercise of the morning, and at three o'clock promptly the President and his wife entered the grand parlor, and took position, flanked by the reception committee. The crowd outside had by this time become so dense that it required the presence of a strong force of police to keep them in order, and for three long hours the throng pushed, jostled, squeezed, tramped and was tramped upon in their endeavors to get one grasp of the hand of the Nation's Chief Executive and catch one smile from the face of his beautiful wife, and it is estimated that in that time at least twelve thousand persons succeeded in gaining access to their presence, while twice as many more had to turn back disappointed.

After supper and a brief rest, the party were again taken in hand by the committee, and at 8 p. m., started for a drive through the illuminated streets, which never in the history of St. Louis' fall festivities showed to better advantage. The streets were fairly packed with dense masses of humanity, all intent upon seeing the city's guests, whom they greeted as they passed with long and hearty cheers. About nine o'clock the cortege reached the Exposition, and the President and Mrs. Cleveland were escorted to a box specially prepared for them in the grand Music Hall, where Gilmore's band and an audience that packed every available inch of space had been impatiently awaiting their arrival. Their entrance was the signal for an outburst of shouts of welcome, while the band, acting on a pre-arranged signal, struck up "Hail to the Chief," followed by "She's as Pretty as a Picture," in compliment to the first lady of the land. A surprise was also given by the unveiling of a pair of beautiful pictures of the President and wife while the "Star Spangled Banner" was being rendered. The presidential party shortly afterward left the hall and returned to the Lindell, where they reviewed the Hendricks Club parade and listened to a serenade given up in their honor. The parade was a creditable one, in fact it was immense in its numerical proportions, and by the time it had passed it goes without saying the President and his wife were fully prepared to retire and rest from the exertions and fatigues of as hard a round of pleasant duty as any one could be called upon to perform within the limits of one day.

Some Startling Figures.

What startling results one finds in our railway statistics! We have 340,000 miles of track—enough to girdle the earth a dozen times, with several thousand miles left for side-tracks. More than half of these lines were laid down at a cost of \$6,000,000,000—enough to pay the public debt four times over. There are 50,000 engines, 50,000 passenger coaches, and a million freight cars, and over 4,000 patents have been taken out for inventions in railway machinery and appliances. Every year 300,000,000 tons of freight are carried. For moving this freight the companies receive an average of 1.29 cents per ton per mile, and for each passenger carried they get 2.61 cents per mile. It requires a half million employes to run all these roads. And yet it was only fifty-six years ago that Peter Cooper ran the first steam car from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills at the unparalleled speed of a mile in every four and a third minutes!—*Baltimore American.*

The day is rapidly coming when the man who does not work will be disgraced in the eyes of the community in which he lives. The day when a lot of idlers can be tolerated is passing away, and the man who stands still and does nothing will get run over.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

The new water-works just completed at Mobile, Ala., cost the city \$650,000, and has a capacity of 30,000,000 gallons a day from Clear creek and an auxiliary supply of 60,000,000 more from Red creek, both within ten miles of the city.

Pat—"An' what sort of a wagon is that?" Mike—"A donkey cart, to be sure, for me childers to ride in." Pat—"An' where's the donkey you look to it?" Mike—"Faith, an' I pull it myself."

Husband (attempting to sing)—"My voice is rather h-us-husky to-night." Wife—"No wonder it's husky! You are full of corn."—*Newman Independent.*

During the last year the national debt of England was decreased \$29,193,518.

BRADSTREET.

Trade Review—A Decline in General Merchandise—Money About the Same.

Virginia State Attorneys Enjoined From Enforcing the "Coupon Crusher" Law.

The Nine-Hour Movement in the Printing Trade—The Government and the Telegraph Deal.

New York, Oct. 3.—Bradstreet's, in its review of the week says: Special telegrams, while reporting a fair degree of activity in the distribution of general merchandise, particularly of groceries and hardware, record a noticeable decline, taking the country as a whole, compared with the weekly average during September. At Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Joseph and Galveston, while no special declines are noted, except at Philadelphia and St. Joe, general trade has been more active within recent weeks than it is now. There is a moderate check to the movement of dry goods at some Western centers, and the demand for pig-iron is also less pronounced, although prices continued firm at St. Louis, Pittsburgh and New York. The market as a whole is more quiet. The leading domestic money markets are about as last reported, with rather more freedom in making mercantile discounts. At New York the market is no easier. At Boston there is more stringency, and at Philadelphia much more ease in effecting discounts. There is no improvement in this direction over last week in Kansas City, St. Joseph, Davenport and Omaha, but at Chicago, Burlington and Louisville the loan markets are easier. At Chicago private lenders are doing an increased business and the banks have ample resources. Lower tendencies were shown in the New York stock market, due to the bear activity and based on the Northwestern railway situation, and the announcement of the sale of the Baltimore & Ohio to the Western Union produced but a temporary rally.

THE VIRGINIA COUPON CASES.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 3.—Judge Bond, of the United States Court, yesterday rendered a decision in the several coupon cases before him, in which he makes perpetual in each case the preliminary injunction heretofore granted. The principal case is that of Cooper and associates against the Commonwealth attorneys of the State, appellant representing a syndicate holding large number of coupons for purchase in open market. In this case Judge Bond enjoins every Commonwealth's attorney in the State for putting the law known as the "coupon crusher," into force and effect. The opinion is very elaborate and in it Judge Bond characterizes the Legislature of Virginia as acting in defiance of the United States Government. The rules for contempt against several Commonwealth's attorneys for violating the restraining order heretofore made will be considered today.

EMPLOYING PRINTERS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The international convention of the employing printers of the United States and Canada was held to meet in Chicago, Tuesday, October 13, 1887, for the purpose of devising plans for united action upon the recent demand of the International Typographical Union that nine hours shall constitute a day's labor. Other important matters will be presented for the consideration of the convention. The call recommends that in towns where there are no existing bodies of employers, meetings be held at once and delegates named; or if this action is not practicable, that individual firms be represented.

THE GOVERNMENT INTERESTED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Quite a large proportion of the Government telegraphing and from this city was done over the Baltimore & Ohio wires. The absorption of that company by the Western Union leaves Mackey's United Lines and Postal Lines the only competing wires, and will probably lend force to the movement in the next Congress to establish some sort of Government control over the telegraph service. It has been suggested that an effort will be made to extend the principles of the Interstate Commerce law to telegraph communication.

NO FAVORS TO BUCKET SHOPS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—President Wright, of the Board of Trade, struck another blow at the bucket shops yesterday. The Commercial Quotation Company, which operates tickers in connection with the Postal Telegraph Company, was denied the privileges and quotations of the board and the tickers were stopped. The reason for this action was the belief that the Quotation Company was aiding bucket shops against the board.

ASSIGNMENTS.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Ogden, Calder & Co., bankers and brokers, made an assignment yesterday. The assignee of the firm of Ogden, Calder & Co., bankers and brokers, is Fred P. Allen, of this city. The amount involved was \$500,000. The assignment provides for the payment of all and reasonable costs, salaries of employes, payment in full of depositors in the savings department and all other debts as far as possible.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Staford & Murray, liverymen and street contractors, have assigned. Liabilities \$40,000. The firm recently lost their grip on the city contract for cleaning the streets, and have since been going down hill.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 3.—Jacob Stern & Co., dry goods, have failed. Liabilities, \$40,000.

A Busy Muskrat.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A muskrat dug a hole in the bank of the canal about a mile above Nashua, N. H., yesterday, and caused a disastrous flood. The torrents swept away into the woods, carrying trees and all the waste around to the Nashua river, which rapidly rose, and was covered by the yellow foam of mud below. The mills immediately shut down, and there is no telling when they will resume work as the damage will take weeks to repair. The flood has thrown 3,000 employes out of work for an indefinite time.

Minister Manning Sick.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Hon. Thomas C. Manning, Minister to Mexico, is lying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, suffering from intestinal obstruction, and unless his illness is relieved in a favorable turn, his illness must be attended by fatal results. Dr. Polk, the physician in attendance, reports his condition as critical, the patient being in a high fever and so restless that the thermometer could not be kept long enough in his mouth to accurately register his temperature.

Suicide of a Colonel.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 3.—Colonel A. W. Quinn, late of the Quartermaster's department of the United States army, committed suicide by hanging this morning. His death is attributed to melancholia, consequent upon the death of his wife.

JAY GOULD AGAIN.

He Succeeded in Purchasing the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph.

New York, Oct. 7.—It is announced that the sale of the Baltimore & Ohio to the Western Union has been completed. The contract was signed yesterday morning. Jay Gould said just before he left his office: "We have paid or agreed to pay \$5,000,000. The Western Union will issue sufficient stock to take up the indebtedness and capital stock of the Baltimore & Ohio." Although the officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company declined to make public any statement formally in regard to the Baltimore & Ohio matters, it is given out by the officials in an informal way under a promise to use no names that the papers for the transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph to the Western Union had been signed. The wires of the former company are already virtually under Western Union control. The contract signed includes not only the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company's lines but the wires over the exclusive right of way of the railroad company. This gives the Western Union as well the right to the wires on the West Shore road. All the avenues to New York by the trunk lines are now owned by the Western Union, and the only wires entering the city coming by highway.

PHILADELPHIA OFFENDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—The Select and Common Councils passed a resolution yesterday afternoon directing the city law officers to proceed to realize on the bond of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company for \$50,000 given in 1883 and stipulating that the company in return for the privilege of bringing its wires into the city would not consolidate with any other company. The purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio by the Western Union led to the Council's action.

MILWAUKEE'S GREETING.

Milwaukee Extends a Cordial Reception to President and Mrs. Cleveland.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 7.—The Presidential train arrived from Chicago at about noon yesterday. The scenes along the way were of the usual character. At Evanston there was a brass band serenade and a triumphal arch of evergreens. At Racine flags could be seen flying over the town a mile away. At a small station near the country population round about was waiting, and even the plowmen in the fields had their horses bedecked with flags and ribbons.

When the train finally drew into the Milwaukee depot and the Presidential car was brought abreast of the temporary platform upon which the President was to alight the immense crowd cheered repeatedly and swayed and surged about the platform. A Presidential salute was fired by a battery on shore and the revenue steamer Andy Johnson opened her ports and echoed a response.

Arranged plans were quickly put in operation and the escort of the distinguished visitors took up its position. The military presented a fine appearance. It was the largest parade of militia that has been seen in Milwaukee since the great reunion in 1880.

Just 300 guests sat down to the banquet table at the Germania Association, headed by the President, including Republicans, Democrats and Mugwumps from all parts of the State. The dining hall was elaborately decorated with ferns and palms.

AWFUL DEATH.

Sherman, Tex., Oct. 7.—A terrible death occurred at Preston Boodin in the northern part of this county, Wednesday evening. About ten days ago a prominent farmer, who lives at this place, by the name of G. W. Crouch, was attacked with bleeding at the nose. After stopping the flow of blood he laid down on a work bench near his dwelling house and to sleep, when it is supposed that what is known as the screw fly deposited its larvae on the blood in his nostrils. The next day he began to suffer with intense pain in the head, and thinking that he had an attack of spasmodic catarrh was treated for that, and continued to grow worse till the day before his death. Either his physician or his friends conceived the idea that he was suffering from screw worms and injected in his head calomel, which is the best known destroyer of these animals, when, in a few moments, large quantities of the worms came from his head, but it was too late, and he continued steadily sinking until he died.

GOVERNOR WASHBURN DEAD.

His Sudden Death During a Meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 6.—The weather on the second day of the meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions was all that could be desired. Every inch of space in the City Hall was crowded. The platform was enlarged for the occasion, but it was far too small. Reporters filled all the space assigned them, and many had to stand and do their writing. When after the reading of Secretary Smith's report, the announcement was made of the death of ex-Governor Washburn, which had occurred in the ante-room, very suddenly, of apoplexy, during the reading of the report, a hush fell upon the vast audience, and the tones of sorrowful Bartlett's touching prayer sounded as if uttered in a family circle of mourners. The pale form lay upon a lounge all unconscious of the hurried, whispered consultations as to what should be done to satisfy friends and make the other arrangements which the case required.

EXPOSITION OPENED.

After a Couple of Postponements the Kansas City Exposition is Successfully Opened.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 6.—The National Exposition opened in this city at noon today. Several thousand persons were present. The machinery was started by Mrs. James Goodin, who as in St. Louis, where she touched a button connecting electrical with the Exposition building here. The machinery revolved in good style and every thing was pronounced satisfactory.

Bishop Hendrix, of the Methodist Church South, offered up a prayer, after which Congressman Warner delivered an oration. The building is well adapted for its purpose, and though some of the exhibits are in an unprepared condition, it will not take but a couple of days to have things in apple-pie order. No hesitation need be felt at coming now to Kansas City, all visitors expressing the opinion that the Exposition will satisfy every one.

Nebraska Republicans.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 6.—The Republican State convention last night nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court Samuel Maxwell, the present Chief Justice, and named Dr. B. B. Davis, of McCook, and Dr. George Roberts, of Knox County, for judges. A platform was adopted endorsing the work of the State board of transportation in its efforts to secure lower railroad rates, declaring in favor of a change in the constitution of the State permitting the election of railroad commissioners by the people, and requesting the National committee to fix upon Omaha as the place for the next Republican convention. A resolution for the reduction of tariff was under discussion at a late hour.

A CHICAGO JAM.

The President Greeted by an Immense Crowd at Chicago—The Breaking of a Platform Nearly Creates a Panic.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—About 50,000 persons greeted the President and party on their arrival in this city yesterday morning from St. Louis. As the President's carriage moved through, the tumultuous crowd with wild cheering fell in behind. The President took off his hat the moment he got into the carriage and bowed and smiled as the roaring went up.

There was no music until the procession acted to Twenty-third street, and the crowds did nothing but look at the President and Mrs. Cleveland. Closing up behind the carriages came the Milwaukee light horse squadron and battery F, fourth artillery, U. S. A. The crowd had yelled itself hoarse, cheering for the President, when the second division swung into line at the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street. On Twenty-third street, Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street the pavements were packed as never before in the history of Chicago. On the tops of houses and in the windows were crowds of eager faces, and from roofs and windows floated streamers, evidently improvised hurriedly for the occasion. At Twenty-second street, where the procession began, there was a repetition of the depot scene, and a man might as well have attempted to walk through a brick wall as to force his way into the midst of this fence of men and women.

The main procession started from Twenty-second street promptly at an o'clock in the following order: The President and reception committee, preceded by General Charles Fitzsimmons, chief marshal; Colonel Henry C. Corbin, chief of staff, and aids. Then came the various military organizations and civic societies.

As the procession moved along the President was kept busy bowing and smiling. Most of the time he was uncovered. The ladies seemed particularly anxious to get a good look at the President's wife, and many of them were more aggressive in thrusting themselves forward than were the men. It was a succession of ovations the President received all along the route. Up Michigan avenue there extended thousands and thousands of spectators. Faces looked out of every window; men were to be seen on the roofs of houses, and all over flashed the stars and stripes, while the music of many bands and the cheering of the populace filled the air.

When the President's carriage reached the Auditorium building the signal was given and the revenue cutter Michigan, which lay in the harbor just opposite, fired the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns. This was the signal for a mob of 60,000 people to overrun the procession and swarm like ants toward the stand in their eagerness to see the President. When he alighted from his carriage and made his way to the stand, he and the few officials with him were almost pushed over the railing by the mob of akermens and ward politicians behind who engaged in an insane struggle for the front. The procession moved slowly off when suddenly there was a crash of timber and half a hundred people who had squeezed themselves on to the reporters' tables were precipitated to the platform in a bunch. No one was seriously injured, though the incident almost created a panic, people behind hearing the crash and beginning to rush away from the spot, women screaming and a scene of confusion following, lasting several minutes. In the meantime President Cleveland, who had been standing, hat in hand, grew pale from the exertion of keeping his place in the jam and the mob behind was cleared back a trifle. In the street, however, it was impossible to keep a clear path for the parade. Every moment it would be forced to stop for a time, while the police were forcing the crowds back. The regular troops got through all right, but the Second regiment was shut off for nearly five minutes and the Cleveland cavalry suffered a similar fate, but managed to squeeze through.

When comparative order had been restored on the platform Mayor Roche delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by President Cleveland in complimentary terms of Chicago and its people.

Mrs. Cleveland, who had become fatigued, left the carriage at the Palmer House, being escorted directly to her room, where she rested quietly for several hours. Reports that she had been taken suddenly ill were circulated, but they were unfounded. She was very tired, but nothing more serious.

It was 1:35 p. m. when the last of the long procession had passed the President and the crowd began to disperse, but such a crush that the President could not leave the platform for some time. Finally he got away almost faint with hunger and exertion and was driven to the Palmer House to eat dinner and prepare for the reception in half an hour.

With one frantic cheer crashing through the great rotunda, a mob of 100,000 people seized the ends of the ropes that had been dashed to the floor, and strive to drag back the eager multitude. Only with the aid of a double cordon of police—the front line backing against the crowd and the second rank pushing their comrades forward—did the lasso maneuver of the soldiers bring a faint semblance of order.

The President meanwhile was shaking hands right and left till he was red in the face and his fresh linen collar lay limp above his black Prince Albert coat.

Standing at the entrance to the alcove a couple of steps above the crowd was Mrs. Cleveland, laughing merrily at the President's plight and bowing and smiling good-naturedly at the crowd.

A Surprised Freshet.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—Josephine Miller, an amateur actress and public reader of high reputation, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing property from the residence of Rev. Julian Smith, pastor of the Church of New Jerusalem at Boston Highlands. Mr. Smith let his residence during his summer vacation to Miss Miller. Returning home he found the house vacated and over \$200 worth of bric-a-brac, home furnishings, missing. Boston bills came in for several cases of champagne which had been charged to the clergyman. From the neighbors and police he learned that the house had been every night the scene of widest revelry.

Destructive Fire.

EMPORTA, Kan., Oct. 7.—A destructive conflagration occurred in this city this morning about 2:30 o'clock. The Merchants' hotel, Griffith & Ewing's warehouse and a livery stable owned by John R. McKensley, all on Fourth avenue, between Commercial and Merchants' streets, were totally consumed, the fire laying almost the entire north side of the block in ashes. The hotel in which the fire started was a large two-story frame, and when the fire was discovered it had gained such rapid headway that nothing could be done to check it. The loss will probably reach \$30,000, with an insurance of only about \$5,000.

PENSIONS.

Statement of the Number of Kansas Pensioners and the Amount Paid for the Last Quarter.

The total number of pensioners in Kansas for the quarter ended June 30, as shown by the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, was 17,481, and the total amount paid to pensioners for the quarter was \$519,363.00. Taking this as the quarterly average, the annual amount paid out to Kansas pensioners is \$2,077,332.00. The following table gives the number of pensioners in each county of the State and the amount paid in pensions for the quarter ended June 30:

County	Number of Pensioners	Amount Paid
Allen	145	4,175.75
Anderson	336	9,589.50
Atchison	215	7,308.50
Barber	110	3,436.50
Barton	239	6,846.25
Bourbon	301	9,141.75
Brown	128	4,148.75
Bullfinch	146	4,175.75
Chase	149	3,001.50
Chautauque	10	5,207.75
Cherokee	239	8,744.25
Cherokee	239	1,045.50
Cheyenne	10	2,825.25
Clark	78	2,235.00
Clay	48	1,535.25
Clayton	282	8,127.75
Coffey	24	6,994.50
Comanche	50	1,521.00
Cowley	36	1,256.00
Crawford	338	7,880.50
Davis	124	3,255.15
Decatur	107	3,128.50
Dickinson	222	6,088.25
Doniphan	160	5,176.75
Douglas	239	6,743.00
Edwards	309	2,344.00
Ellis	60	7,164.75
Ellis	128	1,207.75
Ellsworth	328	4,229.75
Finney	148	4,344.75
Fontana	128	3,278.00
Franklin	344	6,552.75
Gove	61	1,880.75
Grant	282	8,473.00
Greely	63	1,718.00
Greenwood	218	6,170.25
Hamilton	128	3,278.00
Harper	120	3,978.75
Harvey	281	6,879.00
Hodgeman	129	3,006.00
Jackson	139	4,387.25
Jefferson	149	4,387.25
Jewell	211	5,568.50
Johnson	282	8,473.00
Kingman	164	4,739.00
Kiowa	100	978.00
Labette	37	1,207.75
Lane	58	1,269.75
Leavenworth	680	20,774.75
Lincoln	239	7,308.50
Lincoln	239	6,294.25
Logan	39	770.25
Logan	239	7,308.50
McPherson	170	6,235.25
Marion	174	4,990.00
Marion	174	4,990.00
Meade	77	1,945.75
Miami	173	5,054.50
Michigan	128	1,843.25
Montgomery	423	14,965.00
Morris	13	4,577.00
Morris	13	4,577.00
Nemaha	301	6,632.00
Neosho	3	5,808.75
Neosho	3	5,808.75
Norton	127	3,585.00
Osage	348	6,789.00
Osborne	128	7,128.50
Ottawa	124	5,513.00
Pawnee	152	3,369.50
Phillips	152	5,186.00
Pottawatomie	152	4,943.00
Prairie	128	3,488.00
Rawlins	309	1,475.00
Rawlins	309	1,475.00
Republic	130	4,139.00
Rice	165	7,653.75
Riley		