

Chase County Courier

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1887.

NUMBER 49

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KANSAS STATE NEWS.

All For the Poor.

A tabulated statement of the amount paid out for the poor in the different counties of the State has been prepared by Labor Commissioner Beiton in interest in showing the amount paid by each county in support of poor farms, that paid for the support of the poor outside of the poor farm and the total amount paid including the poor farm and outside assistance, and the number of poor assisted. It is as follows:

County.	Support of Poor on Farms.	Outside Relief.	Total Paid by County.	Number of Poor Assisted.
Allen	1,982.95	1,796.08	3,038.44	15
Atchison	2,142.02	2,926.11	5,068.73	11
Barton	1,182.73	1,182.73	2,365.46	12
Boone	1,277.75	1,277.75	2,555.50	9
Brown	2,814.98	1,000.00	3,814.98	5
Butler	1,144.02	2,107.55	3,251.57	29
Cherokee	1,430.00	1,784.37	3,214.37	8
Chicot	1,170.54	376.67	1,547.21	13
Cole	2,824.87	3,306.16	6,131.03	12
Cowley	1,396.45	490.00	1,886.45	9
Dawson	1,668.36	1,130.07	2,798.43	5
Dickinson	2,674.36	659.19	3,333.55	3
Douglas	971.46	654.89	1,626.35	3
Ellis	1,920.00	1,258.10	3,178.10	11
Franklin	2,100.00	2,000.00	4,100.00	13
Graham	600.81	600.81	1,201.62	7
Greenwood	429.12	1,335.39	1,764.51	12
Harper	2,443.27	2,443.27	4,886.54	12
Harvey	1,774.76	1,450.19	3,224.95	4
Haskell	1,753.37	1,753.37	3,506.74	11
Jackson	2,122.29	310.00	2,432.29	4
Jefferson	1,116.70	3,396.63	4,513.33	7
Johnson	2,928.05	2,083.86	5,011.91	9
Kearney	3,414.14	3,414.14	6,828.28	12
Leavenworth	2,120.42	2,120.42	4,240.84	11
Linn	1,712.51	1,712.51	3,425.02	10
Lincoln	1,258.28	1,258.28	2,516.56	11
Lyon	2,057.96	1,068.50	3,126.46	11
Marion	2,914.00	2,914.00	5,828.00	12
Marshall	2,095.96	2,095.96	4,191.92	12
McPherson	2,822.10	2,822.10	5,644.20	11
Mitchell	1,581.06	1,581.06	3,162.12	7
Montgomery	2,400.00	2,400.00	4,800.00	12
Morris	1,270.05	1,270.05	2,540.10	11
Nemaha	2,113.76	1,155.80	3,269.56	11
Neosho	1,920.00	1,920.00	3,840.00	12
Ness	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	11
Norton	2,419.50	2,419.50	4,839.00	12
Osborne	432.42	592.80	1,025.22	11
Ottawa	1,300.00	500.00	1,800.00	9
Osage	2,384.64	2,384.64	4,769.28	12
Phillips	3,003.26	3,003.26	6,006.52	12
Pottawatomie	2,517.75	3,388.65	5,906.40	12
Rawlins	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	12
Rego	3,705.00	3,705.00	7,410.00	12
Republic	1,668.36	305.75	1,974.11	11
Rice	1,668.36	1,668.36	3,336.72	12
Rock	1,627.87	1,627.87	3,255.74	11
Shaw	2,720.00	2,720.00	5,440.00	12
Shawnee	2,102.92	7,480.50	9,583.42	12
Smith	1,867.00	1,867.00	3,734.00	12
St. Louis	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	11
Wagoner	5,104.32	2,277.75	7,382.07	12
Washington	2,419.50	2,419.50	4,839.00	12
Wichita	2,300.00	2,300.00	4,600.00	12
Wyandotte	2,923.75	1,187.95	4,111.70	12
Totals	\$88,019.55	\$115,410.38	\$203,429.93	208

*Estimated.
†Purchase of poor farm.

Miscellaneous.

PENSIONS lately granted Kansas veterans: Vinton Russell, Strong; Daniel McConnell, National Military Home; Jacob De Roga, Coffeyville; John H. Morgan, Burden; Moses T. McGrew, National Military Home; Joseph Cheney, Pittsburg; Thomas A. Metcalf, Wellington; Stephen Avery, Hannon; Christian F. Beyer, National Military Home; William H. Ritchie, Concordia; Patrick Lyden, Lincoln Center; Jasper M. Boston, Russell; John Wilson, Paola; John Durham, Greenleaf; John E. Evans, Veteran; Tolman Hooker, Wichita; Andrew Treese, Americus; George W. Lemen, Brehan; Ambrose F. Wade, Keene; Dominick Gaffney, Atchison. Dependents: Helena H., widow of Joel Johnson, Wyandotte; minor of George W. Simons, Garnett. Increase: Perrin D. Loomis, Marquette; Jasper Evans, Hartland; Marion L. Medlar, Galena; Thomas H. Smith, Leola.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—A formal notice boycotting the Northwestern National Insurance Company was issued by the Chicago Underwriters' Association yesterday as the result of the Northwestern's withdrawal from the Underwriters' Association at the dictation of P. D. Armour, who is a director. His action was caused by the underwriters attempting to force a rule against him that all property must be insured for at least eighty per cent. of its value. This contest between Mr. Armour and the underwriters is exciting much interest in insurance circles, and lively times are looked for.

PARIS, Ky., Sept. 3.—In order to protect their interests the holders of pure old bourbon whisky in this State are forming a pool for the purpose of preventing the further selling of whisky at a sacrifice. The pool will comprise not less than 50,000 barrels, of which 10,000 have already been put in and a large additional quantity assured. The whisky is of the oldest, best and purest made in the State. This information is received from a large whisky dealer who is confident of the complete success of the movement.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—About two o'clock this morning a train of eleven cars with 500 passengers was returning from a visit to the spectacle of "Home Under Nero" here, the engine encountered at a point about a mile from Lebanon an obstruction which was so confident of the complete success of the movement.

MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 3.—Eddie Murnie, a thirteen-year-old boy, was thrown under the cars of an outgoing Chicago & Alton freight yesterday afternoon and both legs and his right arm were crushed off. He died at five o'clock. He became conscious at one time and said he had ran away from his home in Topeka, Kan., a year ago, when he was hurt working his way back. His mother's name was Mrs. E. Murnie, of Topeka, who has been notified of her son's death.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—At a meeting of the directors of the Commercial Cable Company, it was resolved to increase the capital stock from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000. G. G. Ward, secretary and general manager of the company, said the additional \$2,000,000 became necessary on account of recent expenses. The company has made great improvements lately and have added extensively to their plant. A great deal of expense incurred also in laying a new cable from Waterville, Ireland, to Bristol, England.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—All the switchmen in the employ of the Chicago & Alton railroad here have presented a demand to the company for shorter hours and the abolition of the black list letter system. Threats were made to-day that unless the demands were acceded to a strike would be the result.

THE HAMILTON TRIAL.

The Defense Offers Testimony in Which Witness Gets Mixed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 3.—In the trial of George Hamilton for train wrecking at Wyandotte the defense yesterday morning started in to prove an alibi for the accused and to impeach the testimony given for the State by Fred Newport and William Vossen, who swore that Hamilton was one of the crowd of Knights of Labor that tore up the track and wrecked the train on which Horton and Carlisle were killed.

At the morning session Governor Johnson and Mr. Marshall McDonald indulged in a tilt, in which charges of "unprofessional conduct" and threats to "show up" one another were freely made. The first charge of unprofessional conduct came from the Governor and was followed by Marshall McDonald's offer to "uncover the whole business and place our actions as attorneys in juxtaposition to the course pursued by the defense." In spite of all these ugly remarks the day passed without bloodshed and the examination of witnesses for the defense will continue this morning.

It is believed that Hamilton himself will be placed on the stand and given an opportunity to bolster up his alibi.

In the afternoon the cross examination of Robert Geers was continued. The witness stated that he did not call at Fred Newport's house on the Sunday evening previous to the wreck. He thought that George Hamilton generally carried a rubber coat. He had seen him at the Knights of Labor hall with a wig.

"I saw him with a wig. No, I didn't see him with a wig. I didn't understand the question. I never saw Hamilton with a wig. I know John Dolan, Feeney and Leary. I didn't see any of them on the day before the wreck."

"You've got a pretty good memory, haven't you?"

"No, I haven't got a very good memory. 'O, you haven't, eh?'"

This statement was made by the witness after he had flatly contradicted himself about going to Manning's store on Sunday to buy tobacco. His second statement was the effect that he meant to say he got the tobacco on Monday. The witness then stated that he had gone to Carpenter's house that same Monday morning. "When I said before that I did not go to Carpenter's that morning I forgot that I had been there."

"Where were you Sunday morning?"

"I was at Carpenter's. I got home at three o'clock."

THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

Even at the eleventh hour—
Haste! Haste!
Gird up the remnant of thy power
Ere it too late to waste.

ESSAY ON FLIES.

A Humorist's Views After a Study of Years.

A Character, Such as It Is, Without a Blush—So Modest and So Unassuming—An Early Morning Experience.

I learn with great pleasure that the Royal Society of England at its last meeting listened to a paper on flies, and ordered it to be printed. I am very anxious to see that paper. As a rule, literary and scientific men have avoided the subject of the fly. He has been mentioned in but few select poems; only one song, "Three Jolly Flies," has been written in his honor, and the encyclopedia merely calls him Musca Vulgaris, and says he has six legs, polygamous complexion, and breathes through his ears. And yet I believe that through the long and golden days of summer, through the balsam scented autumn and the season of yellowing fields and purple twilight, the poet, the philosopher and the man of crucibles and big language have each been given by a beneficent Providence, noble and frequent opportunities of observing the beauties of the fly.

I myself have studied flies for years, and each spring, when wind and leaf and bird are attuned to hymn the coming summer, I find myself thoughtfully taking up the subject again. Is any thing more innocent or moral than the fly? His ethical code permits him to do just as he pleases, and from his simple, but beautiful rule of life, nothing can tempt him to depart. Take a fly as you will, young or old, fat or emaciated, and you can see no flaw in his morals. Such as it is, his character is without a blemish.

How earnest and yet how naive is the mind of the youthful fly. He has no vanity. Nature gave him a drab body, a brown head with a silver stripe down the middle, six contorted legs, a pair of gauze wings and a talent for unremitting cussedness, and with these few and primitive materials he makes himself of more importance in the world than the Siamese elephant or the blubbery whale. I have known great men, deep in some complex problem of vital interest to millions, to break violently from their labor to enjoy an hour or two of communion with one light-hearted fly.

A fly is modest and unassuming. He may be able to twist his legs into hard knots, go to sleep upside down, waltz in mid-air, maintain in one steady line of uproarious conduct for thirty-four days without drawing breath, and perform other almost incredible feats of endurance and dexterity, yet he never blows about any thing except a steak.

I awoke the other morning at day-break. I had wrapped the drapery of my couch about me at three a. m., and had contemplated sleeping more than an hour, but just as morn drew the astral tapestry and Cyrus Field's milk wagon jarred the perfumed silences of Gramercy Park, I emerged from the glory-tissued canopy of my childish dreams greeted by three buoyant and companionable flies.

The oldest and most deliberate fly had ascended to the summit erected by my knees, and was still engaged in personal adornment. He gave his goggles a careful polish with his fore legs, balanced himself on his middle legs, braided his hind legs, and unraveled them again with amazing rapidity. Then he gave himself a brisk rubbing down all over, and cracked his heels in a sudden and ribald manner. He lifted his wings, scoured their interior with the ball of his toes, tied his central legs into a hard knot, untied them, carried himself gently on the side and indulged his head in a dry shampoo. Having limbered up by this massage, he tried his buzz, found it satisfactory, vaulted lightly into the air and took a musical turn about the room, inserting himself in my left ear at full speed, and dodging out with a mocking laugh just in the nick of time.

The second fly, who was younger and inclined to be funny, busied himself with the soles of my feet, while the third had just discovered a tunnel under the sheet, and, being of a scientific turn of mind, boldly entered, with a view to taking object lessons in anatomy.

I arose in wrath and smote the first fly, but he was elsewhere at that moment. He had just discovered that toothpaste is good to eat, and was removing the rough edge from his appetite. I collapsed the tented sheet and

crumpled it violently in the hope of capturing one circus which had gone through the tunnel, but the next moment I saw that fly calmly braiding his hind legs on the gas fixture, with the air of one who felt entirely at home. I launched a vicious and accurate kick at the tickler, and he merely threw four aerial somersaults and tobogganed down my nose, then sailed over to the window and exchanged winks with the baffled flies outside.

It is related of St. Xenophon di Novara that he never killed a fly. I can readily believe it, unless the mediæval fly was considerably more disposed to lethargy than the civilized and progressive fly of to-day. St. Xenophon was canonized about two hundred years ago, and after he had been dead a long time. I never could see exactly why the honor was thrust upon him. What is needed is an earnest and painstaking saint who will go around and kill all the flies, and I believe he would be immortalized in a month.

The encyclopedia speaks of our native fly as a "house" fly. This, I have reason to believe, is entirely superfluous. He frequently takes charge of a house. But that is not remarkable. There is nothing which a fly, in the height of the season, does not consider himself competent to run. I had seven flies travel with me on the Saratoga Limited, so that I should not be lonely during the night. I have sailed to remote and uninhabited islands, and a fly has got there a few hours in advance, raised a large family and was ready to welcome me. There are transatlantic flies who make sixteen voyages a year for the benefit of imaginary complaints, for no well-born fly ever dies a natural death. He may sometimes get cramped while swimming in the milk, perish for lack of ventilation in the sugar bowl, or dive heedlessly into hot tea and succumb, but neither cholera or consumption, old age or the measles have any terrors for him.

Fly-paper is a mean invention which does grievous injury to the tender and confiding nature of a fly. Being moist and soft and sticky, it appeals to him as something good to eat. Alighting, he gets one foot mired, and doesn't like it. Nothing but complete freedom of movement satisfies the American fly. He beats the air with his wings and fails to get loose. A happy thought strikes him. He uses the other hind leg to pry out the first, and gets that into trouble. Then he thinks if he puts down his two middle legs and pushes real hard, something will break loose. The experiment is a failure. He then yells for help and other flies come to his rescue. They interlace legs and pull, but find the fly still fast. Then they roll him over on his back, thinking he may slide easier in that position, but he is anchored firmer than ever. Then they ask him to remain just where he is until after luncheon and not get stuck up any more and promise to wait until they will come back, and then they go off and forget all about him. He remains, feebly gesticulating with his two remaining legs, and finally gets tired and abandons himself to death. Subsequently the paper is thrown into the back-yard, where a tom-cat steps on it, and it takes him a week to comb the flies and pitch out of his fur.

A correctly built fly has 19,681 eyes, but he is lacking in foresight. During a prosperous season he will lay in a stock of 4,000,000 children, and yet not, if he can help it, will he leave them even so small a legacy as a piece of pie.

I earnestly trust that the able paper to be printed by the Royal Society will do justice to the beautiful, home-like, trustful disposition of the fly. I have often tried to do flies justice, but my efforts, combined with a wet towel, have always failed.

Flies have always taken a deep interest in even the smallest things I do. As I write four friendly flies are assisting the flow of ideas by whispering confidentially in my ear and playing tag on top of my head; a fifth is balanced on the butt of my pen, enjoying the slow ride across the lines and the occasional excursions to the inkstand, and the rest have discovered a bottle belonging to the office boy, and are deep in the cross-eyed joys of a carouse.—Henry Guy Carlton, in N. Y. World.

The other day a well-dressed little woman called on Liveryman Thompson, of Portland, Me., and said she had a horse and carriage for which she had no further use, and which she would sell cheap. He said he would look at them. She went to another livery stable, hired a horse and carriage, returned, struck a bargain with Mr. Thompson for \$110 cash, pocketed the money and walked away. She has not been seen in Portland since.

A newspaper in Monticello, Fla., says that W. P. Belliger, going home the other evening, was overtaken by a slight shower, and then heard a jingling sound as something like a hailstone or pebble struck him on the head and fell to the ground. He struck a match and found a silver quarter bearing date early in the eighteenth century. "Mr. Belliger is a gentleman of veracity, and no one doubts his statement. He is satisfied there is a rich treasury above."

IN COLONIAL TIMES.

Two Systems of White Slavery Once Prevalent in This Country.

Many persons who consider themselves familiar with the history of this country are not aware that in the last century white men, women and children were held in bondage; that the colonial laws in favor of such servitude were as explicit and severe as were those in support of negro slavery. Such white persons owing a personal service to individual masters were generally known as "term slaves," though their legal status was represented by the word "redemptionner."

Isaac Weld, Jr., in his book of travels in America, published in the last century, asserts that it was the custom of shipmasters at Rotterdam and the Hanse towns to inveigle the people on to their vessels, under promise of free passage to America. On reaching the colonies announcement of the arrival of mechanics and laborers would be made, and persons in want of such would flock to the ships, and the poor Germans would be sold to the highest bidder, the captains pocketing the proceeds.

Redemptionners constituted in the early part of the eighteenth century a peculiar feature of colonial anxiety. They were recruited from among all manner of people in the old world, and through this channel Europe emptied upon America not only the virtuous poor and oppressed of her population, but the vagrants, felons and the dregs of her communities. There was thus established among the first settlers a society that, in many places, was almost imbued with a moral pestilence. Among the redemptionners, however, were a fair proportion of sturdy souls, strong in purpose and endeavor, who appreciated the great opportunity created for them by this complete change of life and country. At the expiration of their term of service many, by thrift and industry, elevated themselves to respectable positions, and were absorbed in the middle class.

There were two kinds of redemptionners—"indentured servants," who had bound themselves to their masters for a term previous to leaving the old country, and "free-willers," who, being without money and desirous of emigrating, agreed with the captains of ships to allow themselves or their families to be sold on arrival for the captain's advantage, and thus repay costs of passage and other expenses. The former—indentured servants—were often trapped into their engagements by corrupt agents at home who persuaded them all under false promises of tender and humane treatment, and assurances of remunerative employment at expiration of service, which would insure a competent provision for the remainder of their days. The emigrants often discovered on arrival that the advantages to be obtained in America had been painted by the agents in much too alluring colors. Frequently their masters forced them to most rigid labor and exercised an unnecessary severity.

The free-willers suffered even worse treatment at the hands of shipmasters and agents. They were led to believe that on arrival in America their services would be eagerly solicited by persons who would gladly pay the cost of their passages; which being only £9, the emigrants would soon be able to repay, and thus secure their liberty and all the enjoyment and prosperity that the new country afforded to adventurers. Agreements were entered into whereby these deluded ones bound themselves that if, on arrival, they did not succeed within a certain number of days in securing employment on their own terms, they could be sold for a term of years to defray the charges for their passages. Alas! the "free-willers," with rare exceptions, had a rude awakening on reaching the colonies. Under their agreements the captains had a legal lien on the persons of the emigrants until the ship charges were paid; consequently they were not allowed to go on shore, but were exposed to view on deck to the people who came on board in search of servants. Except in cases of extraordinary qualifications, very few of them were happy enough to make their own stipulations, and they found themselves sold for several years of tedious labor and servitude.

The terms and conditions of service differed in the different colonies. Among the archives of the Pennsylvania Historical Society are some original bonds, or agreements, between ship captains and redemptionners. From them we learn that the usual price paid in that colony for three years' service was £21 ls. and 6d. When his time had expired a man was entitled to receive two suits of clothes, a grubbing hoe, a weeding hoe, and a new axe. Children sold for from £8 to £10, and their masters were required to see that they were taught to read and write, and had at least one quarter's schooling.—N. Y. Star.

A Wicked Son's Bet.

Johnny (rushing in excitedly)—Mother, stick your head out of the window, quick!

Mother—What's the matter, Johnny, house on fire?

Johnny—No; but I've bet Billy Jones a nickel against a quarter that I've got the ugliest mother on the block. Stick yer head out of the window, quick, so he kin see for himself.—Texas Siftings.

LIFE IN LARGE CITIES.

Some Interesting Facts Gleaned from the U. S. Census Reports.

Among the curious things shown by the census of 1880 are the new data relative to the expectancy of life. It appears from the statistics derived from the combined experience of thirty American life insurance companies, that at the age of ten years the expectancy of life of a healthy white male is 49.99 years. In Massachusetts, however (outside of Boston) this period of expectation is increased to 51.01 years, while in Boston itself it is reduced to 47.49 years. New Jersey makes a better showing than Massachusetts, the expectancy in that State being 51.57, which would seem to show that mosquitoes do not necessarily tend to abbreviate life, notwithstanding they may make it undesirable. The expectancy of life of the aforesaid ten-year-old child in the various principal cities is as follows: Washington (or rather the whole District of Columbia), 47.05 years; New York, 44.92; Brooklyn, 48.09; Philadelphia, 46.96; Baltimore, 48.60; Cincinnati, 47.96; Chicago, 50.61; St. Louis, 48.25; San Francisco, 42.69; Charleston, S. C., 41.84; New Orleans, 40.00.

Now let us take the other extreme of life. According to the experience of the insurance companies already referred to, the white male who reaches the age of eighty-five has still 3.40 years to live. In the several places named above, the expectancy at age eighty-five is respectively as follows: Massachusetts, 5.82; New Jersey, 6.28; District of Columbia, 5.26; Boston, 6.57; New York, 5.69; Brooklyn, 5.53; Philadelphia, 5.39; Baltimore, 6.17; Charleston, 5.13; New Orleans, 5.25; Cincinnati, 5.82; Chicago, 5.84; St. Louis, 8.65; San Francisco, 7.96. It will be seen that, with the exception of Chicago, the child's chances of attaining the average of expectancy are against him in the cities, while the old man who has become toughened to city luxuries, and has learned how to exist without ozone, will do best to remain where he is if he desires to reach the maximum of age. This is especially true of New Orleans, where the ten-year-old loses twenty per cent. of expectancy, whereas if he succeed in weathering the storms of early and middle life and reach the age of eighty-five in the Crescent City, he is given a compensating allowance of fifty-five per cent. over the average of expectancy.

The census figures give a longer expectancy in every case at age eighty-five than Meeck's mortality tables, even colored persons are given longer expectations at advanced ages than the standard tables, and they would seem to show that there is an increasing tendency toward longevity in the country. Long life is especially granted to the inhabitants of St. Louis and of San Francisco. In the latter case the "glorious climate" is satisfactorily vindicated. The salubrity of St. Louis will probably be attributed by its rival city of Chicago to its uncrowded bucolic condition.—Boston Transcript.

THACKERAY'S GRAVE.

The Incomparable Novelist's Resting Place at Kensal Green.

I have often wondered whether Thackeray did not answer "Adsum" when his own summons came. He died very suddenly early in the morning of December 24, 1863. No one was with him, for he had not complained of serious illness on retiring the night before. When found he was lying in bed as if asleep—but the sleep was the long sleep of death. His grave is in Kensal Green, one of the most attractive of London cemeteries, and his last resting place is as simple and unpretentious as was his life. The grave is covered in by a low wall of brick, on which is laid a large horizontal slab of white marble, perfectly plain, with this inscription:

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. Born, July 11, 1811. Died December 24, 1863.

His mother, who died not long after her son, is buried with him, and her name—Anne Carmichael Smyth—is carved on the same stone and with a similar epitaph. The lot has no other tenants, and an iron railing, rising a few inches above the slab, is thickly twined with ivy mingled with climbing flowers. Far better, I thought, this grave in the free air and sunshine than a tomb in that gloomy charnel-house, Westminster Abbey—whose glories can not compensate for the atmosphere of death and decay enshrouded there. Some loving hand had laid a floral offering upon the marble. I added mine, and came away, thankful for the opportunity of paying even this smallest tribute of grateful admiration to the man who has written called "a cynic"—the cynic who wrote this verse to his children across the sea:

I thought, as day was breaking, My little girls were waking, And smiling, and making A prayer at home for me.

—St. Louis Republican.

A resident at Ocean Point, Me., reports a great fight between two monster seals, which he thus describes: "I think they would each weigh one thousand pounds; they tore at one another fearfully; lashed the water into foam and leaped boldly into the air. It was the battle of giants, fearful to behold, and I do not wonder that the ancients created a mythology out of such marine tussles. Finally, after a desperate encounter of five minutes, both the combatants disappeared beneath the waves."

A GLIMPSE OF TANGIER.

An Ancient North African Tea-Port Devoid of Gratifying Sights.

The view of Tangier from the sea is very picturesque, the houses rising one above another, somewhat as at Hong Kong. But the parallel closes as soon as you put your foot on shore, for here is nothing of the order and cleanliness of an English port. Indeed, if one wished to keep in mind a pleasant picture of Tangier he would not land at all, but content himself with the view from the ship's deck. If, on the other hand, he yields to his curiosity, he will find himself, as soon as he touches the shore, plunged into all the filth of an Eastern town. The narrow streets, in which men and donkeys and camels jostle each other, are full of every kind of abomination. To find any thing attractive one must go out of the town to the environs, where the foreign Consuls reside. The country has much natural beauty. The soil is fertile, yielding abundantly, and furnishes almost the entire supply for the market of Gibraltar. Morocco, of which Tangier is the port, is a large country, with resources which would make it rich if it were under the protection and encouragement of a good government. But its "government" is such as exists in the heart of Africa. All power is vested in a Sultan, who lives at Fez, some days in the interior, and whose sole idea of the dignity of the position is that it gives him unlimited opportunity of squeezing his unfortunate subjects. It is said that he has no scruple in despoiling any one of his goods, or even taking his life, if he should become rich enough to be worth the robbing or killing. No man can acquire property except at his peril. If he is so inconsiderate as to hoard money, he is presently invited to Fez to receive some mark of royal favor, and on the way, going or coming, "purely by accident," he falls among thieves, and does not return to the bosom of his family (or his harem), while his wealth is seized as the penalty for some imagined crime.

Among the sights of Tangier is the prison, where one may look through a barred window and see a number of wretched creatures, young and old, the innocent and the guilty, all herded together in one disgusting abode of misery, the greater part probably unfried, but none the less doomed to suffer till they or their friends can buy a release. The stories which one hears are enough to make his blood boil with indignation. "Is it not a horrible outrage," said a high officer at Gibraltar, "that such barbarism can exist in this nineteenth century, and right here in the sight of Europe?"—Chicago Times.

REFINED CREMATION.

The New System Adopted for a Well-Known Swiss Crematorium.

The Cremation Society at Zurich, Switzerland, one of the best organized associations in the world, has adopted the Bourry system, which is described as follows: Like Slemens, Mr. Bourry only allows heated air to communicate with the body. In both systems the corpse burns directly. No flame is to be seen singeing the body, but it burns itself by the abundance of hot oxygen which surrounds it. Bourry uses carbonic acid gas, prepared in a coke regenerator, for heating the crematory. During the process of cremation he uses mainly chimney gas for heating the air before it touches the corpse, which allows a more economical use of the heat. It is of great advantage that the chimney needs to be thirty-five feet high from the base of the cellar, so that it is fully covered up by the building. The ashes fall, without being touched, by an almost automatically working apparatus into the urn.

The dissolution of the body does not take place in the dark, unseen and uncontrolled, but the whole action is open. Bourry and Venini place the crematorium, which has the shape of a sarcophagus, and which can be approached from all sides, in the midst of the hall in which the service is to take place. There is a little window on the back of the sarcophagus, through which one can see the process of cremation, which is completed within one to one and one-half hours, without smell or smoke. The process is solemn and beautiful, and avoids every unesthetic manipulation.—Sanitary News.

A Novelty in Railroads.

"It is a fact not generally known," remarked a railway official at the Pacific, "that Illinois can boast of a novelty in the shape of a railroad which has no duplicate in the United States." "What's that?" asked a listener. "A road whose stock is held by the original incorporators?" "Nothing of the kind," replied the first speaker. "The novelty is a railroad whose side tracks are nine or ten times greater in length than the main line." "Where is such a road?" "The Peoria and Pekin Union. It runs from Peoria to Pekin, a distance of ten miles. That is the main line. Being a belt road, caring for the cars of the several roads running into Peoria and transferring the cars from one road to another, it has many miles of side track—over one hundred, I believe. This accounts for the peculiarity of a road having more miles of side track than it has in its main line."—Chicago Journal.

The United States pays every year for cigars and cigarettes \$186,500,000 and \$20,000,000 for tobacco smoked in pipes. To this it adds the cost of chewing tobacco, \$50,000,000, bringing the entire tobacco bill for the year up to \$256,500,000.

FULL OF FUN.

"The coat smells a little musty," said the customer, throwing it down. "I no schmell dot triffe musty," argued Mr. Isaacstein, earnestly, "and my nose was twice so big as yours."—Aeolious Exchange.

"Let the weather alone if you want it to let you alone. The hottest man in the town is the one who goes about with a fan asking every body if it is hot enough, and appearing to have charge of the weather."—N. O. Picayune.

"It has been asked why a city is called a 'she.' The answer seems an easy one. There is always more or less bustle about a city. Besides a city has outskirts, and a he could not under any circumstances have skirts of any kind.

The following notice was seen last summer near a colored man's melan patch down in Kentucky: "Millions for sale, both water and mush."—Harper's Bazar.

"You asked me to bring you a little pin money," said a young husband to his wife. "Yes, dear," said the lady expectantly. "Well, to save you the fatigue of going out in this hot weather I have brought you some pins instead."—N. Y. Sun.

A stern old orthodox clergyman, when passing a fashionable church on which a new spire was being erected, was asked how much higher he thought it was going to be. "Not much higher," he said; "they don't own very far in that direction!"—N. Y. Ledger.

"Mamma, where do the cows get the milk?" asked Willie, looking up from the foaming pan of milk which he had been intently regarding. "Where do you get your tears?" was the answer. After a thoughtful silence he again broke out: "Mamma, do the cows have to be spanked?"—Western Agriculturist.

"Pears to me," said Uncle Pote, as he leaned his hoe against the corncrib and extracted a pebble from his shoe; "'pears to me like dar' was some kind of misdecomposition in all de way I see cum to look at it, hit's de teef cuttin' de baby. Leas'wise, dat's de way hit looks in de ease of cullud chill'en."—Exchange.

The editor of the London Post wears lilac kid gloves through every dinner to which he is invited. He is rather tony, but for genuine three-ply, eighteen-carat style, the English people are referred to the Dakota editor, who wears a six-shooter, a bowie knife and no necktie through every dinner to which he is invited—as well as to some to which he is not invited.—Norristown Herald.

The editor of the Carson Lariat remarks in a striking editorial paragraph: "If Tod Bunker don't keep his sow and shoats from under our office he is going to lose some pork." In the midst of profound speculations on European affairs and the probable hereafter of the heathen, how refreshing is such a breezy, commonplace, homelike editorial utterance as this.—Burlington Free Press.

Keeping Himself Before the Public.—"No," said a young man to the theater ticket-seller, "I don't want an end seat; I want one in the middle of the row. I usually go out two or three times during the performance, and half the pleasure I get at the theater is in the sensation I make in passing in and out, you know. If a fellow had an end seat, he might go out and come in a dozen times and nobody would notice him. So no end seat for me."—N. Y. Ledger.

"No doubt you have heard," said the car conductor, "of the man who always gets into a car with a ten-dollar bill and, as it could not be changed for his fare, rode seat free. A certain aged creature played the game on me for five consecutive mornings. In order to get even with him I filled a small tin pail with nine dollars and ninety-five cents in pennies and five-cent pieces. The next time he offered me the ten-dollar bill I dumped the contents of the pail into his hat. 'We're square now,' I said to him. 'Quite so,' was the reply. But when I turned the ten dollars into the office, it was pronounced counterfeit, and I, for my smartness, was that much out of pocket."—Philadelphia News.

MOONLIGHT HILARITY.

An Elevated Individual's Soliloquy for His Full-Length Shadow.

A very worthy citizen whose greatest fault is that he will "treat" his friends, and allow them to treat him, in return, was looking for his home in the neighborhood of Cass avenue and Henry street the other evening about midnight. The electric lights were shining, and so was the moon in a cloudless sky. The elevated individual saw his shadow at full length on the sidewalk and halted. Bringing his metal-tipped cane down with great force he exclaimed: "Go home! 'shamed of you! self! You're full, darned if you ain't. G' home! Don't stan' there, b-b-blocking up the sidewalk! G' home!"

Then he broke out into a snatch of song and windows went up, and heads were put out to listen. "Roll on—roll on—silver moon—silver moon guide the traveler s'on a way, whilst nightingales sing in time."

"G' home I tell you! P'lice 'll take you in! My wife's waitin' for me else—of—of course ole fel—I'd take you—roll on silver moon—"

The last that was seen of him he was leaning affectionately on the arm of a policeman, saying with great solemnity:

"I'm y-y-your friend an' don't you forget it. You take th—th—that other fel h-home—he's had 't much."—Detroit Free Press.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1887.

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Warm and windy, Monday.

Mrs. H. Bonewell is quite sick.

90° in the shade Monday afternoon.

97° in the shade, Tuesday afternoon.

Guy Johnson has returned home from Colorado.

Much important matter is crowded out, this week.

Mr. Amby Hinkle has returned from Elk county.

Master June Smith is clerking at Mrs. M. E. Overall's.

Mr. W. S. Romigh came in from Larned, last Saturday.

Mrs. F. P. Cochran is enjoying a visit from an aunt.

Mr. H. B. Jackson, of Clements, was out to Marion, last week.

Mr. Dennis Madden went to Eureka, Tuesday, on law business.

Dr. Walsh has put down a sidewalk to the south of his premises.

Mrs. L. A. Hemphill has returned from her visit at Kansas City.

Mr. John A. Hulse, of Sharp's creek, has just been granted a pension.

Mr. Leo Ferlet's left eye is quite sore from having been poisoned.

Mr. N. A. Dobbins has put in a tennis alley at the Serogin building.

Mrs. J. K. Crawford and children left, Tuesday, on a visit to Illinois.

Prof. Raymond, of Eskridge, was a visitor at our High School, Tuesday.

Mrs. B. Spencer, of Prairie Hill, has returned from her visit in Michigan.

Messrs. Scott E. Winne and J. K. Crawford were at Emporia, Saturday.

Born, September 5, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pitzer, of this city, a son.

Mr. H. L. Baker, of Cahola creek, has our thanks for some fine peaches.

Mrs. J. P. Cantrill, of Pueblo, Col., is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. M. Tuttle.

Mr. B. F. Wasson went to Emporia Monday, to attend the Normal School.

Mrs. C. M. Frye and her son, Neal, returned home, Friday, from Chetopa.

Mr. E. Cooley left, yesterday, for Los Vegas, N. M., where he may locate.

Mr. C. I. Maule has purchased the Judd property, on the hill, in Strong City.

Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Strail will soon make a visit to Michigan and New York.

Mr. B. Lantry shipped three car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week.

Mrs. Colgan, of Kansas City, was visiting at Mr. J. S. Doolittle's, last week.

Dr. W. H. Carter and his son, David K., returned, Tuesday, from Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. J. N. Nye and his grand-son, Eddie Rettiger, were down to Emporia, Friday.

Messrs. J. D. Minick and J. W. McWilliams went to Kansas City, last night.

Mr. Hugh Jackson returned home, Saturday, from Kansas City, to remain awhile.

Miss Nettie Burton, of Strong City, has gone to Glendale, Ohio, to attend school there.

It rained quite hard both in the north and south parts of the county, Friday night.

Mr. Geo. B. Carson has gone east to lay in a fall and winter stock of goods for his store.

Mrs. Strickland is enjoying a visit from her brother, a Mr. Allen, from Missouri.

Mrs. G. E. Finley and children have returned from a visit at Wellington and at Newton.

Miss Frazier, of Lawrence, who was visiting at Mr. S. D. Breese's, returned home, yesterday.

Mrs. S. D. Breese and her children returned home, Saturday, from their visit at El Dorado.

Mr. Peter Scott has sold his house and lots in the southwest corner of the city, to Mr. Lyons.

Mr. A. Neptune, of Bates county, Mo., is visiting his old school mate, Mr. T. L. Upton.

Born, on Tuesday, August 30, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. George Campbell, of this city, a daughter.

Mrs. E. F. Bauerle, of Strong City, is visiting at Mr. Louis Bauerle's, at Lehigh, Marion county.

Mr. T. M. Grawell, the book store proprietor, has our thanks for a gallon of genuine maple syrup.

Misses Lizzie Morinestar and Tillie Wagner, of Marietta, Ohio, are visiting at Mr. J. N. Nye's.

Mr. A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, is building a residence on his lots in that city, south of the railroad.

Mrs. Ella Hotel, of Kansas City, is visiting at her father's, Mr. D. H. McGinley's, in Strong City.

Miss Amelia Barrington, of Chattanooga county, is visiting friends in the west part of this county.

Mr. H. P. Brackett has sold four blocks in Syracuse to Mr. C. C. Watson for thirteen head of horses.

Mr. Henry Hornberger returned, on Wednesday of last week, from an extended absence in New Mexico.

Lost, at the school-house in this city, Tuesday, a gold pen which the finder will please return to Frankie Watson.

As we go to press, we learn that Mr. Thos. O'Donnell, Sr., died, at his home, in Strong City, yesterday.

Mr. Henry Miller, of Kansas City, arrived at Strong City, Saturday, on a visit to his cousin, Mr. E. A. Hildebrand.

Mr. Tanney Alford who was visiting at his brother's, Mr. F. V. Alford's, on Rock creek, has returned to his home, at Ottawa.

The one-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Shaft, of Silver creek, died, last Friday, September 2d, 1887, from teething.

Mrs. B. Lantry and her daughters, Misses Lizzie and Nellie, of Strong City, arrived home, Friday, from Colorado Springs, Col.

Miss Jessie Evans has been with Miss Stella Park, on Silver creek, for a year, has gone with her father to Pennsylvania.

Mr. J. G. Winne was down to Emporia, Saturday, taking his daughter, Miss Nellie, and Miss Fanny North to the Normal School.

Mrs. Ed. A. Hildebrand and her daughter, Lillie, have gone to Chicago, where Lillie will remain with an aunt and attend school there.

Mr. W. W. Hotchkiss left, Thursday night last, for a short visit and on business at his old home at West Hill, New Haven, Connecticut.

Mr. F. D. Weller, editor of the Lincolnville Star, one of our best exchanges, gave this office a most pleasant call one day last week.

Tuesday the carpenters of this city gave their work free in putting down a sidewalk, front steps and hitching railing at the M. E. church.

The city school re-opened, Monday, with 214 pupils, 12 of whom and whose names we will publish next week, are new pupils at these schools.

There will be a M. E. Church basket festival at Mr. C. C. Watson's, to-morrow (Friday) evening, to which every one is most cordially invited.

Died, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, August 28, 1887, Rida, second daughter of John R. and Emma Lister, aged 1 year, 11 months and 21 days.

Mrs. Sheaff, of the Chicago Art School, is visiting at Mr. J. J. Massey's. Mrs. Sheaff intends getting up a class in the art of embroidery.

The Friends' Quarterly Meeting, at Toledo, will be held September 10 and 11. The Sabbath-school Conference will be held in connection with it.

Mr. N. B. Scribner returned, Thursday, from Kansas City, where he had been with a load of cattle, and he brought his niece, Bessie Serogin, home with him.

Mr. Jacob Hornberger returned, Friday, from the south part of the State, where he was building railroad depots. He is now at work at the round-house here.

Mrs. Hedges and her daughter, Mrs. Wise, and her adopted daughter, Nellie Oaks, all of Peabody, were visiting at Mr. W. W. Sanders', last week, and returned home, Saturday.

Judge S. B. Harvey is now at Magdalena, N. M., where his son-in-law, Mr. Amby Hinkle, lives, the Judge having left for New Mexico a few weeks ago.

Born, at 12:30 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, September 1st, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Timmons, of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, a daughter, whose name is Mary Fowler Timmons.

Mrs. Dr. W. H. Carter went to Topeka, Monday morning, taking with her two of her daughters, Libbie and Nettie, and Miss Ferry Watson, to enter them at Bethany College for the coming year.

Mr. J. B. Crouch, editor of the Florence Bulletin, a most excellent paper, was in town, Friday, and called in to see us. Mr. Crouch is a good writer, and we always take pleasure in reading his editorials.

Mr. Robert Grisham who was in the hospital at Emporia, having sufficiently recovered to be removed, has been brought to his brother's, Mr. Thos. H. Grisham's, in this city, where he is still improving.

Charley Loomis is now in the country, but drives into town quite often. He is improving, but will never have the same good use of his limb he enjoyed before he received his wounds. —Cottonwood Herald.

A brother and sister of Mrs. A. McKenzie, of Spring creek, arrived here, yesterday, from Scotland, bringing with them an 18 months old nephew, to be adopted by Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie.

Misses Belle and Rose Moore left, Monday, for Argonia, on a visit at their sister's, Mrs. Dr. Janeway's, the former of whom will teach at Argonia during the coming year, while the latter will return and teach at Vernon.

Messrs. R. L. King and Taylor Riddle, of Marion, and W. H. Morgan, editor of the Peabody Gazette, were in town, Saturday, as visitors to the meeting of the Republican County Central Committee, held in the Court room, that afternoon.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, left, Monday night, for Los Vegas, N. M., from whence he will go to Colorado Springs, Col., returning home in a few days, and proceeding on to Kansas City, from whence he will go to Ft. Madison, Iowa; and from there he will return to Kansas City to go over and inspect the Santa Fe extension from that city to Chicago, as far as Joliet, Illinois.

In another column will be found the announcement of Mr. John Frew, our present popular County Surveyor, as candidate for re-election to the office he is now filling with such general satisfaction, and asking for an endorsement of the same at his party's hands, in convention assembled. Mr. Frew is not only a skilled civil engineer and surveyor, but he is a very pleasant gentleman, such a one as makes friends and retains them.

In another column will be found the announcement of Mr. A. C. Cox, of Strong City, as a candidate for Sheriff, at the coming November election, subject to the nomination of the Democratic convention. Mr. Cox is a young man who has worked in all parts of this county building fences, and who is well and favorably known all over the county, in fact, who has many friends in all parties throughout the county, and will, therefore, if he gets the nomination, make a splendid race.

In another column will be found the announcement of M. C. Newton, of Fox creek, as a candidate for County Clerk, at the coming November election, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. Mr. Newton is one of the pioneers of Chase county, and a highly respected citizen. He has in years past held the office to which he aspires; hence, is familiar with its duties, and would, therefore, make a strong candidate.

We received a letter, the other day, from a lawyer, which we have placed among our other curiosities, along side of a bill for nine years' (\$18) subscription to the COURANT, that was returned to us by a hotel keeper, with the following credit written thereon by said hotel keeper, under our item of charges: "By 9 years' board, @ \$2-\$18; balance due—0. Now, we were really surprised to find out how cheap we had got nine years' board, and have been kicking ourselves ever since for paying out so much extra for boarding elsewhere during said nine years, as we never were at said hotel but once during all that time, and that was for one supper, and we then and there made our host a present of fifty cents for the privilege of eating under his roof.

The name "consolidated," given to our street railroad, was suggested by the fact that it required the consolidated capital of Strong City and Cottonwood Falls to build it.—Leader.

Then, if it required the capital of both cities to build this road, why not have the names of the two places on the cars, instead of having the name of the Railway Company on them? In other words, can not any one tell, by even knowing we have a street railroad, that it was built, and is being operated by a Company; but who can know where the cars on our street railroad are going, by even taking a good look at them? Now, which is the more important to the traveling public, the knowing of the name of the company of public conveyance, or the knowing of what place or places that conveyance will carry them?

CARD OF THANKS.

We feel it our duty and obligation to extend our most sincere thanks to our friends and neighbors for their care and benevolence in our late sickness and bereavement of our precious jewel, Rida. THOMAS AND MARY BUTLER.

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 varnishes, calomine, wall paper and window shades, lamps and chimneys, all kinds of toilet articles—perfumery, toilet soaps, paint brushes, and, in fact, everything that is kept in a first-class drug store; trusses, shoulder braces, both for ladies and gentlemen and boys and girls. Please call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. We mean business. Yours, most respectfully, T. B. JOHNSTON, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., July 21, '87.

FOR SALE.

A first class livery stock, on terms to suit purchaser, the cause of desiring to sell being bad health. Apply to, or address, WM. R. RICHARDS, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

COAL! COAL!

The undersigned have established a coal yard at Cottonwood Falls, and will furnish coal at the lowest living rates. A car load expected, to-day. We ask a share of the public patronage, and will deal justly with all. Come and see. FRISBY & SOMERS.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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

Others may equal, but none can excel the new restaurant in ice cream, good meals, lemonades, etc. Cream in large quantities, at \$1.00 per gallon. Bill Brown owns his hearse, and he runs it free. aug18-tf

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

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialitat. aug5-tf

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

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. Machine oil, at H. F. Gillett's, at 20 cents per gallon. jy 14-tf

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. One hundred stock hogs wanted by J. S. Shipman & Son, Elmdale, Kan. 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, Elmdale, Kan. feb10-tf

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.

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.

JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist, SHOP EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Illustration of a horse-drawn carriage.

BROWN & ROBERTS' NEW FURNITURE STORE JUST OPENED!

The most complete line of Furniture and Undertakers Goods, ever brought to Chase county, AT THEIR TWO STORES, Madden Bros., New Building and Ferry & Watson's Old Furniture Establishment.

They are now ready to sell Furniture and do Undertaking 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 hearse 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.

CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE,

th. '87. Beautiful location. Thirteen competent and experienced teachers. Conservatory of Music. Improvements \$25,000. Heated by Steam. Lighted by Gas. Ample Bath Rooms. Address W. F. KEBULOFF, Pres.

Board, by the day or week, at Mrs. M. E. Overall's, west side of Broadway, near Music Hall. Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's.

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

You can buy more Flour and Feed for the same money, at the CITY FEED STORE than at any other place in the county. dec30-tf

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.

HUMPHREYS' DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK

Cloth & Gold Binding. 144 Pages, with Steel Engravings. RATED FIRST. Address, P. O. Box 1510, N. Y.

In use 30 years.—Special Prescriptions of an eminent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure. CURES. PRICE.

Coughs, Congestion, Inflammation, 25 Cents. Worms, Fever, Worm Colic, 25 Cents. Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants, 25 Cents. Diarrhea of Children or Adults, 25 Cents. Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic, 25 Cents. Cholera Morbus, Vomiting, 25 Cents. Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis, 25 Cents. Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache, 25 Cents. Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo, 25 Cents. Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach, 25 Cents. Suppressed or Painful Periods, 25 Cents. Whites, too Profuse Periods, 25 Cents. Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing, 25 Cents. Salt Rheum, Scrupulous, Eruptions, 25 Cents. General Debility, Physical Weakness, 25 Cents. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains, 25 Cents. Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria, 25 Cents. Piles, Blind or Bleeding, 25 Cents. Ophthalmia, or sore, or weak Eyes, 25 Cents.

HOMEOPATHIC

20 Coughs, acute or chronic, Influenza, 30 Cents. 21 Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs, 30 Cents. 22 Asthma, Oppressed Breathing, 30 Cents. 23 Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing, 30 Cents. 24 Scrophulous Enlarged Glands, Swelling, 30 Cents. 25 General Debility, Physical Weakness, 30 Cents. 26 Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions, 30 Cents. 27 Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding, 30 Cents. 28 Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or involuntary Discharges, 1.00

Sore Mouth, Canker, Wetness, 30 Cents. 29 General Weakness, Wetness, 30 Cents. 30 Painful Periods, with Spasms, 30 Cents. 31 Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, 30 Cents. 32 Larynx, Swollen, Voice Lost, 30 Cents. 33 Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, 30 Cents. 34 Chronic Congestions, & Eruptions, 30 Cents.

SPECIFICS.

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

Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil

Cures Piles.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. W. Bennett & Co's Newsdealer, advertising solicitors may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, T. M. ZANK. STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons, Office in T. B. Johnstons Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. nov12-tf

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. jy11-tf

DR. S. M. FURMAN, Resident Dentist, STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches. Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN V. SANDERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, [Office under Chase Co. National Bank, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. feb25-tf

THOS. H. GRISHAM,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS- feb25-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN FREW LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, STRONG CITY, KANSAS. dec8-tf

NEW DRUGS,

AT THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb18-tf

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

(Successor to Holsinger & Fritz), -DEALER IN- HARDWARE, STOVES AND TIREWARE, FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND MILLS, Wood and Iron Pumps, Brass and Iron Cylinders, PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS, Feed Grinders, Buggies, Wagons, &c. Agents for the Celebrated McCormick Mowers and Reapers, and New Lyman Vapor Stoves. W. H. HOLSINGER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. mch17-tf

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address W. McWilliams, at COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. apr17-tf

JAPANESE WOMEN.

The Artistic Superiority and Picturesqueness of Their National Habilliments.

The general attractiveness of the Japanese fair sex, as to which there are hardly two opinions, is due in a more than ordinary degree to the becoming character of their raiment and the grace with which it is worn. Few Japanese women possess physical beauty of those lofty types which are the Western ideals. They are for the most part comely and engaging, rather than handsome. Dark eyes and hair, penciled eyebrows, well set necks and remarkably good teeth, together with bright, artless manners and a winning smile, serve to draw attention from irregularities of feature which will hardly bear critical scrutiny. It is the combination of physique, grace, dress and manner that makes up the agreeable sum total of the average young girl or matron. As well in the brisk, bronze cheeked serving maid, with her homely but tasteful garments, her eyes of kindness, and her pretty ways, as in the refined little lady of high degree, pale skinned and gentle mannered, in her rich, exquisitely neat dress of ceremony, the visitor and the resident alike recognized most pleasing specimens of womankind. But they also recognize how much of the general outward effect is really due to the picturesqueness of the national garb. If confirmation of this be needed, it is sufficient to behold the same women clad in foreign clothes; or to mix in any gathering where the two styles can be seen together. Making full allowance for the disadvantages that, in the nature of things, must toll against a costume to which its wearer is wholly unaccustomed, no one who has eyes to see can then hesitate as to the artistic superiority of the Japanese apparel. And, beside its esthetic merits, the latter has other points of excellence. It is healthy, in that it involves no distortion or compression of the kinds imposed by Western fashions. If the skirts of a well dressed lady's robes are gathered somewhat too tightly for very active locomotion—perhaps the only fault that can be found in her whole attire—no other part of her frame is subjected to unnatural constraint; while the massive girdle gives warmth and protection to the chief bodily organs. Secondly, it is very much less expensive than the costly and irrational habiliments of the West. Jewelry, moreover, forms no part of it in any station of life. Again, its fashions are abiding. While a Japanese belle, like all her sex, delights in having good clothes and many of them, she has, or at least has hitherto had, the comfortable assurance that her ever increasing wardrobe is in no danger of being at any moment thrown out of date by the caprices of court milliners and fashion mongers. Lastly, it is admirably suited to the beautiful fabrics of the country. It is no wonder, then, that the grievous change now in progress is loudly deprecated by nearly all on-lookers. With most of us the first feeling is one of wrathful indignation. That the Japanese, who are nothing if not artistic, should set themselves in this cold-blooded way to rob out of one of the most delightful and picturesque features of the whole national life is regarded as incredible, unnatural and exasperating. It is vandalism; it is sacrilege; it is senseless mimicry; it is every thing that is bad. That is the general lament, and there seems to be a good deal in its favor. But, on the other hand, it is possible that a sacrifice so deplorable and so palpably to Japan's loss rests on no stronger or higher ground than a giddy aspiration to ape, even to this bitter end, the pomps and fashions of the West? It is a habit in certain quarters to speak of the Japanese as a nation of children, always thirsting after some new toy. Yet that character will hardly be assigned to Count Ito, even by the most reckless of censors. And Count Ito it undoubtedly was who advised the Empress to inaugurate the new movement.—*London Times.*

QUAINT CEREMONIALS.

Two Fanciful Good Friday Customs Observed in the City of London.

A quaint and curious custom has been practiced for over four hundred years on Good Friday in the churchyard of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, Smithfield, once the finest Norman church in London, and still exhibiting in what is left of its great architectural beauty in the grandeur of its Norman arcades. In this churchyard, on Good Friday, twenty-one poor widows belonging to the parish are assembled round a flat stone tomb of an "unknown person," and each widow "picks up" therefrom a new sixpence, twenty-one of these coins having been placed there by the church wardens. The origin of this charitable dole is unknown. There are no traces of any will, nor is there any fund set apart for this purpose; but the few shillings necessary are usually subscribed by two or three of the parishioners. The legend referring to the dole is, that some centuries ago an old widow lady, a resident in the parish, directed by her will that her tomb in the churchyard should be visited by twenty-one aged widows after matins every Good Friday morning, and that they should "there and then each pick up a new sixpence," to be laid on the flat top of the stone in readiness for them. Although this curious custom has been observed for four hundred years, the name of the founder has been lost, and even her tomb is unknown. The old ladies, however, are accommodated at a large flat stone without a name, where the dole is regularly paid every Good Friday morning. Another very fanciful custom is ob-

served on Good-Friday morning by direction of a pious citizen named Peter Symonds, who died in 1586. By his will he directed that sixty of the youngest boys of Christ's Hospital, commonly called the "Blue-coat School," should attend matins every Good-Friday morning in the church of Allhallows, Lombard street, the testator's parish; and after the service was over, each boy was to receive a new penny and a bag of raisins. This practice is strictly carried out at the present day; the raisins are placed in paper bags, and the pennies, perfectly new from the bank, procured for the occasion. Fully appreciating the good deed of Symonds, another citizen, William Potts by name, who died in the year 1692, by his will directed that "the minister who preached the sermon on Good-Friday morning to the sixty Blue-coat Boys should receive a fee of twenty shillings; the clerk four shillings; the sexton, three shillings and sixpence." This ceremony is strictly carried out every Good-Friday morning, the churchwardens benevolently adding an additional grant, in order that the children of the ward and Sunday-schools might also partake of some of the nice things appertaining to the Good-Friday hospitalities. On the last occasion, a very large congregation assembled at the church of Allhallows to hear the sermon and witness the singular and interesting ceremonial.

The ancient city of London is remarkable for many curious customs having their origin centuries back, to which, perhaps, we may allude more fully at a future time. The two above referred to are, however, the only ones we believe associated with Good-Friday.—*Chambers' Journal.*

VISITING COSTUMES.

Elegant Toilets Brought Out During the Midsummer Season.

One of the most stylish costumes presented has a plain skirt in pea de soie in one of the new biscuit shades. It is bordered about the lower edge and down the front side with a band of the material embroidered in Egyptian designs in gold thread. This overskirt part opens on the left side, disclosing a fan panel of the fabric. The short tunic is draped so that it covers the edge of the bodice and falls slightly over the panel on the left side; it is then carried up to meet the full puffed drapery at the back. The corsage has plaited chemisette in biscuit surah, with a corselet front of the material, embroidered and laced with gold. The collar and cuffs are of pea de soie, embroidered with gold in smaller designs than those on the band trimming skirt.

The hat to wear with this very striking and becoming dress is in fancy biscuit straw, the brim is upturned and secured to the crown at the left side, and the hat is trimmed profusely with loops of ribbon in the color of dress goods and clusters of yellow and gold flowers. The parasol is in the tone of the dress, with a band border en suite with that on the skirt, the embroidery designs being in a size between those on the collar and cuffs and the larger ones on the skirt trimming.

Rather more simple in construction is a suit of blue woolen stuff, with large spots in a darker shade of blue. The underskirt is perfectly plain. The long drapery is gracefully arranged scarf fashion in front, and in puffs at the back. The bodice has a tucked front of blue surah, and the dress is completed with collar, cuffs and full fold belt to match. The cream-colored straw hat is trimmed with a French combination of blue, pink and cream in ribbons and flowers.

Pompadour poplinette and soft surah in the heliotrope shades are combined in a novel and graceful toilet just finished by a leading modiste. The poplinette is striped in two tones of heliotrope and has tiny sprays of pink flowers with green leaves running through the lighter stripe. The skirt is made of poplinette and is plain in front, but plaited at the back. The flat apron and panel in heliotrope surah are joined together by bows of ribbon on the right side. A draped tunic falls in coquille folds in the center and covers the left side, and the drapery at the back is looped in puffs. The surah revers finish the corsage of poplinette, which is open, with waistcoat and striped gauze over the bust and is joined together by bows of ribbon to match those on the skirt. The collar and cuffs are of surah.

The capote is formed of multi-colored heliotrope beads, in which all the tones of that sweet-scented flower combine, from the richest purple to the lavender and pink. This bonnet is trimmed in front with sprigs of mignonette and heliotrope with pink-edged lilac ribbon. Cream parasol, with heliotrope border and unique handle in natural wood tied with ribbon bow.

About the newest summer toilet brought out is one with skirt of embroidered net over a silk foundation skirt, which is finished at the lower edge with a narrow plaiting of the silk. The tunic is of striped shot silk, open and plaited in front and draped at the back, where it merges in the puffed back drapery. The pointed corsage of striped silk is open in front, where it is trimmed with a jabot of embroidered net and a fichu composed of silk and embroidery. The sleeves are finished to match. The stylish straw hat is trimmed with striped gauze and wild flowers in suitable colors.—*Chicago Times.*

A man belonging to Nicholville, having inadvertently swallowed a potato-bug, promptly sent a dose of Paris green after it and nearly killed himself.—*Brockville (Can.) Recorder.*

THE PENSION RECORD.

What the Democratic Administration Has Done for the Veterans.

Now that certain blatherskites of the Tuttle-Fairchild stripe are seeking to transform the Grand Army of the Republic into a Republican partisan machine, by assailing President Cleveland's record for the purpose of showing that he is an enemy of the veteran soldier, it becomes a patriotic duty to present the fact to the public so that every veteran soldier may appreciate the ineffable scoundrelism of those who would obscure the truth for the sake of partisan ends. An official document has been issued which will enable all who want to know the truth to comprehend at a glance what Mr. Cleveland's Administration has done for the Union soldier in regard to pensions and positions.

It is stated that "an investigator with a keen regard for figures has gone over the statutes of the United States Pension Bureau, and by actual count has made up these statistics regarding the Pension office business, which shed clear light on that part of President Cleveland's Administration." These figures, as to private pension acts, are of a character to silence all adverse criticism. They force the conclusion that Mr. Cleveland has stood ready to sign every meritorious claim for pension. No veteran soldier can contemplate the record for a moment without realizing that in President Cleveland the brave, meritorious soldier has a conscientious, inflexible friend. The records relating to private pension acts and the employment of soldiers, are as follows:

General Grant, from 1870 to 1877 inclusive, a period of eight years, approved 463 private pension acts; Hayes, from 1877 to 1881, inclusive, a period of four years, approved 303 private pension acts; Presidents Garfield and Arthur, from 1881 to 1885, inclusive, a period of four years, approved 726 pension acts; while President Cleveland, from 1885 to 1887, inclusive, a period of only two years, has approved 853 private pension acts.

This is 77 more than Presidents Grant and Hayes approved in twelve years, and 137 more than Presidents Garfield and Arthur approved in four years.

President Cleveland has, also, to begin with, appointed more ex-Union soldiers to office than any other President. He approved the act of March 19, 1885, which increased to \$12 per month the pension of 79,869 widows, minors and dependent relatives of Union soldiers of the late war. He approved the act of August 4, 1885, which increased the pension of 10,300 crippled and maimed Union soldiers of the late war. He approved the act of January 29, 1887, which placed upon the pension rolls over 25,000 survivors and widows of the war with Mexico.

We challenge the entire Republican party to show the foregoing figures to be incorrect. There they stand—figures for the people—figures for the veteran soldiers—figures for the present and for all time.

But this is not all. The work of the Pension Bureau during the past two years, should be studied by the people, and by the Union soldier. Here they are:

From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1887, inclusive, 526,699 pension certificates of all classes were issued by the Bureau of Pensions.

From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1887, inclusive, pension certificates of all classes were issued in an increase of 139,150 certificates in favor of the first two years under Democratic over the preceding two years under Republican rule.

From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1887, there was disbursed on account of pensions, \$134,084,370.45.

From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1887, there was disbursed on account of pensions \$123,997,233.46, showing an increase of \$10,087,029.99 for the first two years under a Democratic Administration over the last two years under a Republican Administration.

On July 1, 1885, there were 202,053 pensioners on the rolls. On July 1, 1887, there were upon the rolls 348,825 pensioners, being a net increase to the rolls during the last two years under Republican rule of 41,672.

On the first day of July, 1887, there were upon the rolls 42,000 pensioners—unofficial, but a low estimate—or a net gain of the rolls during the first two years under Democratic rule of 26,874, or a net gain of 5,498 to the rolls during the first two years of President Cleveland's Administration over the last two years of President Arthur's Administration.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, 126,889 certificates of all classes were issued by the Bureau of Pensions, of which 54,191 were "original," being 6,017 in excess of the highest number ever before issued in the history of the bureau.

With such facts and figures in view, comment is not required—they speak for themselves. Partisan malignity may assail them, but they will glow the brighter by the assault, and will become more conspicuous. Democrats may well feel proud of the record. The truth is always more powerful than a lie. The truth grows in public favor. This being the case, the Democratic party has only to keep the truth before the people.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

DRIFT OF OPINION.

No Democratic candidate should pay any attention to the Republican effort to fight the war over.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

It is base ingratitude for a working-man to fail to vote the Democratic ticket. The Democratic party has always fought his battle, and is fighting it yet.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

It looks as if Tuttle and his apologists had crawled into a very small hole and pulled the mouth of the hole in after them. At least, they are not exhibiting so much mouth as they did some time ago.—*Dubuque Telegraph.*

Governor Foraker, of Ohio, the young Republican roaring bull, is a hypocrite. After abusing President Cleveland without stint in and before the Ohio Republican Convention, he now volunteers a letter inviting him to that State on his Western tour.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

Blaine has done many foolish things in politics, but he isn't foolish enough to rush home because Sherman has captured a single oat that Blaine will get when he needs it. If Blaine wants Ohio next year, he will either get it or he will give it to Sherman with such a cluster of prickly thorns protruding from his rose that Sherman won't be able to handle it.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE REBELS OF TO-DAY.

A Term That Can Justly Be Applied to the Republican Party.

The New York Tribune says the Democrats constitute "the party of rebellion." In the name of common sense, if the Democrats constitute the party of rebellion, what shall be said of the Ohio Republicans who nominated Foraker, the man who, in connection with the question of the return of the flag, threatened to organize a rebellion against the United States authorities? What shall be said of the Republican party as a whole, seeing that for over twenty years it has been in an attitude of "rebellion" against every effort to obliterate sectional lines—seeing that it persistently antagonizes every sentiment tending to allay the passions engendered by the war.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Republican party lives in the past, and has no affinity with the issues of the present day. Its leaders would subvert the constitution, trample on the liberties of the people, and usurp the functions of the Government, if they had the courage to put in practical operation what they most earnestly desire. They maintain their control of the Legislature in this State by a shameless disregard of sacred constitutional obligations, and by refusing to grant an equitable reapportionment. They have held possession of the Legislature in Connecticut by a monstrous system of misrepresentation, whereby certain small towns, casting a few hundred votes, have as much representation in the law-making body as Hartford and New Haven, which cast thousands of votes. While the South has cast behind it the passions and evil feelings of the war, and has entered with marvelous energy upon an unexampled career of prosperity, the Republican leaders and their organs are ceaselessly proclaiming that the war is not over, and are endeavoring in every way to re-entangle the embers of sectional hate.

Mr. Blaine, immediately after his defeat in 1884, indulged in a tirade of abuse against the South, and declared in effect that Mr. Cleveland was not fairly elected. The Republican press quickly took up the cue, and has maintained ever since the most dastardly warfare on the Administration ever known in the history of politics. Senator Sherman, in his Springfield (Ill.) speech, deliberately spoke of the Government at Washington as the Confederate Government, and, ghoul-like, violated the graves of the dead past. The warm, enthusiastic invitation of the citizens of St. Louis to the President of the United States to visit them caused Tuttle, an Iowa Republican leader, to prostitute the position he occupied in the Grand Army of the Republic to the basest partisan ends, by threatening the President with personal violence if he should visit that city. The offer of Adjutant-General Drum, a Republican, to return to the various States the battle-flags stored in the War Department, caused another Republican leader, Fairchild, to curse the President in the most blasphemous manner.

The Republican leaders and their organs, by their incessant efforts to tear open the wounds of the civil war and to promote disunion, are the only rebels of the present day. They can not realize the spirit of the age, but live in the past and persist in their fruitless and disloyal work of breeding hate. The Democratic party deals only with the issues of the present day. Since it obtained the control of the Government all its energies have been directed towards purifying the Federal service, which had become honeycombed with corruption during the long reign of Republican rascality, developing the illimitable resources of the country, checking the iniquitous tendencies of the monopolies, which were the creation of Republican Government, and seeking in every way to weld in the bonds of union and fraternity all sections of our common country. It is the Stars and Stripes against the Bloody Shirt, a reunited people against a coterie of disappointed politicians. It is not difficult to foretell the result. The American people will put down the Blaine-Sherman-Foraker-Tuttle-Fairchild rebellion as efficiently as they did the one twenty-two years ago, and the Bloody Shirt will be buried by their votes beyond the power of resurrection.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

THE VOTE IN KENTUCKY.

Republican Organ-Grinders Clutching at an Invisibile Straw.

The proverb that "a drowning man clutches at a straw" was never better illustrated than in the attitude of the Republican press in discussing the Kentucky elections. The Democratic majority has fallen some 14,000 below that cast for President Cleveland, and these papers are at once exclaiming that they will require for the State to give a Republican majority at the same ratio or loss.

In 1886 President Cleveland's majority in Kentucky was 34,000. This year the majority for General Buckner, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is about 20,000. The loss is in the total vote. This is what is known as an off year in Kentucky and the vote was not brought out fully. But there is very little difference in the proportion of losses between the parties. Of course, in an off year the light vote shows stronger against the majority party.

But the difference between General Buckner's majority this year and President Cleveland's majority in 1884 is not as great as that between Mr. Blaine's majority in Pennsylvania in 1884 and General Beaver's last year. Yet the Democratic papers didn't claim that diminution in majority as a Democratic victory. Nevertheless it was just as much a Democratic victory as the election in Kentucky was a Republican triumph this year.—*Kearney Patriot.*

ABOUT HORSEMANSHIP.

Cossack, Turcoman, English and American Styles of Equestrianism.

Saddles are almost as various in form and structure as the races of men, who use horses, and so are styles of riding, and the man who dogmatizes about his own saddle and style runs the risk of being brought to shame. Nothing, for instance, can differ more from a cowboy's seat and saddle than a Cossack's or Turcoman's. The cowboy sits straight-legged on his fork, in what is called "tongs on a wall" fashion, in a high-peaked saddle, with his toes stuck out. The Cossack or Turcoman sits as flat as if he were in a chair, his leg forming a right angle at the knee and his feet exactly parallel with the horse's side. All three are superb riders, whether it be for stacking on, or getting over rough ground, or making long marches, or fighting, or running away. If you argue with a Turcoman that he ought not to sit in a flat saddle, with such short stirrups, and stick his legs out, like Captain Codman, he would not laugh, because that is not his style, but he would inwardly set you down as an idiot, besides being an infidel.

There is also much nonsense talked about the propriety or impropriety of rising or "bobbing up and down" in the saddle during the trot when making a journey, and occasionally a "True American" writes to the newspapers some sad drivel on the subject as a protest against the Anglomaniac dukes who bob up and down on banged horses in the park. On the subject Captain Codman, too, appears to have been led astray. If you use an English saddle it is simply cruelly to the horse not to rise in trotting on a long ride, especially in the case of a heavy weight. In an English saddle the rider sits well behind his stirrups, which are rather short, a fashion approaching closely to the Asiatic seat, and if he tries to sit close during the trot he strikes the horse a catapault blow at every stride in the tenderest portion of the animal's back. When he rises, on the contrary, he descends gently, and he keeps his weight steady on the horse by throwing it into the stirrups when his hinder parts are in the air. The principle of the thing is the fact illustrated by the jockey's practice of standing in his stirrups during a race and the Cossack or Arab during a charge. In both cases what is sought is to avoid jouncing the horse with a one hundred and fifty pound mallet when the poor animal is trying to move at a regular trot or gallop.

In a military, or Mexican, or Whitman saddle the circumstances are wholly different. The rider stands straight-legged in his stirrups when the horse is trotting and keeps his weight on them and at the same time accommodates himself to the horse's motion by an up-and-down spring of the foot. In other words, he has no occasion to rise, and does not come down on the horse with a bang. There is probably nothing about which wide observation is more necessary to make people talk sensibly than about horsemanship. Every nation which rides in the saddle has its own system, and for that nation its own bridles, saddles, bits and seats are the best in the world. The man who sets about disputing this runs great risk, as we have said, of being brought to shame.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

PROFIT IN DUCKS.

A Domestic Fowl That Does Not Receive the Attention It Deserves.

Ducks have more valuable quality in them than most farmers credit them with, and are not raised as extensively as their importance deserves. Farmers who have at hand all the facilities for raising ducks, and neglect to take advantage of it, are certainly not alive to their own interests, for there is no variety of domestic poultry that is more hardy, matures quicker, or is less liable to disease than the improved varieties of thoroughbred ducks.

They are excellent foragers, and if they have free range over pastures and a good pond to swim in, they will pick up a full supply of food during the spring and summer, and will not require any food at that time. They will greedily devour all kinds of insects and will eat a great amount of refuse that could not possibly be used to advantage in any other way.

They are quite valuable to raise for market purposes, as they mature quickly and lay on flesh fully as quick as any other domestic fowl. One thing that is very advantageous in their favor is that they are almost entirely free from disease and disorders in general. The many diseases that are so common among poultry are almost unknown to ducks, and for this reason they are especially adapted to extensive culture, and can be raised in large numbers to much better profit than common fowls can.

As a table fowl they are first-class, and when in good condition for market, always command high prices and are readily sold, and it will not be long until they are much more extensively raised, and this increase in their culture will progress as fast as their valuable qualities become better known.

Some claim that for laying capabilities they are superior to chickens, but experience in general will hardly justify this fact. However, their eggs are always large and are excellent for cooking purposes, though not quite so palatable for table use.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

There are one hundred and one prisoners in the Washington Territory penitentiary.

LEGALLY ADJUDGED DEAD.

Cases Under the Law Relating to Disappearances and Absences.

Just exactly how a man feels when the law has presumed him dead and wound up his earthly affairs can better be imagined than described, but the courts are often called upon to do just such a thing. As men are prone to occasionally disappear mysteriously and remain disappeared for an indefinite time, the law has wisely interposed to protect those at home from such eccentricities. Section 279 of the law relative to administration of estates provides "that if any person, who has heretofore been, or now is, a resident of this State, has heretofore gone from and not returned to this State, or shall hereafter go from and not return to this State for seven consecutive years, he shall be presumed to be dead unless proof be made that he was alive within that time; and if letters testamentary or of administration shall have been or shall hereafter be granted upon the estate of such person, all payments of money and delivery of property to the executor or administrator of such person by any of the debtors of such person or by those having charge, control or custody of property and effects to which such person may be in any wise entitled, shall be a bar to all actions or claims of such absent person, his heirs or assigns, against the person or persons so paying or delivering thereof."

We have had several such administrations in the Probate Court," remarked Mr. Wagner to a reporter.

Mr. Wagner has presided over the records of the Probate Court for over twenty years, and can gather in his recollection about all of the interesting events of that tribunal during that time. He then referred the reporter to the records in the Shaw case. Mrs. Isabella Shaw took out letters of administration on the estate of James Shaw, who had been absent from the State for eight years. All the processes incident to the winding up of a dead man's estate were gone through with, the administratrix gave bond, the property was appraised, sold and the proceeds ordered divided among the heirs. Mr. Shaw, who was perambulating somewhere on this mundane sphere, got word, in some way, of what was going on, and turned up in St. Louis just as the proceeds of his effects were about to be distributed. He visited the probate clerk's office and examined the papers; he had been adjudged dead by the court, and there was no mistake about it, as the records showed. He also expressed himself as satisfied with the accurate way the administratrix had managed the estate, she having paid his debts and all expenses, save his funeral expenses. He, however, subsequently, in propria persona, applied to have that portion of his estate, which had been ordered distributed, turned over to himself. He sets out in his petition for that purpose that he had been absent from the State for eight years, and under the laws of the State was presumably dead, yet he desired to make proof that he was not dead, and further that he has always been alive during the years of his absence from the State, and is now alive and in good health. The court allowed him to make the proofs he desired, and the proceeds of his estate, instead of going to his heirs, were turned over to him.

Another case equally as interesting was that of Mrs. Sarah Conroy, who took out letters on the estate of her husband, John. The latter disappeared and was gone seven years, when his wife had him adjudged dead and took out letters on the estate. Before she had concluded the administration she married another man, and is now living on the homestead that belonged to her former husband. She came very near making a miscalculation, however, as under the law the presumably dead man has the right to materialize at any time before the distribution of his effects to his heirs and claim his property. It appears that Conroy, who was in Texas, saw a "final settlement" notice in one of the St. Louis papers, in which Sarah Conroy, as administratrix of the estate of John Conroy, gave all persons having demands against the estate notice to present the same for allowance or be forever barred. Mr. Conroy wrote to St. Louis to ascertain what it all meant, and the letter was turned over to the attorney of Mrs. Conroy, who wrote him explaining the situation, charging him with having abandoned his wife, and informing him that he would be arrested, the offense being a criminal one. Mr. Conroy was never heard of afterward, but if he had come to St. Louis he would have gotten his property back.

Another case equally as peculiar was that of Martin Mann, whose estate was administered upon by W. B. Thompson. Mann disappeared and was never heard of, and his estate was divided among his heirs.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Artesian Wells in the Desert.

Respecting the plan of Colonel Lands for fertilizing the African Desert by means of wells, S. R. Lambert Payfair, in the course of a Lambert tour in Tunis, has visited the ground where the first well was sunk, and reports most favorably as to the success of the project. A space of 735 acres has been cleared and sown with cereals and lucerne, a vegetable garden been made, and a nursery of young trees planted. Two other wells are being sunk, which on completion will irrigate 7,500 acres of land. The Bay of Tunis has conceded to the company 25,000 acres of land, which they can select themselves from districts which are at present of no value.—*Chronological Journal.*

THE B. & O. SOLD.

Robert Garrett at Last Disposes of His Interest to a Syndicate.

The Road to be Operated Practically by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Heavy Failure in the Paper Trade—An Insurance Company Boycotted—A Whisky Combine.

New York, Sept. 3.—The mysterious movements of the stock market during the past week and the continued rumors from all sources that some important developments were hanging over the railroad and telegraphic world, were explained by facts which were made public late yesterday afternoon.

After breaking off his negotiations with Ives & Co., Mr. Garrett went to London, where the negotiations were continued with J. S. Morgan, and yesterday a deal was announced comparable in importance with the West Shore's consolidation with the New York Central and the formation of the leading syndicate to reorganize that company.

The parties to the contract are the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and a syndicate composed of J. S. Morgan & Co., Baring Bros. & Co., Brown, Shipley & Co., of London; Drexel, Morgan & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Brown Bros. & Co. of this city and Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia. The most important point in the contract provides that the management of the company shall be placed in competent hands satisfactory to the syndicate. They are as follows: First, the verification of statements, etc., as made; second, that the management of the company shall be placed in competent hands satisfactory to the syndicate; third, that satisfactory contracts shall be made between the Baltimore & Ohio and the other roads for New York business, which shall remove all antagonisms between them on the subject and insure the permanent workings of the Baltimore & Ohio in entire harmony with the other trunk lines to avoid the construction of expensive parallel lines north and east of Philadelphia.

In consideration of these contracts being signed and with the control in their hands the syndicate agree to relieve the railroad from its present embarrassment by providing \$10,000,000 which will take up the floating debt. This will be represented by \$5,000,000 in Baltimore & Ohio consolidated five and \$5,000,000 preferred stock. The floating debt as it stands amounts to \$7,000,000, mostly in the shape of certificates of indebtedness, scrip and notes. Of this amount \$4,000,000 is said to have matured September 1st.

One of the parties to the syndicate authorizes the following statement as the outcome of the contract: "The position of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad as an Ishmaelite in the railroad, sleeping car, express and telegraph business is given up. All the outside enterprises will be sold to parties to whom they will be valuable. The Western Union will control, if it does not buy, the telegraph lines, and the Pullman Palace Car Company will take the sleeping car business. The express business has already gone to the United States Express Company. The affairs of the railroad company will be entirely reorganized and placed upon a sound financial basis."

The clause of the contracts suspending all work on the extension from Philadelphia to New York is believed to be the key note of the syndicate's interest in the negotiations and considered to mean that the Baltimore & Ohio railroad when divested of all extraneous enterprises will be operated practically by the Pennsylvania railroad.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 3.—The Richmond Paper Company suspended yesterday. The company owned large mills in Rumford and East Providence. They manufactured wood pulp, chiefly for books, and a principal cause of their failure is said to be losses in experimenting in sulphate pulp. They also lost heavily by recent failures in the trade. A large amount of their paper went to protest Thursday, and at a meeting of the stockholders yesterday it was decided to wind up the business. The largest stockholders were F. B. Richmond and Henry W. Gardiner. The mills, which are the principal assets, cost over \$1,000,000 four years ago. The liabilities are over \$600,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—A formal notice boycotting the Northwestern National Insurance Company was issued by the Chicago Underwriters' Association yesterday as the result of the Northwestern's withdrawal from the Underwriters' Association at the dictation of P. D. Armour, who is a director. His action was caused by the underwriters attempting to force a rule against him that all property must be insured for at least eighty per cent of its value. This contest between Mr. Armour and the underwriters is exciting much interest in insurance circles, and lively times are looked for.

PARIS, Ky., Sept. 3.—In order to protect their interests the holders of pure old bourbon whisky in this State are forming a pool for the purpose of preventing the further selling of whisky at a sacrifice. The pool will comprise not less than 50,000 barrels, of which 10,000 have already been put in and a large additional quantity assured. The whisky is of the oldest, best and purest made in the State. This information is received from a large whisky dealer who is confident of the complete success of the movement.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 3.—The vapor stove manufacturers of the country decided yesterday at a meeting held here to pool their interests in a big concern with headquarters in Cleveland.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT TRAIN WRECKING. CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—About two o'clock this morning as a train of eleven cars with 500 passengers was returning from a visit to the spectacle of "Rome Under Nero" here, the engine encountered at a point about a mile from Lebanon an obstruction made of railroad ties and fence rails. By good fortune the train had stopped only a short distance before to let of some passengers and had not obtained sufficient speed to be seriously injured when the obstruction was reached. The passengers were shaken up but no one was hurt.

EXPLANATION WANTED. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Civil Service Commission has requested the Secretary of the Interior to explain why certain draughtsmen and assistants at geographers have been appointed in the geological survey without being required to pass a civil service examination, as required by law. It is understood that Director Powell claims that he has the power to appoint scientific employes without applying to the commission.

KANSAS PENSION FRAUDS.

Arrest of a Prominent Citizen of Lawrence on a Charge of Extortion.

TOWNSHIP, Kan., Aug. 30.—Deputy United States Marshal George Sharriff went to Lawrence yesterday morning and arrested Dr. A. G. Abdelal, a member of the Board of Pension Examiners of that city, who is charged with having demanded and extorted large sums of money from various claimants for pensions, who were ordered before the board of examination by the Pension Bureau. The Commissioner of Pensions yesterday issued an order removing Dr. Abdelal and suspending Dr. May, another member of the board. No charges are preferred against the remaining members of the board. Abdelal was arraigned before United States Commissioner Williams in the afternoon, waived examination and gave bail in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance at the October term of the United States District Court at Leavenworth. Dr. Abdelal is a prominent member of his profession at Lawrence, and was recently highly recommended for the position of Consul General to France. The accused states that the present charges are the result of a political conspiracy and that some disappointed applicants for pensions who had received adverse reports on their claims were the prime movers in the prosecution. On the other hand a special examiner of the Pension Office was detailed to investigate the case and upon his report to the Commissioner of Pensions the prosecution was instituted and the order of suspension made.

GRAND ARMY PROGRAMME.

Outline of the Official Programme of the Grand Army Session in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—The official programme for the business and entertainment which is to be held here beginning on the 26th of September was decided upon this evening and will be published and distributed next week. Its chief features are as follows: First day, Monday—Opening of visiting comrades at depot and steamboat landings. Tuesday—Grand parade and review. Evening—Formal reception and welcome by Mayor Francis; grand illumination of the streets by 100 gas jets and electric lights. Wednesday—Opening of encampment and national convention of the Women's Relief Corps; Review of Stanzas and regiments in Forest Park; excursion on the river to Jefferson Barracks and National Cemetery. Evening—Street illumination; musical entertainment and fireworks. Thursday—Business meeting of the encampment; excursion to the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, at Springfield, Ill., and river excursions. Evening—Street illumination and parade of the Trades Display Association and allegorical representations of the business interests of St. Louis. Friday—Meeting of the encampment and river excursions. Evening—Street illumination; banquet to the officers, delegates and representatives to the grand encampment; grand camp fire and pyrotechnic display. Saturday—Railroad excursion to Nashville, Tenn. Mammoth Cave, Ky., and other points of interest. The bar was so badly damaged that the crew refused to take her to the wharf. The Germans then again fired their vessel in three places and the flames were again extinguished by the steamer's crew. Finally all officers of the bark were transferred to the steamer, whereupon Captain Hyde, of the steamer, placed a prize on board up for Halifax. The officers of the steamer intimate that the bark was heavily insured and that the Germans fired her to get the insurance. The Highflyer has a large cargo of over 5,000 barrels of oil. The vessel and cargo are worth \$50,000, both heavily insured. The Highflyer was labelled today for \$25,000.

STANFORD SUSTAINED.

Justice Field Decides That the Railroad Magnate May Refuse to Give Information to the Pacific Investigating Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—In the application of the Pacific Railroad Commission to compel Senator Stanford and other officers of the Central Pacific railroad to answer certain questions in regard to the expenditure of funds for the purpose of influencing legislation, Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, delivered yesterday the opinion of the United States Circuit Court to the effect that the act of Congress creating the commission improperly invested the co-operation of the courts in an inquiry that was not judicial. The opinion is based on decisions and opinions of Storey, Marshall and Toussay upon the limitations of Congressional authority. It in effect voids that part of the act referring to the courts as unconstitutional. The commission declines to make an order compelling the officers to answer questions and also declines to make an order giving the commission access to the books of various companies.

SHOT BY A WOMAN.

Two Men Brought Down by a Single Shot From a Woman Who "Suspicioned"

OHAMA, Neb., Aug. 30.—A special to the Be from Chadron says: Last evening about 7:30 two railroad graders named Axman and Rogers were fatally shot by the wife of a barber named Botts. The two men went to the residence of Botts and inquired if he was at home, saying that they owned him a bill for shaving which they wanted to pay. Mr. Botts told them her husband was not at home, but they could pay her if they wished. The men made no move to pay the money, but said they wanted to come in first. Suspecting their motives she refused to admit them and they then tried to force their way in, and after warning them twice to keep out she picked up a pistol lying on the center table and shot the foremost one in the groin. The ball, which was a .34-caliber, passed through and hit the other man in the same place. The wounds are pronounced fatal.

RESCUED AT SEA.

Ferocious Position of Seventeen Persons on a Wrecked Vessel.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 31.—The pleasure steamer Mohican, Captain Tompson, owned by the Clarks, of Paisley, Scotland, was here at twelve o'clock last night from the Clyde, after a terrible passage of twelve days. They encountered two terrible hurricanes from the South, one last Monday and the second on Tuesday. During the latter she had a portion of her port bulwark crushed in and her jib-boom and suffered other damage. At noon yesterday the Mohican fell in with the ship Lillian, of St. John, N. B., Captain Whitney, which had been rendered a complete wreck during the previous day's storm. She was dismantled and water-logged. Her bulwarks were broken in or swept away, and every boat on board had either been carried off or crushed into atoms. The crew of seventeen men, besides Captain Whitney's wife and the stewardess, were clinging to the helpless ship and signalled to the Mohican that they asked to be taken on.

A Homestead Case.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received from John Mohler, of Salina, Kan., a petition to have his homestead entry within the granted limits of the Kansas Pacific railroad reinstated under the act of March 5, 1857, which provides for the adjustment of railroad grants and for the forfeiture of unearned lands. It is claimed by Mohler that his entry was erroneously canceled, since under the Dunmeyer decision the land excepted from the grant on account of a previous pre-emption entry, which was filed in June, 1856, while the road was not definitely located until May, 1857. The Commissioner has referred the petition to the Secretary of the Interior.

TEXAS FLOODS.

Destructive Floods in Texas—Stoppage of Railroad Traffic.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 1.—At noon yesterday heavy rains began falling over this section and continued unabated for several hours and then occasional rains fell until nine o'clock last night. The Trinity was higher than the day before and reports reached the city that the Fort Worth & Rio Grande was now a sufferer from two very bad washouts. All trains north and south on the Missouri Pacific have been abandoned, except a local to Denison, and no trains are running north or south on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe. Trains on the Houston & Texas Central, between Fort Worth and Waxahatchie, and the Texas & Pacific are still in trouble. A north bound Missouri Pacific train, due here Monday night, is isolated between two floods at a point between Itaska and Grandview, and there is no prospect of relief until to-morrow night. The passengers have suffered considerably from hunger. The first day a few men crossed the shaking bridge and brought back baskets of provisions, but the night previous all on board went without any supper and in the morning had no breakfast. Before noon the farmers in the neighborhood came to the train and sold a biscuit and a mite of bacon at twenty-five cents while some of the men made forays into the country and came back with boiled eggs, bacon and bread prepared by farmers living at a distance. The passengers have had a hard time of it, sleeping accommodations being limited, bridge gang is working hard from the south to reach the train but before being relieved it will have been tied up for over three days. The damage on the Missouri Pacific will not be repaired for four or five days.

HOUSES WASHED AWAY.

MORGAN, Tex., Sept. 1.—The hardest rain which ever fell in this county was that which began at 9:30 Monday night and continued without cessation for a moment until noon yesterday. The damage to farmers in the low valley lands in every portion of the county is estimated at thousands of dollars. The Texas Central and the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroads are damaged beyond measure and it will be many days before either of them can move trains. The following business houses, with all the goods went down the Bosque River: Sellers & Hamill's dry goods store, Sam Franks' groceries, M. McPhain's groceries, J. H. Justice's saddle shop, A. Anderson's furniture store and three cotton gins. Nine of some that the advent of our party to the conflict with the company appeared to worry him and to many acquaintances he said he intended to get possession of his mines again if he had to kill every man in the Las Tuces Company.

SALVAGE AND INSURANCE.

Sharp Work Charged and Recriminations Made in the Matter of the Wreck of the Highflyer.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 31.—Some mystery surrounds the case of the German bark Highflyer, towed into port only yesterday morning by the steamer Richmond Hill. Both ships encountered Friday's hurricane. The bark was so badly damaged that the crew refused to take her to the wharf. The Germans then again fired their vessel in three places and the flames were again extinguished by the steamer's crew. Finally all officers of the bark were transferred to the steamer, whereupon Captain Hyde, of the steamer, placed a prize on board up for Halifax. The officers of the steamer intimate that the bark was heavily insured and that the Germans fired her to get the insurance. The Highflyer has a large cargo of over 5,000 barrels of oil. The vessel and cargo are worth \$50,000, both heavily insured. The Highflyer was labelled today for \$25,000.

THE SOUTH.

An Unprecedentedly Large Crop of Corn—Business Prospects Bright.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 31.—The Manufacturers' Record, of this week, contains about five pages of special reports from the entire South as to the crops and the condition of business. The corn crop of the South is unprecedentedly large, exceeding the yield of 1884 by over 30,000,000 bushels, the yield of 1885 by 70,000,000 bushels, and the yield of 1884 by 107,000,000 bushels. The South will this year, it is said, be nearly self-supporting in the matter of corn, and millions of dollars that have heretofore gone West for corn will this season be saved to the Southern farmer. The weather has been very good and it is said that the farmers will enjoy greater prosperity than for many seasons. Business prospects are reported brighter than ever before, and one correspondent predicts that this will be noted as a debt paying year.

HIT BY THE HEATHEN.

A Policeman Chasing a Chinaman Receives a Couple of Bullets in His Breast and Abdomen.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—A Chinaman and a policeman assailed each other with pistols late last night on the Milwaukee avenue viaduct, and the Celestial killed his man. Chow Lam is the Chinaman's name. His weapon was one of the largest pattern made, a .44 caliber. The policeman's name was Phil Foote. He leaves a wife and two small children. Chow Lam had quarreled with two white men in his laundry, and upon flashing his big pistol upon them was chased down the street. The policeman joined in the pursuit and fired a shot or two at the flying Chinaman. Chow Lam suddenly wheeled round on the lonely viaduct and returned the fire. There was a rapid exchange of bullets. The policeman dropped, shot through the breast and abdomen. Chow Lam, unhurt, was captured by a patrol wagon. The officer, Foote, was taken to the hospital, dying.

Troubles of a Cattle Company.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—A rumor reached this city yesterday from Fort Worth, Tex., that Barton H. Campbell, the manager of the Texas State Capital ranch, had been arrested here, charged with the embezzlement of \$200,000. Inquiry at the office of the syndicate in this city elicited a denial of the arrest of Campbell. It was learned, however, that Campbell had become disaffected with the syndicate's management and had disposed him. An investigation of his accounts is now in progress, but the officers of the syndicate refuse to make any statement as to the result. Campbell lives in Wichita, Kan., and is said to have accumulated a good deal of property since he has been in charge of the syndicate.

DESPERATE AFFRAY.

A Fight Among Partners in a Mining Camp Results in the Death of Four Out of Five.

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 31.—At Meadville, a mining camp near Good Hope, Rio Arriba County, on Friday afternoon last, there were five men in camp and to-day but one of them is alive, the others having been killed in a battle about a mile. The names of the victims are: Albert A. Mead, of Mead, Santa Fe; K. Harvey Mead, of Aledo, Ill.; Joseph Downing, of Harrison County, Missouri; and a stranger named P. H. Handa. The fifth man in the party, Fred Mead, escaped with a slight wound in the head. Albert A. Mead came west from Iowa some years ago, and worked for some time near Good Hope. He was one of the promoters of the Las Tuces mining company, a corporation formed under the laws of Illinois with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators were Fred E. Mead, of Aledo, Ill., Frank Riedle, a Chicago man, and E. Smith, of Chicago, president of a street railway company. Under the agreement with Albert Mead, the discoverer and locator of these mines, the company was to erect a five-stamp mill at Meadville, and when the profits from the mines would justify, they were to put in five stamps more, and so the proceeds were to be expended until a twenty-stamp mill was in operation, at which time Albert Mead was to receive a dividend for a one-fourth interest in the entire enterprise.

It appears, however, that Albert Mead became dissatisfied after the first two years had gone by and a ten stamp mill was in operation. He accused the company of bad faith and extravagant management and decided to be installed as manager, supplanting Fred Mead under whom he worked as a laborer. The company declined to appoint him as manager and trouble began. He brought suit against the company to regain possession and Fred Mead brought a counter suit to recover \$1,500 loaned by him to Albert. The cases were to be called at the approaching term of the district court. Pending this litigation Albert had been employed by the company as a general agent. His conflict with the company appeared to worry him and to many acquaintances he said he intended to get possession of his mines again if he had to kill every man in the Las Tuces Company.

On Wednesday last Albert Mead left Santa Fe for Meadville camp for the purpose of securing papers he had left in the company's bunk house and which were needed in his suit. What followed is told by Fred Mead, the only surviving member of the party at the camp. Fred and Hands were in Tres Piedras Friday morning and were returning to camp, when their team being within about fifty yards of the company's cabin, Albert stepped out from behind the brush, Winchester in hand, and ordered a halt. Albert then called Hands and ordered him to call Harvey Mead and Joe Downing out of the cabin, saying he desired them to keep out of the cabin until he (Albert) could see fifty yards of the company's cabin. Albert stepped out from behind the brush, Winchester in hand, and ordered a halt. Albert then called Hands and ordered him to call Harvey Mead and Joe Downing out of the cabin, saying he desired them to keep out of the cabin until he (Albert) could see fifty yards of the company's cabin. Albert stepped out from behind the brush, Winchester in hand, and ordered a halt. Albert then called Hands and ordered him to call Harvey Mead and Joe Downing out of the cabin, saying he desired them to keep out of the cabin until he (Albert) could see fifty yards of the company's cabin.

About this time Harvey Mead and Downing heard the commotion and both came out of the cabin. As they appeared Albert fired and Downing fell dead; a second shot from his Winchester killed Harvey Mead. Turning toward the wagon Albert then opened fire on his occupants. His third shot fatally wounded Hands. At this time Fred Mead had secured a six-shooter which Hands had and attempted to fire at Albert, but the weapon snapped and could not be discharged. Albert fired at Fred five times in rapid succession, and while he was thus engaged Fred was running toward him. Fred and two men clinched and a struggle ensued for the possession of the weapon. At last Fred Mead got the Winchester, and with it knocked him down and shot him through the heart. Hands died five hours later.

Albert A. Mead's body was buried face downward and the remains of the other four were interred at Tres Piedras. The coroner's investigation resulted in the acquittal of Fred Mead.

EVICTIONS.

Bailiffs and Police Meet With Resistance From O'Grady's Tenants.

DUBLIN, Aug. 31.—The evictions on the O'Grady estates at Herbertstown began yesterday, the bailiffs having been reinforced by 100 soldiers and 200 policemen. All the houses occupied by tenants were barricaded and guarded for defense. That of Mrs. Crimmins was the first advanced upon. The widow and her friends were armed with boiling water, and when she was showered upon the bailiffs with such telling effect that they were repulsed four times. The sheriff's men in their attacks attempted to crawl-bar their way through the walls and roof, and Mrs. Crimmins had scalding water poured over them. After the fourth repulse of the bailiffs the police attempted to storm the house and they were also driven back. Finally a joint rush was made by the bailiffs and police and the house was broken into and captured. It was found that the defenders were but nine persons—five men and four women. All were taken prisoners. The prisoners when led out sang "God Save Ireland." The crowd joining in the singing and became so demonstrative that the police had to cut their way out with batons. Three more tenants were then evicted, Captain Plunkett being in command of the evictors. The police made repeated charges against the spectators and used their batons freely, injuring Captain M. P. and several English visitors. Several more tenants will be evicted to-morrow.

TEXAS OUTLAWS.

A Poss Has an Encounter With Three of Them Near Houston.

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 30.—At ten o'clock yesterday a battle took place between Sheriff Ellis' posse, from Houston, and three outlaws who were encamped near Houston, a little station five miles out on the Houston & Texas Central Railway. It was thought the outlaws were train robbers. After the fight the men took to the rocks and escaped. The posse which came in last night report that one of the Germans of the posse was wounded in the arm and one of the horses hit in the breast.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

The State Convention Meets at Allentown, Adopts a Platform and Selects a Ticket—The Tariff Plank.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 1.—The Democratic State convention met in the Academy of Music at noon yesterday, with every delegation full and a large attendance of prominent State and local politicians. Ex-Congressman George Post was elected temporary chairman and S. R. Peale, of Clinton, permanent chairman. The Committee on Resolutions met in the court house. On motion of Mr. Randall, William L. Scott was made chairman and a subcommittee of six was appointed by the chair to prepare a report for the consideration of the general committee. The subcommittee was constituted as follows: W. L. Scott, chairman; Samuel J. Randall, ex-Governor Clinton, Robert E. Wright, S. T. Neal and J. B. Storm.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Chairman Scott, from the Committee on Resolutions, appeared on the platform and said that he was directed to report the resolutions of the committee to the convention. He was pleased to state that it was unanimously agreed on and the meeting had been most harmonious. The resolutions are as follows:

First—That we renew our allegiance to the principles and declarations of the platform adopted at Chicago in 1884, which Mr. Cleveland, the nominee of the party, heartily indorses, declaring in his letter of acceptance: "I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of Democratic facts and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people needs no supplement or explanation." To these principles he has faithfully adhered in all his public utterances. We further affirm the platform adopted by our State convention in 1886 and in view of the existing condition of the public treasury we demand with emphasis that the large surplus already in the treasury shall be used to pay the public debt and that no unnecessary increase going on beyond the needs of the Government shall be immediately prevented by a wise and prudent reduction of internal taxation and duties on imports in accordance with the foregoing declaration.

Second—That we fully indorse the administration of President Cleveland. Wise, sagacious and patriotic he has restored confidence to the business interests of the country in the Democratic party; has directed the national affairs of the Government with ability; has strengthened the public credit and thereby given us a period of great industrial and commercial prosperity. Apprehension in the minds of some that the advent of our party to the control of the Federal Government would be dangerous has been dispelled. Our people are more contented and well to do than in years, and more respected than ever by other nations. His period of administration has been one of economical and fearless and meets the approval of all fair minded and conservative citizens.

Third—We recognize the material benefits which this country has received from immigration. We indorse the legislation of Congress against the importation of contract labor and to compel the return of paupers and criminals. We commend the national administration for its efforts to rigidly enforce these laws, and we are opposed to any illegal restrictions, we favor such additional measures of regulation as may be found necessary.

Fourth—We favor liberal pensions to deserving Union soldiers and sailors and refer to the action of the present Administration in adding to the pension roll a larger number than ever before placed thereon within a corresponding period, while at the same time protecting the treasury from fraudulent claims, as proof of this fact.

Fifth—We point with pride to the fact that since the Democratic party has been in power in any branch of the Federal Government not one acre of the public lands has been granted to corporations, nor has any land grant been revoked or extended.

Sixth—The failure of the State Revenue bill after it had been carefully perfected and nearly unanimously passed by both branches of the legislature, was a crime against the majority of the commonwealth whereby the people must pay a million dollars annually in taxation that should and would have been paid by the corporations, and the failure of the State Administration to attempt any correction of the wrong doing or exposure of the fraud or criminality which condoned a crime against both authority and people and confessed the supremacy of ruling rule in Pennsylvania.

Seventh—That we reaffirm our declaration in favor of the passage of such legislation as will properly enforce the provisions of act 17 of the State constitution, relative to corporations, to prevent improper discrimination and equalize taxation.

Eighth—That we denounce the action of the last Republican Legislature in the defeat of the bill for the relief of the producers and refiners of oil in the oil district of the State known as the Billings bill as being in the nature of a monopoly and against the interest of the people of that large section of the State.

Ninth—The Democratic party sympathizes with the oppressed of all nations and all movements for their object, the people must be the blessings of local self-government such as are enjoyed by the people of this Union, as the result of the enforcement of Democratic policy. The granting of home rule to Ireland is due as the acknowledgment of a sacred inherent right and the gallant struggle for the accomplishment of this long delayed act of justice under the magnificent leadership of Gladstone and Parnell commends itself to the moral support of the American people. It is our earnest wish that the efforts of these distinguished statesmen may soon be crowned with success.

Tenth—We hold to the ancient doctrine of the party that the preservation of the rights of the people demand that we should look with jealousy upon monopolists and restrict corporate power within its proper sphere, and we heartily approve the action of the national administration in reclaiming and throwing open to competition for settlement 100,000,000 acres of lands which through artifice and fraud, were wrongfully held by corporations, having been forfeited to the people by failure to comply with the conditions of the grants.

Eleventh—The most serious business of the convention—being thus disposed of with unexpected dispatch, the nomination for the Supreme Court judgeship was proceeded with and the following names were added to those previously given: Jesse Thompson, Herman Yerkes and Robert Falen. Before the roll call was completed on the first ballot the choice was narrowed down to Judge Arnold and Mr. Thompson, and the delegates began to change their votes, a process attended by much excitement and a general canvassing by the friends of the two candidates, during which the clerks lost their count and a new ballot was ordered, resulting in the choice of Mr. Thompson by a vote of 184 to 171. The convention then proceeded to the nomination of a State Treasurer. Bernard J. McGrann was nominated by acclamation, and the convention adjourned sine die.

Horse Disease.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Several cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis in horses have appeared in this city.

Chinese Ordered Off.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., Aug. 31.—A letter has been received by Governor C.M. Zuleck from the Chinese Minister in San Francisco asking protection for the Chinese subjects at Flagstaff, in this county. All the Chinese have been ordered to leave the town. An attempt to burn the town was charged to the Chinese, and for this reason they were ordered to leave. As no violence was offered the Governor is powerless to act. A reward of \$50 has been offered by the citizens of Flagstaff for the arrest of the incendiaries. Great excitement prevails, and if the Chinamen return there will doubtless be trouble. Two years ago the town was burned to the ground as the result of carelessness.

STOCK ITEMS.

Have good stalls and warm quarters ready for the fall colts if you wish them to grow fast during the winter.

Hogs are excellent growers of wheat fields. We have never observed any ill effects upon the animals if there is plenty of clover and water as well as some wheat in the field. Sheep, on the other hand, we should hardly care to trust on the stubble.—Exchange.

Freshly chopped clover hay, moistened with water that has been slightly salted, and sprinkled with corn meal, makes an excellent food for stock that can not well masticate hay. It should be fed in connection with mixed ground grain also, with a small allowance of linseed meal.

From now until October the pigs should be kept growing. After that time a small allowance of corn should be given, in order to gradually begin to fatten them. No attempt should be made as yet to get them very fat. Secure the size and frame first, and put on the fat just before killing.

Those who feed grain, in addition to grass, and feed intelligently, so far as we have ever heard them give an opinion, believe that it pays. One prominent feeder says that he finds that it requires only half as much grain to fatten an animal on grass as it does to fatten it in winter on dry food.

Wet, muddy feet and legs are fully as injurious to the lower orders of animal life as they are to men. Instinct teaches the animal in a state of nature to avoid such unwholesome exposures, but man has obliged them to grovel in such miserable places and is therefore responsible for the results.

The men who buy two-year-old steers this year at current prices will make handsome margins, provided they have a safe range upon which to place them. There is no question but what the reaction will have set in by the time these young steers ripen into beef, and prices will be entirely satisfactory.—Cheyenne (Wyo.) Live-Stock Journal.

A common mistake is to move the sow to another pen shortly before she litters. This is very irritating to her. She should be separated from the others and moved to her new quarters several weeks before her time is out. She must be sheltered, and a week before she litters, supplied with all the straw she will want, which will be better for being short. After this her nest must not be molested and she ought not to be disturbed in any way, as it is the nature to seek privacy at this period.

As a rule farmers do not spend time enough about the stock and dairy business to tend the fairs. A few of them never get tired of looking at the sleek pigs, and they are the ones that in most cases have found hogs a safe investment. It would be vastly of more benefit to farmers as a class financially and morally to spend more time about the pig pens, and less about the race tracks. The sleeping pig does not excite the betting propensities in human nature to such an alarming extent as the race nag; and besides it has been demonstrated time and again that but few men can breed a race horse, and that most men can breed pigs, and with some certainty of profit, speed not being a necessary part of their make-up.—National Stockman.

FARM NOTES.

Give the late cabbages a good cultivating or hoeing as often as it can be conveniently done. There is a crop ready to be quickly cultivated, and the cabbage and where the land has been well manured it is a paying crop.

Many thousand bushels of corn have been contracted for at twenty-five cents a bushel. From present indications a mistake was made, as corn will undoubtedly be worth a good deal more money before another crop is grown.—Ohio (Wyo.) Journal.

Although plaster is an excellent absorbent of ammonia, yet it is not equal to sulphate of potash (kainit), as the latter is more soluble and also more easily broken up from its combinations, thus enabling it more readily to unite with ammonia (thereby forming sulphates) and preventing its escape.

Our farmers, particularly those who are engaged in the stock and dairy business, could do no better than to provide for a bountiful acreage of rye pasture. The feed crop, in many instances, will be short, and a good rye pasture for winter and early spring grazing will prove very useful.—Dodge City (Kan.) Globe.

Mr. John W. Waddell keeps up the hemp business in the surrounding country by buying and planting the crop. He has a car load ready for market a day or two ago. Our farmers ought each one to have a little patch of hemp enough to keep a hand employed breaking during the winter.

Mr. Albaugh, well known in Ohio horticulture, says that one grower sowed out among his grapes every spring to prevent rot, and considered it a success. Mr. Miller, of Ohio, sows copperheads about one pound to a square rod—in his vineyard early in the summer, and again later. No rot has appeared since this treatment.—Exchange.

It has been suggested that where drain tile is used the excess of water should be conducted to artificial ponds in order that it may be used as drinking water for stock and for procuring ice in the winter. In this manner, it is claimed, there will not be so much water carried to the rivers to overflow them, while the evaporation from the ponds will assist in providing more rain.

It often happens that for crops that are grown in separate hills, such as melons and squashes, the ground between is allowed for fear of "burning up" the plants. If plenty of well-rotted manure be used, and the manure well mixed with the soil, there can be but little danger of using too much. The difficulty with the grass-feed plants is that not enough manure is used as a rule.

In some localities the black smut in corn is often the cause of serious loss. It is worse on land where this crop has been planted several years in succession, showing that the germs live over winter in the soil where they fall. It is fungus hard to get rid of where it has a foothold. The ears or stalks affected will be found early bursting with sap, and as the spores have not yet ripened so as to become easily detached, these diseased specimens may be removed without much danger of spreading the infection. Later in the season the fungus bursts, and its black dust is scattered by winds, whence it gets on the stalks and into the manure pile.

Notes.

Milk that is cooled to a low temperature will sour very rapidly when the temperature is raised again.

Seventy-five years ago the first tomatoes grown in this country were cultivated as a strange and showy horticultural curiosity in Salem, Mass.

Save the wood ashes to use as a fertilizer. It is more profitable than to sell them to the soap-makers. Wood ashes never come amiss on the farm or in the garden. The fruits of Southern California are said to find an easy market at Chicago and points West. Very little is obliged to come in competition with foreign and Southern fruits at Eastern centers.