# County

# Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIII.

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

NUMBER 49

#### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. RATIFICATIONS of an additional postal convention between Portugal and the United States have been exchanged in Washington.

SECRETARY BAYARD and four acting secre taries attended the Cabinet meeting on the

PROF. G. BROWN GOODE, assistant direct or of the National Museum, has been ap pointed Commissioner of Fish and Fish

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN LEE DAVIS has been placed on the retired list.

ALTHOUGH the President's order in re-

gard to indemnity lands has been in operation less than half a month it has given rise to the utmost activity in land matters all over the country and the Interior De-partment bids fair to be swamped with letters of inquiry from attorneys for railroads land lawyers and would-be settlers.

THE President has appointed S. S. Carlisle, of Louisiana, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Bolivia, and James C. Quiggle, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States at Port Stanley and St. Thomas. Ont.

GENERAL SHERIDAN has been ordered by the President to take charge of the troops at the constitution's centennial celebration in Philadelphia, September 15, 16 and 17.

ACTING LAND COMMISSIONER STOCKS LAGER has issued the necessary instructions to carry into effect Secretary Lamar's recent order restoring to settlement and entry certain indemnity lands of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad Com-pany, Michigan, comprising about 258,000 acres of unapproved selections.

THE coinage of the mints in August aggregated 9,282,000 pieces, valued at \$3,303,-300. Of these 2,970,000 were silver dollars. THE public debt statement for August showed a decrease during the month of

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has accepted the courtesy of the Commercial Exchange, of Philadelphia, and will attend the reception tendered him by the exchange on the morning of September 16.

#### THE EAST.

A BOILER ext. sion in the shop of Kane & Ryan at Bradford, Pa., recently killed James Kane, one of the proprietors.
FRANK C. MCNEILLY recently stole nearly

\$300,000 in bonds, cash, etc., of the Saco and Biddeford (Me.) Savings Institution. He was a trusted employe, and in consequence was able to help himself when the bank officers were absent. Most of the property was non-negotiable. His whereabouts are

C. A. CAMPBELL, an extensive coal dealer at Chelsea. Mass., has suspended payment. The inabilities will reach \$350,000, with assets of \$250,000. The failure was caused by the collapse in Philadelphia.

G. W. WILLIAMS, the extensive lumber dealer and boat builder of Kittaning, Pa., who recently made an assignment, as fled to Canada. His liabilities were \$100,000.

THE Pennsylvania Democrats met in convention at Allentown on the 31st. The platform was adopted without the threatened split taking place. Jesse Thompson minated for the Supreme Court and Bernard J. McGrann for State Treasurer.

Two workmen were killed and two badly injured by the fall of scaffolding at the new Annunciation Church building, Williams port, Pa., recently.

PROP. JOHN AVERY, late Professor of Greek in Bowdoin College, died suddenly on the 1st, at North Bridgeton, Me. Prof. Avery had been connected with Bowdoin College many years and was widely known among the alumni of the college. He was a recognized authority in ancient languages, being master of fifteen.

THE New York Tribune says that the cruiser Boston made a satisfactory trial trip on the 1st. In a run of six hours she made fourteen and a half knots, and her engines showed an indicated horse power of 4,264, whereas she was only supposed to

THREE boys, ranging from nine to fourteen years of age, were drowned recently, near Portsmouth, N. H. The oldest boy was the son of the late Leander P. John son, United States navy. The other two boys were named Mackey, and lived in

THE Inter-State Commerce Commission on the 1st took testimony in Rutland, Vt., in regard to alleged discriminations by the National Dispatch Line and the Vermont Central road.

THE crews of the Philadelphia & Reading shifting engines at Bridgeport, N. J., Pottstown, holding that local men should have been promoted.

THE Canadian steamer Hastings has been seized by the customs collector at Niagara Falls, N. Y., for carrying passengers between American ports without obeying the

COFFEE went up twenty points at New

York on the 1st. The statistics of immigration at Castle Garden for the month of August show that 27,265 immigrants were landed, as against 25,266 in August, 1886. This is an increase of 1,909 for the month. The total immigration this year to date is 267,764, being an increase of 6,937 over the same period of last

OLINTO SPANNOCHIA, shipping and com mission merchant of New York City, has made an assignment. His assets were estimated at \$100,000.

FRANK McNeilly, who robbed the Saco and Biddeford (Me.) Savings Bank of a large amount, is considered by his friends to be insune.

THE new New York law against the adulteration of wines went into effect on the 2d. It is very strict, even the treating of champagne with carbonic acid gas is for-

C. M. Hover, the noted pomologist and horticulturist of America, died recently in Cambridge, Mass., aged seventy-seven.

BISHOP HARRIS, the New York Resident Bishop of the Methodist Church, died on the 2d from heart trouble. He was born in Mansfield, O., November 19, 1810.

ROBERT GARRETT, it was announced at New York on the 2d, had disposed of his interest in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to a syndicate of English and American capitalists. The deals were carried through by Drexel, Morgan & Co.

THE Richmond Paper Company of Provi-\$600,000; assets heavy. The mills cost \$1,-

An epidemic of black diphtheria was reported raging at Lockport, Pa., a small town of 200 inhabitants. Nearly half of the population were down with the disease and thirteen deaths have occurred.

THE North Atlantic squadron had an imaginary attack on old Fort Adams, near Newport, R. I., on the 2d. After the affair the besieged and besiegers had a lunch to-

THE WEST. THE assets of S. N. Matson, the bankrupt

Chicago jeweler, are placed at \$250,271 and the liabilities at \$178,000. WHILE hands were threshing on the farm of Lynch Curtis, near Flint, Mich., recently the grain stacker caught fire and

while the men were fighting the fire the steam boiler exploded, killing Daniel Steeger outright and severely injuring William Rockwood, John Bennett and three young women, who were assisting.

THE Wisconsin Central engineers threaten to strike against H. S. Barnes, superintendent of machinery in the shops at Waukesha for some hidden reason.

Mrs. Shields, who was to have been hanged at Tahlequah, I. T., for killing her illegitimate grandchild, has been respited to November 1.

B. P. HUTCHINSON, one of the most prominent members of the Chicago Board of Trade, was suspended by the Board of Di-rectors recently for ninety days. The cause of the suspension was ostensibly "put and call" trading. It was, however, intimated that the real cause was personal bitterness against Hutchinson because of his attempt to wreck the wheat crowd re-cently, when the Kershaw corner bursted. THE extensive works of the St. Louis Car Wheel Company were destroyed by fire the other night. The loss was estimated at

about \$100,000, fully insured.

THE first litigation growing out of the Chatsworth horror started on the 31st at Peoria, Ili., in the shape of nineteen damage suits, aggregating \$127,500, which were begun in the circuit court. Ten are \$5,000 each, all death cases. The others are for injuries, and demand various sums, reachin one instance \$20,000.

THE saw mills of Kimball & Clark, about six miles west of Hurley, Wis., were totally destroyed by fire the other morning.

Loss, \$100,000. No insurance. Two engines met in collision on the St. Paul & Duluth road at St. Paul, Minn., the other day, both engineers being terribly injured and the engines wrecked. GEORGE S. HALL, a farmer, was burned to death recently by the burning of J. H.

Coles' barn at Detroit, Mich.
Congressman O'Neill, of St. Louis, Mo., witnessed the evictions at Herbertstown,

Ireland, recently.

An aeronaut named Blakesly fell from a trapeze bar at Princeton, Mo., on the 31st when his balloon was at a height of 400 feet and he was horribly mashed to death. Complaints are made in Nevada of stock companies, principally alien, lording it over the settlers of portions of that State. An investigation has been ordered.

Colorow and his band returned to their n at Ouray, Col., on the 27th, thus closing the war. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES was thrown

from a tally-ho coach near Los Angeles, Cal., on the 31st and had his right leg broken at the ankle. Several others sustained slight injuries.

GRAVEYARD insurance companies are causing trouble in Indiana. They have been triven out of Michigan.

ISRAEL LUCAS, the county treasurer of Wapakoneta, O., has disappeared. His defalcations were put at \$30,000. MRS. McGARIGLE, wife of the escaped

poodler, has disappeared from Chicago. Iowa Democrats met at Des Moines on the 1st. Major T. J. Anderson was nominated for Governor; J. M. Elder, Lieutenant-Governor; Supreme Judge, Charles S. Fogg; Superintendent of Public Instruction, N. H. W. Sayer.

JOSIAH TERRILL, for the murder of Charles Phelps in Meigs County, was hanged in the iail at Columbus, O., at midnight on the 1st. THE Railway Age, of Chicago, says: "It now seems probable that the number of miles of new road constructed in the United States during 1887 will be about 12,000. This figure is the greatest on record. Kansas still continues far in the lead over the other States in the work of railway con struction."

THE engine on the east bound Leadville express, which left Salida, Col., on the 2d, went through a bridge at Beaver creek, killing Engineer Shaw and two others, one being a tramp, with several wounded. The accident was due to a large rock falling from the side of the canyon and crushing

through the bridge. By the explosion of a delayed blast near Monroe, Wis., recently William Krell was terribly mangled and killed, one arm being nurled 100 feet from the body.

THE oil producers of Central Ohio have formed a company to market their own products without regard to the Standard Oil Company.

Tue magnificent abbey and college of St. Meinrad, located at Indiantown, Spencer County, Ind., was destroyed by fire on the 2d, including a valuable library of 15,000 volumes, a large collection of old and very rare coins, and a large museum. The total loss was fully \$200,000; no insurance.

A TROTTING race lit up by natural gas took place at Fostoria, O., the other night,

#### THE SOUTH.

DISASTROUS floods were reported in the country tributary to Fort Worth, Tex., on the 30th. Fourteen drownings were said to have occurred. THE Touto basin country in Arizona has

been the scene of more murders. Eleven murders were committed in two weeks. The two factions were fighting over the possession of a spring. AT Meadville, Ariz., recently in a quarrel

over the ownership of a mine, Albert Mead killed three men and was himself killed by Fred Mead, a kinsman. The coroner's jury acquitted Fred Mead. GENERAL SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER WAS

inaugurated as Governor of Kentucky on THE firm of Nanzesheimer & Klein, the largest wholesale dealers in general mer-chandise in Texarkana, Ark., has been

closed up on attachments aggregating \$93,-000. THE authorities of Atlanta, Ga., have forbidden a Passion play by colored people as

sacrilegious.

GENERAL. PRANZINI, the murderer of Mme. Reg. naxlt, her maid and a child, was executed at Paris on the 31st. He struggled desperately with his executioners before being guillotined. A howling and disorderly mob

was present. JUDGE ZUBIA assaulted Consul Brigham at Paso del Norte, Mexico, on the 30th by striking him with a cane. Zubia claimed

to have been insulted. THE Pope has received \$140,000 contributions, to be devoted to paying the expenses

of his jubilee mass.

FIRE in Cairo, Egypt, the other day destroyed a block in the center of the town, causing a heavy loss.

PRINCE BISMARCK has instructed the pro-

vincial governments of Germany to promote the interests of trade guilds. THE propeller Jay Gould, bound for Chicago, run aground on the west end of

dense fog. recently during a riot occasioned, it was said, by insults offered to Mohammedan

women. The Russian mission has returned to Khokand. THE vapor stove makers are contemplat-

Havana were not so serious as reported by THE Papal Envoy at Tipperary recently said the Pope loved Ireland and would do

the country.

The French Government has decided to

steamers Salisbury and John Adamson at Antwerp the other day both were badly damaged. By an outbreak of trichinosis in Bruns-

THE Socialists of the Hague gave a fete on the 2d in honor of Nieuwenhuis, who had been released from prison. A collision with the police took place, and in the melee

Business failures (Dun's report) during the seven days ended September 1 numbered for the United States 175, for Canada 24, total 199, compared with 185 the previous

last year. An American schooner fishing inside the Canadian limits has been captured near Campobella, N. B.

HENRY TAYLOR, ex-president of the Bank of London and president of the Ontario Investment Association of London, Ont., was arrested in that city on the 2d. The cause

THE Czar has recovered the use of his left arm, which was alleged to have been disabled by rheumatism. budget of 1888 and for the conversion of

debts which the State may be called upon to pay at short notice. A BELGIAN officer and an American doc tor, taking hotes on the ambulance system, were arrested at Toulouse, France, the other day on suspicion of being spies.

THE LATEST. Спісасо, Sept. 3.—A formal notice boy-cotting 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 under writers 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

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 barreis, 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'cloc this morning as a train of eleven cars with 500 passengers was returning from a visit to the spectacle of "Rome Under 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 off some pas sengers 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. MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 3 .- Eddie Murnie, thirteen-year-old boy tramp, 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, and when burt was working his way back. His mother's name was Mrs. E. Murnie, of Topeka, who has been noti-

fied of her son's death. NEW YORK, Sept. 2 .- At a meeting of the directors of the Commercial Cable Com pany, it was resolved to increase the capi tal 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 ex penses. The company has made great improvements lately and have added extensively to their plant. A great deal of ex pense incurred also in laying a new cable from Waterville, Ireland, to Bristol, Eng

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.-All the switchmen in the employ of the Chicago & Alton railroad here have presented a demand to the com pany 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 re-

#### 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 Betton is of interest as showing the amount paid by each county in support of poor farms, that paid for the ort 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 fol-

\$ 1,282.35 \$

631.89 2,142.62

1,474.15 1,420.00

1,420,00 1,413,90 2,170,54 2,824,87 1,595,45 1,658,26 2,674,36 971,46 1,950,90

1,180,18

1,186.18

1. 174.76

2,122,29 2,116,70 1,787.18 2,628.65

1 023.89 3,129.42

1,395.96 2,832.10 1,581.66

2,096.51 432.49 1,360.00

2,517.70

400.00 1,130.07

872.10 2,744.97

2,083.36 3,870.17 3,414.14 497.00 8 236 34

1,712.51 1,828.21 1,026,20 2,914.00

2,767.60 2,585.46 2,454.23 2,000.00

1,500,00 2,019,50 582,80 560,00 520,64

1,627.87 279.8 500.0

\$98,019,55 \$115,210.58 \$203,231.08 908

3,038.4

674.30 2,432.29 5,513,33 8,776.56 6,498.82 3,414.14 1,520.89

1,712.51

4,163,56 4,917,56 4,035,89 2,000,00 1,270,05 6,279,56 3,852,00

1,500.00 3,705.00 1,350.28 1,454.08

1,627.85 279.35 3,000.00 9,583.51 487.00

Bois Blane island the other morning in a SEVERAL Russians were killed at Kashgar

ing a move to form a trust company.

Mail advices indicate that the troubles in

all in his power to aid in the prosperity of

prosecute the Figaro for publishing details of the mobilization scheme. By a collision between the British

wick, Germany, sixty persons have been affected and five have died.

a few persons were injured. Several arrests were made.

week, and 190 for the corresponding week

of his arrest was not made public.

EMPEROR WILLIAM had a fall after the parade of the guards on the 2d. He was only slightly shaken, but much alarm was

THE Siecle announces the issue of a great loan to transform the floating debt and the old four and a half per cent. rentes of France into perpetual three per cents., in order to rovide resources for the extraordinary

Totals.

\*Estimated

Miscellaneous Pensions lately granted Kansas veterns: Vinton Russell, Strong; Daniel Mc-Connell, National Military Home: Jacob Coffeyville; John H. Morgan, Burden; Moses T. McGrew, National Military Home; Joseph Cheney. Pittsburgh; mas 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 Tressler, Americus; George W. Lemen, Brenham; Ambrose F. Wade, Keeene; Dominick Gaffney, Atchison. Dependents: Helena H., widow of Joel Johnson, Wyandotte; minor of George W. Si-Garnett, Increase: Perrin D. Loomis, Marquette; Jasper Evans. Hartland; Marion L. Medlar, Galena; Thomas

B. Smith. Iuka. COLONEL JOHN RITCHIE, Well-known in early Kansas history, died recently at Topeka at the age of seventy years. He was a member of the Leavenworth and Wyandotte constitutional conventions and served in the volunteer army during the rebellion. He was brevetted a Brig dier General two

weeks before the close of the war. THE State Board of Railroad Commissioners rendered a decision recently in the case brought by Richard Meyer & Co. against the Pacific and Kansas Central Railroad companies to recover for a shortage on coal shipped from Rich Hill, Mo., to Leonardville, Kan. After reviewing the case the Board decided that that whether the loss by thieving can be prevented or not, the company is liable for that which is shown to have occurred while the freight was in its charge.

A RECENT fire at Weir City destroyed whole block, which consisted of the bank, opera house, a store and other business nouses, almost all belonging to James Denim. The loss was about \$20,000; fully

covered by insurance.

The rear and half of the north walls of the Daisy Crawford Opera House at Wichita fell the other morning and in the evening the south wall fell. Loss, \$20,000. The brick work was almost completed. Bad brick and worse mortar were assigned as the cause. Preparations had been made for opening the house October 10. This is now impossible, and it is even thought the building must be entirely torn down and erected new. If such is the case the loss

C. F. WICKES, a prominent real estate agent of Topeka, was shot by W. W. Kitchell, of the hardware firm of Kitchell & Marburg, of that city, the other day, and died a few hours afterward, the ball entering the left eye at the inner corner and lodging in the brain. The shooting was purely accidental. Wickes had purchased a revolver at the hardware store and stopped in to trade it for another of different action. Kitchell showed him several which he took from the show case and while handling one of them, which he had not the remotest idea was loaded, the

weapon was accidentally discharged. New post-offices recently established in Kansas: Elgin, Chautauqua County, Thomas Leahy, postmaster; Clugh, Cheyenne County, James M. Clugh, postmaster, and Westola, Morton County, James K. Estis, postmaster.

#### THE HAMILTON TRIAL.

The Defense Offers Testimony in Which a Witness Gets Mixed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.—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 Vos-sen, 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 John-son 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 with-out 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 New-port's house on the Sunday evening previous to the wreck. He thought that George Hamilton generally carried a rubber coat. He had seem him at the Knights of Labor hall with it.

"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 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 to 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

that same Monday morning. "When I said before that I did not go to Carpenter's that morning I forgot that I had been "Where were you Sunday morning!" "I was at Carpenter's. I got home a

three o'clock.

"You are sure that you were not at home Sunday morning?"
"I am." "Quite positive?" "Yes—no. I mean Monday morning. I was at Carpenter's Monday morning until

three o'clock."
"Where were you Sunday morning at three o'clock ?" "I was at home."
Governor Johnson objected to the constant repetition of the same question.
"The witness," said he, "has answered

three or four times already, and the evident object of the counsel is only to confound the witness." Judge Hindman-The witness has

his whereabouts Sunday night, and I think it perfectly right to find out just where he Mr. Waggener-Where were you Sunday

Witness-I spent the entire night-Sun day night-at home with my wife. His answer was in direct contradiction to Geers' statement on the direct examination, when he swore that he spent Sunday night at Carpenter's with Mr. Sparks. Here Mr. Hutchins came to Geers' a

sistance. What night did the wreck occur?" Geers-Saturday night-Yes, Saturday night. No, was it Sunday night or Monday

"Now which was it?" "I think it was Sunday night." "When did you sit up at Carpenter's with Sparks!"

"On Sunday night." Mr. Waggener-I thought you swore just few minutes ago that-well, never n The witness was apparently aware of the fact that he had made a poor witness. His face wore a pained and agitated expression, and he looked very much as if he were

about to cry. Thomas Feeney said: "I am a switchman in the Union Pacific yards. Up to ten o'clock Sunday night, April 25, I was at a switchmen's meeting. Both Mike and John Leary attended the meeting. The Learys both left the hall with me at about eleven o'clock. I went to 1919 Sixth street, the Knights of Labor hall. I saw Vossen, Hamilton and McNamara at the hall. Later on I met Lloyd, Leary and Newport there. Vossen left shortly after my arrival. Old man Monahan was also there.

"Which Leary was there!" "John Leary. I saw a wig in the hall when I got there. Hamilton had it. The boys were looking at it and handing it around. After I went out to get a drink I returned to the hall and stayed there until 3:30 o'clock Monday morning. Hamilton and myself played cards awhile and then laid down. It was about two o'clock in the morning when we laid down. Hamilton Lloyd, Newport, John Leary and myself were there. Geers and Mike Leary were near there at that time. Hamilton and I got up at about 3:30 o'clock. Hamilton had remained in the hall all evening. When I left to go home at 3:30 o'clock I left Hamilton lying down on a cot."

Cross-examination-Feeney said that if on a former examination he had stated that ne spoke first to Hamilton it was a mistake. He meant to say that he had spoken to Lloyd first on entering the K. of L. hall. Mr. Waggener-Did you see the clawbar or the monkey wrench!

Witness-Oh, here, now, you're gettin' too previous. Mr. Waggener-Answer the question 'Naw, I didn't see no clawbar or monkey wrench," yelled the witness at the top of

his voice, while his face was deformed by a

Later in the examination Mr. Waggener again asked Feeney if he had seen the clawbar at the Knights of Labor hall. It was like shaking a red flag at a wild bull. "Naw, I didn't see no bar, and if you

ask me that question again I'll not answer it if I'm fined for it. Do you hear me!

KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION

Rapid Building in the City at the Mouth of the Kaw—An Exposition Palace Built in Less Than Three Months.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 1.—It was thought a few months ago that Kansas City would have no Exposition this year, the old grounds being sold for building lots, and probably there would have been none but for the enterprise of James Goodin. but for the enterprise of James Goodin, who in May conceived the idea of erecting a mammoth structure for an Exposition as an individual enterprise. The first work on the building, which is 450x255, com-menced June 21, and to-day men are busily engaged on the roof. The contractors asengaged on the roof. The contractors assert they will have the place ready for opening on the day announced, the 15th inst., and the managers assert they have goods enough promised and on hand to fill it. The Exposition has been boomed from the start and has excited a general interest, so much so, that when Mr. Goodin said he would like the city generally to share in the work there was no lack of men and money to carry to completion the enterprise so ably begun. The capital of the proposed company has been put at \$200,000, which has been nearly all subscribed, and final action in the formation of the company has been fixed for to-morrow night. The Exposition building proper covers six acres of ground, and is a veritable crystal palace. Exhibits are arriving from Mexico and several of the States of the Union. The fine art department will include works of the best French and native masters, and a large space has been assigned for the display. The implement and agricultural exhibit will be very large. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul will have a fine exhibit of the products of Northern Wisconsin; other railroads will also have exhibits. The quarters for the press will be arranged with an eye to convenience, and will be supplied with writing materials, telephones and telegraph. Reduced rates by rail will shortly be announced. The Exposition building, when completed, will be

#### able to seat 30,000 persons. TERRIBLE WORK.

Eleven Murders Reported in Arizona Ove-the Possession of a Spring. Holbrook, A. T., Sept. 2.—T. D. Tewks-bury has arrived at Phœnix and states that

still more murders have occurred in the Tonto basin country since the killing of last week, and from what can be learned of the developments of the past few days it would appear that at least two and probably more men had met their deaths by violence. The last two were John Graham and Ed Tewksbury. Definite information of the immediate circumstances leading to the death of Graham are lacking, except that it was at the hands of the Tewksburys. Tewksbury, however, was shot while resisting arrest by Sheriff Mulvenon. As to who the others killed were, or how many, it was impossible to learn, but it is said on good authority that at least five more have come to their end. The total number now supposed to have been killed in con-nection with the feuds of that region are eleven-all in about two weeks. Sheriff Mulvenon is now in that region with a posse of deputies and news of a startling ature is looked for daily. It is that Sheriff Mulvenon has been killed, but this can not be traced to any reliable foundation. This feud between the Grahams and Tewkesburys is only equaled by the Rowan County feuds of Kentucky. Each faction are fighting for the possession of a spring and each have their fol-

#### lowers. SARATOGA REGATTA.

Slim Receipts Tell Materially on the Sport SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 2.-The final beat in the singles was rowed yesterday, the second day of the regatta on Saratoga Lake. It was thought yesterday that the regatta would have to close as not enough money has been collected to fill the purses for the balance of the week. Owing to this fact the winners of the trial heats gave the others the privilege of competing for the final. Ross and Plaisted did not care to exert themselves, so the race was left with the others. Teemer was the first away, followed by Hamm, Bubear and Lee. After a few lengths Lee passed to third place. All the way down to the turn Teemer kept pulling away from Hamm and the interest was centered in these two. Teemer turned the buoy in 4:40, Hamm in 4:48 and Lee in 5:21. away for the return Teemer led by six lengths, which he gradually increased, and the second turn he made in 9:31, Hamm in 9:47 and Lee in 10:25. This was the position during the remainder of the race, Teemer keeping a lead of about fifteen engths over Hamm, who was an eighth of a mile in advance of Lee. The race, which was practically a walk over for Teemer, was won by him in 20:08. Hamm crossed the line twenty-two seconds later, followed by Lee, whose time was 23:15.

#### FARMERS NIBBLE.

Sharpers Get Large Sums and Farmers Get a Little Experience in Lawrence County,

AURORA, Mo., Sept. 1 .- A gang of sharpers from the East have been working much exposed Egyptian wheat swindle in the interior farming districts for a good many days and it is certain that the operations will reach a big amount. About \$3,-000 it is said has been secured in the vicinity of Marionville and a heavy sum near Mount Vernon, the county seat. The gang secured the confidence of a number of rich and influential farmers. Their method was to get farmers to take ten bushels of wheat at \$15 per bushel and in the absence of cash induce them to give a note for \$115 payable in thirteen months. To counterbalance this they gave an obscurely worded bond to take three times the amount of wheat within a year on condition that a commission of \$5 per bushel should be allowed to them. Heavy crops have been made in Lawrence and adjoining counties and the farmers had money in abundance and bit with avidity.

Kidnaping ANTHONY, Kan., Sept. 1 .- Deputy County Clerk T. M. Finley, was kidnaped yesterday by Harper parties acting under the pre-

tended authority of a justice of the peace. He was at that time under the custody of the sheriff pending trial on a writ of ha-Robert Geers was recalled by the State.
He testified that he knew Dolan. He did not go to Dolan's house the morning after the wreck and say to him: "Every thing is denoted by the State."

The purpose is hard to determine as the action was wholly unwarranted and was steathily done at noon when the town was at dinner. Warrants have been issued to make arrests for kidnaping.

#### Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FAIR . XAMO

#### SUNSHINE ON A RAINY DAY.

"I love her! I love her:" John mentally said, As he held his umbrella O'er Mary's fair head, And sighed to himself, As the summer rain fell:

"How dearly I love her
I never can tell."

But dear little Mary, The old farmer's pet, Being glad of her shelter, And loth to get wet, Clung close to her lover, And chattered to him, 'Neath the good old umbrella's Dark shadowy brim.

They talked of the season, They talked of the crops The changeable weather, The failure in hops;
But their fond eyes oft met
Till he murmured: "I'll tell her
The love of my heart

The blushes were many; The words they were few; While the raindrops above Beat a silvery tattoo; But the story was told, I must truly confess, And two rosy lips
Whispered, lovingly: "Yes!"

Now in their fair cottage (For wedded they are). mong the few treasure. They value to-day, In soft, silken cover. (An innocent ruse), Hangs this faded umbrella, Too precious for use.
-Mrs. M. A. Kidder, in N. Y. Ledger.

#### THE MYSTERIOUS DOG.

#### Whence Did He Come, and Where Did He Go?

"I have no story of ghost or witch, no tale of uncanny horrors to relate," said old Dr. Gray, in a pause of the conversation to which he had been an intent listener. The wild winds without, the sweeping of the gale across the lake beyond the harbor, and the gruesome night had suggested tales of a supernatural order, and each had added his mite of experience. "But," continued the doctor, "I am reminded of a singular incident that happened during the second year of my practice-one that I regarded at the time as a warning of something that was coming into my life; but as time glided smoothly by and nothing came of it. I ceased to think of the matter.

"As you all know, I located in the beginning in the thrifty village of Haven, overlooking the Mohawk. A busy little town it was in those days. The railroad magnates had placed their round-houses there, giving us the finest eating house on the line, and caused all the noontime and early evening trains to stop there for hot meals. The farmers used it for a market place, bringing their cheese and butter there; they sold them to the dealers who came up from the large towns on the Hudson and below. Through the sumtheir sleepy nags along the dusty counlent practice; not so much due to my own merit, perhaps, as to the fact that

providence, or fate, seemed to will it so. "When I hung out my sign before a modest office on Main street, there were two physicians in town; one the old doctor, the other a young man who died of consumption about six mo the after. That same fall the old doctor, driving a fractious horse over the frozen ground, was thrown from his sulky, and picked up at the breaking of the gray winter's day by working-men going to their day's labor. He hovered between life and death for weeks, and not until June, with its soft, bland air was come did he appear on the village streets. The intervening time was one of unusual sickness, and everybody was, in a measure, compelled to try the new doctor. I tried to attend to it, and what they did first from necessity they afterwards did from choice, and almost every family was mine before the six months were ended. Yet I was not content, for like Alexander of old,

Some five miles from the village lived Farmer Miles on one of the finest farms in the town. He inherited it proached again the school-house in the and the grand old homestead from his grove of pines. Looking sharply befather, and beside his own immediate family, which was large, three sisters and two brothers owned legacies in the farm and homes in the mansion as long as they desired to claim them. More than this, some eight or ten families of relatives in that vicinity had a fashion of founding their faith in politics, religion and physics upon that of Farmer Miles. The way he voted was the way they voted, the church that he attended they also attended, and sooner or later the doctor he employed was the one that they would employ. Therefore to secure the practice of the farmer meant a long list of new names on the columns of my day book with pay galore-and

I sighed for other worlds to conquer.

this was the world I longed to conquer. "It was the second winter of my practice, well on toward spring. when reaching home at a late dinner hour I found a summons awaiting me to go at once to Farmer Miles. Taking a moment to snatch a hurried dinner I was off. The first mile of my way led up

the cows in their staunchions, locking the great barn doors, and making all things snug for a winter's night.

"My directions had been: 'Drive on the Farmington turnpike to the great red gate, then turn to the left.' Reaching this point, where once had been a toll-gate, I turned into a narrow, drifted and lonely road, a country lane where the snows had been piled from fence top to fence top; but they were broken through and packed now. Down this dreary road I drove. There were no comers and goers, for no one traveled this way unless their destination was the Miles farm-house. There were no houses to pass if I except a low school-house in a grove of pines, and a weather-beaten barn far afield. The moon was almost at its full, and was high in the eastern sky, lighting up the whole landscape, bringing out every object clear cut and distinct against the glistening snow. No sounds met the ear save the muffled flow of a tiny black dog you had the night of my brook beneath its icy covering, and a first visit? I have failed to see him soughing noise from the ancient pines as the east wind blew through their tall

"I saw no living object far or near

except a black cat prowling over the trackless snow making her way toward the old brown barn, until almost opposite the old scool-house, when my horse shied suddenly, jumping to the roadside, and seeming terrified. Looking toward the building to learn, if possible, the cause of such an outbreak in my Normandy pony, usually so true, saw the form of a man leaning against the low door; his face was toward me, and as the moonlight fell upon it I was sure I recognized the son f a widow who lived half a mile down the sick room.' the river-a worthy woman, loved and was a rover. There had been ugly stories whispered concerning him, as villagers gathered around the fires at stories that were hushed only on account of his mother. It had been hinted that he belonged to a gang of burglars that infested the valley, and several daring deeds of house-breaking had been laid by suspicion at his door. These reports came to my mind as he stood motionless in the shadow of the school-house. Once I fancied that he moved as though he would spring toward me. It might have been the wintry wind blew through its branches. The loneliness of the place, coupled with the reputation the man bore, struck me like a chill, and seizing my long whip I touched my pony, and we were off like the thistle down.

"Soon after, turning a sharp corner, we came in sight of the farm-house lights, and driving around to the side porch were met by Farmer Miles who took my horse, bidding me hasten without delay. I entered the living room thing uncanny about the noble looking or kitchen, where some maids were animal, and I am always reminded of busy at their evening work, and the the incident whenever tales of the su- nuring. It is not an easy matter to get mer weather the farmers' wives drove hired men were eating their supper. I pernatural are on the tapis. I made only paused to lay aside my outer try roads, with great baskets of eggs, wraps, then followed my guide across his description, for I would have paid is needed. Then it is, though not so pots of butter, the clearest of honey, and a broad hall to a large room on the a fabulous price to have possessed him; the purest of maple syrup, to sell at south side of the house where I found the depot or village stores. Every- my patient tossing on a bed of delirium, thing seemed prosperous, everybody and went to work immediately to find was busy. I soon gathered an excel- relief for her. A few moments after landscape beneath the silver moonmy entrance, I noticed a large dog, lying couched at the foot of the bed. just in my path as I went from the table to the bed-side, and making it necessary for the attendants to go around or step over the intruder. Of the species known as the St. Bernard, he was the largest I had ever seen. His face was wonderfully intelligent, his fur black as jet, and glossy as satin, with barely one mark of white, a well defined cross in his forehead. I fell in love with the animal, while I wondered why the huge fellow was permitted to lie directly in the way, or even admitted at all to the sick chamber.

"I remained until my patient was quiet, and my last glance as I left the room was at the great dog, still lying in the same attitude by the bed-side. It was past midnight when I took the lines from the farmer's hand and began my homeward drive.

"Alone on the highway I found myself wondering why Phil Smithson was on that lonely road at that hour, and if he were still there. The moon was sinking foward the west, leaving part of the landscape in shadow as I aptween the tall trees toward the building, my heart seemed to leap to my throat, for to my unbounded surprise there stood the same man, in the same position by the doorway. 'I must be deceived, it is incredible,' said I to myself, still gazing with intense interest as I drove forward.

"I was not left long in doubt, for as I reached a point directly opposite from the door the man came with a bound over the snow, shouting as he did so: 'Hallo! doctor, hallo!' and snatched at the reins. Riding along so much at the dead of night, I had trained my thoroughred Normandy so that with one word, which she knew, and a peculiar pull at the reins, she understood that she was to make her a chirp or two, patting the neck of the topmost speed. The whole attitude, animal. The horse turned his head voice and manner of Phil Smithson that and looked at her, gave a snort, and as night looked ugly to me. He might she chirped again walked off with the wish only a ride to town-he might load. "You're a daisy," said the have a 'pal' or two secreted in the old school-house beneath the pines. At all for you," retorted the miss. "If you the river through the long main street events I was not in the mood of taking were brought up on a farm as I was of the town. The lamp-lighter was any thing on trust at midnight in that you would know that kindness to

from the thoroughfare my route led forward just in time to escape the over the hills at the north through a strong hand upon the bit, and boundthickly settled farming country. Here ing over the road left Phil Smithson far and there as I passed by, I saw a be- in the rear. At that moment I heard lated farmer doing his chores, raking an ominous growl, low and deep, and down the hay for his horses, fastening saw that Farmer Miles' dog had followed us, and stood across the track as if to bar the way between us and any farther advances by Smithson, and I could have sworn that over against the trees the forms of two men loomed up in the shadowy moonlight, while the dog held Phil at bay by the roadside. I waited no longer, but made rapid

progress toward town. "So happened my first visit to Farmer Miles's, but not the last; for a month not a day passed that I did not d: ive along that lonely road to the farm-house. I always looked for the St. Bernard, but never saw him; always in passing the school-house I kept a steady rein and watched for shadows; but every thing was quiet. For two years Phil Smithson did not appear again at Haven, and for the widow's sake I said but little of my adventure. The morning that I dismissed my patient I said to Farmer Miles:

"What has become of the great

since. "A look of intense surprise crossed the farmer's face as he replied: 'Why Doctor, that was your dog. I never saw him before that night.'

"My dog?' I exclaimed, skeptically, for it was my turn to be surprised. 'You are surely joking, Farmer Miles. I certainly never saw the dog before; I've never seen him since. I wondered then that you allowed him to lie in the path around the bed, and have often wondered since where you kept him.

" 'This is very remarkable,' said the farmer slowly, 'and we thought it so strange that you should allow such a monstrous fellow to go with you into

"I saw that he was speaking earnhonored by her neighbors; but this son estly and truly; but how, in the bright moonlight, down that untraveled road, a dog half as big as my horse could have followed me unnoticed was past the wayside inn on winter nights, all understanding. Indeed it was a simple impossibility. No one saw him come with me to the house; no one actually saw him go with me when I left. None of the maids in the kitchen that night saw him enter there or go forth from the door. The men at their supper had noticed no dog when I laid aside my coat and muffler. The women in the sick chamber could not tell when or how the dog had come; they noticed him first lying on the floor shortly shadow of the tree behind him as the lafter my entrance, missed him after my departure, and very naturally concluded that he came and went with me. No trace had ever been seen of him since. In silence and mystery he appeared with me at the farm-house. In silence and mystery he appeared mid the grove of pines, apparently for my protection, then disappeared to be

seen no more of men. "For more than a year I could not banish the feeling that there was somevigilant inquiry for a dog answering

but in vain. "I can see as vividly as though it were last night, that lonely winter light, far over the fields not a thing in motion save the man bounding over the snow to grasp my bridle rein. 1 can hear, borne to my ear on the wintry winds the shout: 'Hallo! doctor! hallo there!'-can hear, too, the angry baying of a dog, and see the huge form block the path, as I flew on my way.

"I knew then, I know now, that no dog bounded down the roadway at my side, or met me at any point on the way. Why did he come? Whence did he come out of the darkness of the night? Where did he go? are questions that racked my brain for many weeks and are yet unanswered."-E. C. Raynor, in Springfield, (Mass.) Republican.

#### Durability of Raft Timber.

Raft timber that has been floated down rivers has been ascertained to be no longer liable to the attack of dry rot. So much so is this said to be the ease that in Alsace it is customary to specify that only raft timber shall be employed. The water slowly dissolves out the albumen and salts, and thus deprives the fungus of the nutriment needful for its development. A French investigator, we are told, has found by experiment that, whereas fresh sawdust when buried rots away in a few years, sawdust from wood which has been soaked some time in water, and has thereby been deprived of soluble matters, will remain in the ground under similar circumstances wholly unchanged and only slightly tinged on the exterior with earthy matters dissolved from the soil. - Boston Budget.

-A pretty young lady stepped forward and said indignantly: "Stop whipping those horses, you great big brute!" then, taking one of the big Norman horses by the bridle she gave driver. "That's more than I can say CLOVER AS MANURE.

Crop That Renovates the Soil and Produces Splendid Plant Food. There are acres of land reduced to sterility by continued cropping that could be readily brought up if seeded to clover, and at the proper time turned under. For clover, whether raised as a crop to be harvested and fed to stock, or as a fertilizer to be plowed under to enrich the soil, is one of the most valuable crops the farmer can raise. Clover can be sown in the spring and it will make sufficient growth if the land is not too sterile, to be turned under during the latter part of the summer, and a crop of wheat may be sown on the land with favorable results.

One very marked advantage with clover when used as a green manure is that the whole plant is valuable as a fertilizer; the roots, tops and all furnish a good supply of fertilizing material. Hence its great value as a fertilizer, and where one wants to increase the fertility of the soil or to give life to a sterile, worn-out soil by supplying humus and has not sufficient supply of barnyard manure, then clover stands his first and readjest means. And if fed to stock, and there is no better forage for either horses, cattle, sheep or hogs, its fertilizing efficacy is not destroyed, but rather increased, if carefully husbanded and restored to the fields. It should not be pastured too heavily if desired for green manuring; however, on pretty fair land, a very large amount of good pasture can be secured during the season, and yet a valuable amount of sward left to be plowed under in the fall.

Perhaps the best plan to get a good "catch" of clover is to thoroughly prepare the land as early in spring as the work can be done, then sow the seed, then run over the ground with a light brush. Clover so put in seldom fails, to do well. Some, however, and usually with fair success, sow earlier and broadcast upon the wheat, allowing it to make a good growth after the crop of wheat is taken off. But to sow alone, as first mentioned, secures an

earlier and heavier crop. A soil renovated by clover is especialy good for wheat and corn, and, indeed, if the process should be continued, the soil could be rendered as productive as virgin soil for these or any other crops. But so far as green manuring is concerned, other crops as well as clover are good; yet it is universally admitted that red clover is the best for this purpose. Then follow rye, buckwheat and, in some sections, peas, etc. Now, these green crops, turned under and left to decay, loosen the soil and enrich it, besides neutralizing elements that are not favorable to the growth of crops. And there are many soils throughout the country that need this kind of treatment, in order, as it were, to correct them as well as to add to their fertility.

Now, we do not here mean to assert that green manure is better than stable manure, for such is not the case; but our object is to impress upon the minds of farmers the importance of green mastable or barnyard manure enough on good, that green manure can be made, in time, to supply the demand. It is not only convenient, but is much cheaper than any other thing attainable for this particular purpose. Humus is formed by the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, hence a soil is more or less productive in proportion to the amount of humus it contains.

If, then, a heavy growth of vegetation be plowed under, a certain amount of humus or plant food is returned to the soil; it follows that the repeated plowing under of green crops will fill the ground with humus, and in time restore the worst worn lands to fertility .- N. Y. Herald.

#### The Prussian Spy Mania.

According to private information which has been received here, the "Prussian spy" mania has broken out to an alarming extent in Algeria. It is productive of great annoyance to English visitors, whom the too suspicious French officials are subjecting to surveillance and other annoyances on the ground that they are Germans in disguise. The possession by children of old caricatures, such as the picture of a zouave being thrashed by a Prussian, is regarded as proof positive that their parents are spies. Someludicrous results. Thus a short time with having been present on the Gerwas proved that he was only sixteen any serious d fliculty. - London Cor. | circle!" - Dakota Bell. Manchester Guardian.

-The name of a village in Wales containing seventy-two letters and twenty-two syllables is Llanfairpwllgwngyllgertrobgllgerchwyrnbyligoerbwllzanttvsiliogogogoch, and its meaning is literally: "St. Mary's white hazel pool, near the turning pool, near the whirlpool, very near the pool of Llantsillio, fronting on the rock islet of Gogo." It must require an envelope of heroic size to carry the inscription.

-The Albuquerque Democrat says: "It is highly probable that Edward Clayborne, the stonemason, will be liberated from the territorial penitentiary at Santa Fe within a few months. For two months he worked on the courtjust lighting his lamps. The gayly desolate spot with only the pines to tell desolate spot with only the pines to tell horses goes further than those whiphouse buildings down-town, being allowed to dress in citizen's clothing and lights flashing from shop windows made the scene a bright one. Turning made work at midning to wait. Miss for the clamps of what might happen there. So I pings." The crowd cheered and the young lady tripped away to her work down-town, being allowed to dress in citizen's clothing and grasped tightly my lines, spoke the young lady tripped away to her work down-town, being allowed to dress in citizen's clothing and grasped tightly my lines, spoke the blushing.

—Mr. Pugley—But give me some house buildings down-town, being allowed to dress in citizen's clothing and grasped tightly my lines, spoke the bound and the worked of the countries.

THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

Brother Gardner Intimates That He Perfectly Satisfied With This World. "I wish de world would let me alon fur a couple of weeks," said Brother Gardner, as the echoes of the triangle died away. "It has got to dat pass whar' I am constantly lookin' fur sunthin' to happen, an' it is w'arin' on my narves.

"Ebery Monday mawnin' we kin look in de papers fur an item to de effeck dat de cholera am sartin to reach dis kentry.

"On Tuesday mawnin' we kin expeck to find dat somebody has diskibered a new comet, and dat said comet ar' gwine to switch his tail around an' knock dis kentry all to smash.

"On Wednesday mawnin' we ar' purty sartin to find a medical report to de effeck dat consumpshun has increased fifty per cent. in dis kentry in de las' five y'ars, an' dat cull'd men all ober de kentry am droppin' dead wid heart disease.

"Thursday am de reg'lar day fur predictin' tidal waves, cyclones an' finanshul panies.

"Friday ar' sartin to bring de news dat de coal fields of de world will be exhausted in about 252,000 y'ars, ebery stick of wood be gone a y'ar later, an' dat de cull'd populashun kin prepare fur a sorrowful time.

"Saturday eands up de week wid a railroad slaughter, a big hotel fiah, a steamboat collishun an' de statement dat de germs of yaller fever hev appeared in watermellyons. Dis puts us all in a good frame of mind, an' when we go to church on Sanday an' h'ar de preacher tell how glad we orter be dat we ar' 'lowed to lib frew de week we feel dat he has struck de key-note.

"I tell you, I doan' care two cents whether de sun am 93,000,000 miles from de airth, or only 92,990,000. I doan' know whether de moon am inhabited or not, an' I doan' propose to lose any sleep ober it. Dis kentry may hev 2,000 miles of coast exposed to de attack of a furrein iron-clad, but I ain't gwine to git up one minit airlier in de mawnin'. It may be dat de intellecktual standard of de world has decreased ten per cent. in de las' decade, but I'se gwine to keep right on buyin' de same grade of codfish from de same grocer. Insanity may be gainin' ground at de rate of five per cent. per y'ar, but me an' de ole woman am gwine to smoke de same kind of terbacker an' soothe our bunyons wid de same make ob salve." - Detroit Free Press.

#### GAVE UP AT LAST.

The Straw Which Broke a Dakota Settler's Proud Spirit.

A Dakota settler who had had bad luck financially was finally taken sick. A friend called to see him and said to his wife:

"I was surprised to hear of your husband's sickness-I thought he was remarkably strong and healthy."

"Yes, John was always very healthy, but he got so discouraged at last that it jes' made him sick."

"But he was always of such cheerful and buoyant disposition I never expected to see him give up this

"Yes, John was always mighty gritty. When the barn burnt up an' killed the new team he never said a word, but jes' braced up an' built another barn an' got another team."

"Yes, I remember he did." "Then when the house burnt he didn't complain a bit, but went to living in a tent jes' as cheerful."

"I know it. "When the farm was sold on a mortgage an' the children were all took siek John kep' right up as happy as

ever." "Yes, that's so."

"By'n'by the sheriff took the cow an' cook-stove, an' a wagon run over John's foot an' smashed it, but still he didn't 'pear to be a bit discouraged." "I know he didn't."

"Then our oldest girl run away an' married a corn-doctor, both our horses died, John got beat on a law-suit an' fell down an' broke his leg. Still he held his head right up an' said he'd come out on top yet."

"Yes; well, what was it that could possibly have occurred to break his

spirit and make him sick at last?" "He had to sell the old black dog for | Sermon. fifty cen's to git money to buy flour, an' the man just bought him for his hide an' nothing else, an' we know it! Just as soon as John saw the man tie times French zeal leads to somewhat old Tige under the wagon he come right | Statesman. in and throwed himself on the bed an' ago a young gentleman was charged says he: 'Samanthy, that's too much to stand-I won't never git off'n this man side on the field of Sedan, yet it bed a live man!' I reckon I won't be long follerin' him-you orter seen the years of age. Hitherto the tact of the way old Tige could take a hog by the English consular officials has prevented ear an' swing it right around in a

#### Quite Different.

People who most relish gossip take a very different view of it when it is directed against one's own reputation. "What an extremely candid person Mrs. Higgins is," said Mrs. Robinson. "See how she exposed those Simkinses and Wilkinses.

"Yes," said Mrs. Jones; "but if you could have heard what she said about you yesterday"-"About me?"

"Yes, about you." "Well, I never! The idea of her talking about me! I won't believe another word she says!"- Youth's Com-

panion. -Mr. Pugley-But give me some

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

- The religious sects in England and Wales now number 230.

-Yale University received over \$300,000 in gifts and bequests last year. -Dr. E. Craven's Newark congregation recently gave him a purse of \$3,300 as a token of esteem.

-The best teachers are those who learn some thing new themselves every day and are not ashamed to own it.

-Mary Curran, of the junior class, Dickinson College, has won a gold medal for oratory over all her bassvoiced competitors.

-God's laws were never designed tobe like cobwebs which catch the little flies, but suffer the large ones to break through. - Matthew Henry.

-The success of sainthood is the success attained by struggle and suffering and achieved by faith; a success: of honor, of clean hands and pureheart, of service to man and glory to God .- Bishop Doanc.

-How did you begin the day? A day begun with God is not likely toend with the world and the devil. Always begin each day with prayer if you would not have its sun set in darkness. - Indianapolis Journal.

-We need to learn the lesson that this life is given us only that we may attain to eternal life. For lack of remembering this, we fix our affections. on the things of this fleeting world, and when the time comes that we must quit it we are aghast and terrified .-

-It is in vain to imagine that the conception of the Bible which satisfied men centuries ago will continue unmodified in the light of modern progress and discovery. No vote of an ecclesiastical assembly will have the slightest influence upon the final verdict .- Prof. Fisher.

-The late Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland launched a "Jubilee Debt Extinction Scheme," to pay debts on weak and struggling churches. It is proposed to raise \$50,-000 for this purpose, and already the one-fifth of this sum has been subscribed.—United Presbyterian.

-Of the total 405 graduates from Franklin College, New Athens, there have been 251 ministers of the gospel, 3 United States Senators, 2 Governors, 22 legislators, 7 judges, 9 college presidents and so on for distinction; and that reliable old institution is better equipped now for making great men than ever before. - Guernsey Times.

-The Gospel in All Lands, in summing up a series of articles on China, gives some interesting statistics on the condition of the work in that vast empire. Thirty-eight Protestant societies have missionaries there, aggregating in number 925, of whom more than half are women. Native helpers, ordained and unordained, to the number of 1,-488, assist in the work, and the communicants registered are 28,506. This. summary is brought down to the close of 1886.

-It is related of President Felton, of Harvard University, whose deficiency in the spelling of English was known, that, coming into the University Pressone morning to revise some of his proof sheets, he could not help noticing the many changes that had been made from the orthography of his manuscript in the printed matter. Though somewhat taken aback, he did not-he never did -lose his good nature; but looking upto a group of compositors, he said: "Never mind, young men; I may be lacking in the vernacular, but ah, I have the advantage over you in Greek!" -Worcester Spy.

#### WIT AND WISDOM.

-There is one tie-up that every body can approve of, and that is marriage. Boston Post.

-Genteel poverty is a pitiable thing, but it is less pitiable than genteel slovenliness.

-Do not wait for extraordinary opportunities for good actions, but make use of common situations. - Gathe. -To prevent your house from being

the back porch .- Macon Telegraph. -Half the trouble of every community comes from the fact that somany people have no capacity to keep their mouths shut. - Dr. Talmage's

burglarized leave a big watermelon on

-When a young man detects the first evidence of hair on his upper liphe feels elevated, when in reality it is sort of a coming down .- Yonkers

-The most cautious man we everknew was the one who was afraid to-

buy a lead pencil for fear the lead did. not reach clear through it .- Arkansaw Traveler. -Dr. Carver, the famous sharp-

shooter, has broken his record. Wethought if he kept on shooting at glass balls he would break something after awhile .- Bloomington Eye.

-"Sally," said a fellow to a girl. who had red hair, "keep away from me, or you'll set me on fire." danger of that," replied the girl, "your are too green to burn." -- Detroit Free:

Press. -I have been just looking over anewspaper; one of the most solemn and painful studies in the world, if it beread thoughtfully. So much of sin, and so much of suffering in the world as are there displayed, and no one seems able to remedy either. -Dr. Ar-

-We have certain work to do for our needs, and that is to be done strenuously; other work to do for our delight, and that is to be done heartily; neither is it to be done by halves or shifts; but with a will; and what is not worth this effort is not to be done at

#### Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

ADPTONWOOD FALLS - VANSA

#### THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

Even at the eleventh hour-Gird up the remnant of thy power
Ere it too run to waste.
On with thine armor, swift and braced
For conflict let thy brave strokes sound
Till victory is found
Even at the eleventh hour!

Mind not the sinking sun,

r wait To cry alas! o'er fields unwon. "Tis late—ah, true—'tis late!
But make this hour the hour of Fate.
Since Time, no sun has ever yet On noble purpose set,

And God's work thrives, tho' late begun. Behold th' appointed time

For good the day is at its prime, And, though thou know'st not how, God marks the furrows of thy plow. Believe! All strife shall end in peace When doubts and questionings cease.
Sow thou, and waith with faith sublime.

-Thos. H. Muzzey, in Leslie's Illustrated.

#### ESSAY ON FLIES.

#### A Humorist's Views After a Study of Years.

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

Ilearn 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 tea and succumb, but neither cholera poems; only one song, "Three Jolly Flies," has been written in his honor, and the encyclopædia merely calls him Musca Vulgarits, and says he has six legs, polygamous complexion, and breathes through his ears. And yet I believe that through the long and as something good to eat. Alighting, golden days of summer, through the balsam scented autumn and the season like it. Nothing but complete freedom of yellowing fields and purple twilight, the poet, the philosopher and the fly. He beats the air with his wings man of crucibles and big language have each been given by a beneficent Providence, noble and frequent opportunities of observing the beauties of

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 luncheon and not get stuck up any 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 maining legs, and finally gets tired and no venity. Nature gave him a drab abandons himself to death. Subsebody, a brown head with a silver stripe quently the paper is thrown into the down the middle, six contorted legs, a back-yard, where a tom-cat steps on pair of gauze wings and a talent for it, and it takes him a week to comb the unremitting cussedness, and with these flies and pitch out of his fur. 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 if he can help it, will he leave them vital interest to millions, to break violently from their labor to enjoy an hour or two of communion with one lighthearted 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, maint 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 daybreak. 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 to the office boy, and are deep in the 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, in a sudden and ribald manner. He lifted his wings, scoured their interior | been seen in Portland s nce. with the ball of his toes, tied his central legs into a hard knot, untied them, curried 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, ling sound as something like a hailmusical 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 caught fire and all efforts to extinguisi

fly, but he was elsewhere at that mo- placed a section of stovepipe over the ment. He had just discovered that well and then suddenly bent it over toothpaste is good to eat, and was re- diverting the flow of gas and cutting moving the rough edge from his appetite. I collapsed the tented sheet and smothered.

crumpted it violently in the hope of eapturing 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 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. Xenephon 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-Xenephon 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 cramps while swimming in the milk, perish for lack of ventilation in the sugar bowl, or dive heedlessly into hot or consumption, old age or the measles have any terrors for him.

Fiy-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 he gets one foot mired, and doesn't of movement satisfies the American 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 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 re-

A correctly built fly has 19,631 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, even so small a legacy as a piece of

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 confidingly 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 cross-eyed joys of a carouse. - Henry Guy Carlton, in N. Y. World.

-The other day a well-dresed 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 braided his hind legs, and unraveled them. She went to another livery them again with amazing rapidity. stable, hired a horse and carriage, re-Then he gave himself a brisk rubbing turned, struck a bargain with Mr. down all over, and cracked his heels Thompson for \$110 cash, pocketed the money and walked away. She has not

> -A newspaper in Monticello, Fla., says that W. P. Belliger, going home the other evening, was overtaken by a stone 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 o veracity, and no one doubts his statement. He is satisfied there is a rich treasury above."

-A big gas well at Fairmount, Ind. the seventy-five foot flame were in vair I arose in wrath and smote the first until three boys succeeded. They

#### IN COLONIAL TIMES.

Systems of White Slavery Once Prevailing in This Country.

Many persons who consider themselves familiar with the history of this country are not aware that in the last the tickler, and he merely threw four 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 "redemptioner.

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 pro-

Redemptioners 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 redemptioners, 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 redemptioners-"indented 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-indented 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 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 redemptioners. From them we learn that the usual price paid in that colony for three years' service was £21 1s. 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.

-A Chicago man is the inventor of a wire chain in which the wire is bent so as to form the link that gives it the full strength of the iron. It is claimed to be four times stronger than the welded thain, and can be used for halters, tugs, well ropes, picketing ropes, etc.

#### LIFE IN LARGE CITIES. iome Interesting Facts Gleaned from the

Among the curious things shown by he census of 1880 are the new data relative to the expectancy of life. It appears from the statistics derived Hong Kong. But the parallel yours."-Facetious Exchange. from the combined experience of thirty closes as soon as you put your foot American life insurance companies, that at the age of ten years the expectation of life of a healthy white male is 49.99 years. In Massachusetts, however (outside of Boston) this period of expectation is increased to himself with the view from the ship's 51.01 years, while in Boston itself it is reduced to 47.49 years. New Jersey to his curiosity, he will find himself, as makes a better showing than Massa-chusetts, the expectation 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 expectation of life of the aforesaid ten-vear-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, 48.50; Cincinnati, 47.96; Gibraltar. Morocco, of which Tangier Chicago, 50.61; St. Louis, 48.25; San Francisco, 42 69; Charleston, S. C., 41.84; New Orleans, 40.09.

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 expectation at age eighty-five is respectively as follows: Massachusetts, 5.82; New Jersey, 6.26; 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; the robbing or killing. No Cincinnati, 5.82; Chicago, 5.84; St. man can acquire property Louis, 8.65; San Francisco, 7.96. It cept at his peril. If he is so will be seen that, with the exception inconsiderate as to heard money, he is of Chicago, the child's chances of attairing the average of expectancy are against him in the cities, while the old man who has become toughened to city accident," he falls among thieves, and luxuries, and has learned how to exist without ozone, will do best to family (or his harem), while his wealth remain where he is if he desires to reach the maximum of imagined crime. age. This is especially true of New Orleans, where the ten-year-old whereas if he succeed in weathering and reach the age of eighty-five in the Cresent City, he is given a compensating allowance of fifty-five per cent.

over the average of expectancy. pectation in every case at age eightycolored persons are given longer exstandard tables, and they would seem 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 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

Thackeray did not answer "Adsum" died very suddenly early in the mornwas 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 charnelhouse, Westminster Abbey-whose glories can not compensate for the atmosphere of death and decay enshrined there. Some loving hand had laid a floral offering upon the marble. States." I added mine, and came away, thankful for the opportunity of paying even this smallest tribute of grateful admiration to the man who has been called "a cynic" -the cynic who wrote this verse to his children across the

> I thought, as day was breaking, My I ttle 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 I believe. This accounts for the peculthousand pounds; they tore at one an-other fearfully; lashed the water into side track than it has in its main line." foam and leaped boldly into the air. It was the battle of giants, fearful to oehold, and I do not wonder that the ancients created a mythology out of such marine tussles. Finally, after ? desperate encounter of five minutes, both the combatants disappeared be neath the waves."

#### A GLIMPSE OF TANGIER.

An Ancient North African Tea-Port De-The view of Tangier from the sea is very picturesque, the houses rising one above another, somewhat as at on shore. for here is nothing of the in mind a pleasant picture of Tangier he would not land at all, but content of the weather .- N. O. Picayune. deck. If, on the other hand, he vields 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 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 ex-

presently invited to Fez to receive some mark of royal favor, and on the way, going or coming, "purely by does not return to the bosom of his is seized as the penalty for some Among the sights of Tangier is the prison, where one may look through a

loses twenty per cent. of expectancy. barred window and see a number of wretched creatures, young and old, the storms of early and middle life the innocent and the guilty, all herded together in one disgusting abode of misery, the greater part probably untried, but none the less doomed to suffer till they or their friends can buy a The census figures gives a longer ex- release. The stories which one hears are enough to make his blood boil with five than Meeck's mortality tables, even | indignation. "Is it not a horrible outrage," said a high officer at pectations at advanced ages than the Gibraltar, "that such barbarism can exist in this nineteenth century, and to show that there is an increasing right here in the sight of Europe?"-Chicago Times.

#### REFINED CREMATION.

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 | end seat; I want one in the middle of have often wondered whether itself by the abundance of hot oxygen the row. I usually go out two or three which surrounds it. Bourry uses carwhen his own summons came. He bonic acid gas, prepared in a coke regenerator, for heating the crematory. ing of December 24, 1863. No one During the process of cremation he was with him, for he had not com- uses mainly chimney gas for heating an end seat, he might go out and come plained of serious illness on retiring the the air before it touches the corpse, in a dozen times and nobody would night before. When found he was which allows a more economical use lying in bed as if asleep—but the sleep of the heat. It is of great advantage that the chimney needs to be thirty-five feet high from the base of he 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

The dissolution of the body does not take place in the dark, unseen and uncontroled, 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 unæsthetic manipulation. - Sanitary

#### 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 "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 ine. "Where is such a road?" The Peoria and Pekin Union. It runs from Peoria to Pekin, a distance f 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 larity of a road having more miles of -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 he entire tobacco bill for the year up to \$256,500,000.

#### FULL OF FUN.

-"The coat smells a little musty. raacstein," said the customer, throwing it down. "I no schmell dot triffe musty," argued Mr. Isaacstein, earnestly, "und my nose vas twice so big as

-Let the weather alone if you want it to let you alone. The hottest man order and cleanliness of an English in the town is the one who goes about port. Indeed, if one wished to keep with a fan asking every body if it is hot enough, and appearing to have charge

-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

-The following notice was seen last summer near a colored man's melon 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 his wife. is the port, is a large country, with expectantly. "Well, to save you the resources which would make it rich if 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 Pete, as he leaned his hoe against the corncrib and extracted a pebble from his shoe; "'pears to me like dar' was some kind of misdecomposishum in all dis talk about babies cuttin' teef. De way I'se cum to look at it, hit's de teef cuttin' the baby. Leas' wise, dat's de way hit looks in de case of cullud chil'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 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 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 scot 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 fivecent 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 Solicitude for His

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 -s-ilver moon-s' s-ilver mon guidethe traveler s'on 's 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 solem-

"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.

#### Official Paper of Chase County.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

CALL FOR A DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION.

The Democracy of Chase county, Kansas, will meet in mass convention, at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Monday, October 17th, 1887, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to be voted for at the coming November election: County Treasurer, Sheriff, Register of Deeds, Couny Clerk, County Attorney, Surveyor, coroner and Commissioner for the 1st District; to elect a County Central Committee for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may

come before the convention.

By order of the Committee.

L. W. COLEMAN.

W. P. MARTIN, Ch'm'n pro tem. Secretary.

We have a faint suspicion that our Democratic friends are enjoying the fun.—Marion Record.

When it comes to a profusion of whereas' and resolves, commend us to the Republican Central Committee No. 2.—Peabody Graphic.

The article in last week's COURANT, under the heading "Journalistic Turpitude," should have been credited to the Lincolnville Star, for which omission we hereby apologize.

We should not wonder if, by this time, Mr. M. P. Simpson, of McPherson, the aspirant for the Judicial Ermine of this District, has seen the "handwriting on the wall."

The ex-rebel general Simon Boliver Buckner has been inaugurated as gov-ernor of Kentucky. The statement is made that the two important positions in his cabinet will be filled by ex-Un-

a judicial convention, to be held September 20th, 1887, at McPherson. The returns are not in yet from Committee No. 1.—Peabody Graphic.

Congressman Wilis, of Kentucky, states a double breasted truth when he says, that the "kids of American politics are getting tired of the nur-sery and are not willing to be kept down always because unfortunately they were born too late for an op-portunity to fight, bleed and and die for their country in the late war.

Attendants at the McPherson Republican county convention report a funny dilemma into which the anti-Doster fellows got themselves. After the Judicial committee had been ap-Doster fellows got themselves. After the Judicial committee had been appointed Senator Kelley moved that the chairmen of the various towhship delegations arise and express the preference of their people for Judge. The motion prevailed and the call of townships was begun. The first one responded, in a strong voice, "Doster."

The second made the same response. Ditto the third. The fourth didn't know and asked to be excused. The fifth sung out, "Doster." At this juncture a Simpson delegate arose and moved that the call be dispensed with, juncture a Simpson delegate arose and moved that the call be dispensed with, which was done, no one caring to op-pose it! It is said that if the call had gone on, Judge Doster would have carried the convention by a big ms-

Mr. Riddle withdrew his application for a druggist's permit, Tuesday. This leaves Marion without any place where leaves Marion without any place where liquor can be procured for any cause, legally. The editor of the Record has counted himself a pretty prohounced prohibitionist, yet he signed the applicant's petition, believing he would faithfully obey the law, but in this we were strongly antagonized by some temperance people and some who have

tive resume of the proceedings of the McPherson county convention, but acting in line of the policy adopted by the anti-Doster crowd, he failed to mention the fact that when it was asked that a vote be taked by townships as to preference for a candidate for the judgeship, the first three responded in favor of Doster, and that From The Peabody Graphic 1 then a motion was make to postpone calling the vote until the transaction

made by the Governor through his political tool and backyard booster, the renowned Doctor Krohn, who has made several exhibitions in this state of his lovable heart and brotherly feeling. Cochran, to-day, has more strong friends in Atchison, than this great "turn me quick" prohibition Governor, or the journalistic jackal who does his bidding through the columns of the Champion, and his letter was appreciated and applauded throughout the State.—Peabody Graphic.

The Florence Bulletin 1

CAUCHT IN THEIR OWN TRAP

Mr. D. J. Frazer, of Fairplay township, who pretends to be chairman of the contrary, it should be non-partisan in the contrary. Whereas a possible from the terminal and influences of political strict, ix-ing as the date for the meeting of extending an invitation to the Republicans of McPherson and Chase countries to make such a convention, September 20, 1887, and extending an invitation to the rest of the

Mr. D. J. Frazer, of Fairplay town-ship, who pretends to be chairman of a self-constituted county Republican Central Committee, is not even a member of the Committee if the theory for which he and his crowd have contended is correct. Their theory is that the township committeeman who received the most votes is the legalized the contended to the conten who received the most votes is the legally elected member of County Central committee. Upon this theory they have made their whole fight, in order to oust Col. McKercher and put in George Morgan, from Peabody. In order to oust Col. McKercher and put in George Morgan, from Peabody. In examining the township returns, Wednesday, we discovered that C. W. Tedroe received 26 votes for committeeman, in Fairplay township to Mr. Frazer's 25! According to their own theory, then, Mr. Frazer is not even a member of the County Central Committee. We demand that he withdraw, or else admit the claims of Col. McKercher and the others in similar

Chairman pro tem.

vention; provided, said counties de-sire such a confernce.

On motion, the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman, L. W. Coleman, W. P. Martin, Ch'm'n pro tem. Secretary.

#### MC'PHERSON COUNTY COMINC TO THE FRONT.

The following open letter appeared in Wednesday's McPherson Republican. It is black eye for the fellows who are trying to

State of Kansas., McPherson County. McPherson County. \( \)

we, the undersigned, certify that each and all the above-named attorneys are practicing attorneys of the bar of McPherson county. Kansas, except Edmund S. Carr. who is a practicing attorney recent.y from the State of Ohio, and who has permanently located in the city of McPherson, and will be admitted to practice in this County and State on his license from said State of Ohio, at the September term of our district court, next. Ten of the above named attorneys are Republicans and six are Democrats; and we further add that we most heartly concur in the request contained in the above letter.

H. E. PYLE, Clerk District Court, McPherson county, Kas. S. R. Tolle,

Clerk District Court, McPherson county, Kass. F. Tollk,
Sheriff McPherson county, Kass.
Aug. 31, 1887.

ALSO CHASE COUNTY.

always been on the other side, and now that it is all over, we are very well satisfied. We have heard of no suffering occasioned by the scarcity of that kind of medicine.—Marion Record.

Then the saints, as well as the sinners, keep a little on hand, "for their stomachs' sake?" or is it the charity of the sinners that prevents any "suffering being occasioned by the scarcity of that kind of medicine?"

Brother Morgan gave and exhaustive resume of the proceedings of the McPharsan counts.

ALSO CHASE COUNTY.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., Sept. 6, 1887.

HON. FRANK DOSTER, Marion, Kansas.

We, the undersigned members of the bar of chase county. Kansas, believing that we have a right to speak on the question of whom should be judge of this judicial district, and believing that we have the best to make a good judge, and realizing the fact that our clients interests are ours, and that the judicial office ought to be kept out of partisan politics, as much as possible, we have a right to speak on the question of whom should be judge of this judicial district, and believing that we have the best to make a good judge, and realizing the fact that our clients interests are ours, and that the judicial office ought to be kept out of partisan politics, as much as possible, we have a right to speak on the question of whom should be judge of this judicial district, and believing that we have a right to speak on the question of whom should be judge of this judicial district, and believing that we have the best that our clients interests are ours, and that the judicial office ought to be kept out of partisan politics, as much as possible, we have a right to speak on the question of whom should be judge of this judicial district, and believing that we have a right to speak on the question of have a right to speak on the question of these are county.

polls. Yours, Respectfully,
John Madden, Dennis Madden,
C. C. whitson, D. A. Ellsworth,
S. P. Young, A. S. Howard,
F. P. Cochran
The foregoing list includes all the practicing attorneys, of Chase county, except four,
I also indorse the same. E. w. ELLIS, Clerk of District Court, Chase county, Kas.

appointment by Govenor Martin, and during his term of office, has shown himself to be amply qualified in every respect to discharge his duties in a manner that has reflected credit upon himself and the people of the 25th disconvention to be held at McPherdical convention to the state of the convention to be held at McPherdical convention to the state of the convention to the state of the convention to the state of the convention to the conventio

Courant Committee met in the Courant Committee met in the Courant office, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at 2 o'clock, p. m., Monday, September 5, 1887, the following committeemen being present: Adam Tilton, Robert Matti, P. C. Jeffrey, L. W. Coleman and W. P. Martin; and whose wild assertions of jealous lawyers and the will be power. Furthermore, it is fortunate that, as a majority and a class, the people of the Twenty-fifth District are a thinking and an intelligent people. They are not to be easily lead by the Coleman and W. P. Martin; and whose deliberation were freely entered into designing politicians. They will weigh put a number of their fellow Democrats who were also present.

In the absence of the Chairman, C.

J. Lantry, L. W. Coleman was elected Chairman are temporary to the control of the control of the country and the Leader of Chairman are temporary to the control of the country and the control of the country and the country are temporary to the country and the country and the country are the country and the country are the country and the country and the country are the country and the country and the country are the country are the country and the country and the country are the country are the country are the country and the country are the country are the country are the country and the country are the country are the country are the country and the country are the country are the country are the country and the country are the country are the country are the country and the country are the country ar Bonner was once asked why he took the whole page of a newspaper to advertise over and over again: "Fanny Fern writes only for the Ledger." He replied, "Would you have asked me that question If I had inserted it but once? I put it in to attract your attention and make you ask that question."

The Republican Contral Committee for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

The Republican Contral Committee for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

The Republican Contral Committee for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

On motion, it was decided to issue a call the delight of the Democracy of Chase county, Kansas, at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls, on Monday, October 17th, 1887, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices to be filled at the ensuing November election; to elect a County Central Committee for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

On motion, it was decided to issue a call elight and abetted by outside pressure. Are these to be the leaders of men? Are these narrow minded individuals supposed to mold public sentiment of this district? Look at their motives and then answer the question. Whittaker, following his usual course, has made war on Mr. Doster owing to the latter gentleman's refusal to patronize his paper. Mr. Morgan, of the Gazette, has old grievences, coupled with the central committee difficulty in which his son figures. Mr. Morgan, of the Leader, of Cottonwood Falls, has a grudge of long standing, and now takes the opportunity to seek revenge. Naturally they have gathered about them a small course, the dution of the Democracy of Chase county, Kansas, at the call for a mass convention of the Democracy of Chase county, Kansas, at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls, has a grudge of the fall of the purpose of the market of the dution of the purpose by personal feelings and abetted by coteric of sympathizers, who are willing to unite in the cry "anything to beat Doster!

Such prostitution of power detracts from the influence these journals might otherwise exert, and tends to

impossible at the time the bill was passed—the election of the legal member of the family to the are to be praised for their constancy and family pride; yet, they should be considerate and let the people of this district give expression to their views.

The unwarranted onslaught made by their journalistic tools has made many friends and strong supporters for Judge Doster, and will prove one of the most potent factors in securing his election.

The people of this district will retheir disapproval by giving Mr. Doster an overwhelming majority at the polls this fall.

### REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COM-

Pursuant to call, the Republican Central Committee of Chase county, Kansas, met in the District Court room, last Saturnay afternoon, and were called to order by C. I. Maule, Chairman, with W. A. Morgan at the Secretary's desk. Present—Chas. I. Maule, C. W. Jones, W. A. Morgan, Clay Shaft, J. W. Byram, A. J. Crocker, W. H. Knox, J. M. Rose, S. Harrison, C. W. Rogler by J. S. Doolittle proxy, W. F. Dunlap, R. H. Chandler by F. P. Cochran proxy, H. A. Ewing by J. M. Tuttle proxy, Aaron Jones by J. M. Tuttle proxy, Aaron Jones by Kansas, met in the District Court by J. M. Tuttle proxy, Aaron Jones by F. V. Alford proxy.

The Secretary then read the following call for the meeting:

"A JUDICIAL CONVENTION. "At a meeting of the Republican Central Committee of Marion county, held at Marion, on Friday, August 26, 1887, a call was issued for holding a Judicial Convention at McPherson, Kansas, on Tuesday. Sept. 20, 1887, for the purpose of nominating a can-

calling the vote until the transaction of other business—i.e. "fx things" for a different expression by the committee. This great unanmity of the district. From mittee. This great unanmity of the district. From the clegates, and one of them, who may be compared to the eleven delegates, and one of them, who may be compared to the clear of the district. From the inauguration of the campaign to the present time, personal spites, pettake came out flat-footed for Doster.

Mont Cochran, the versatile and pungent editor of the St Joseph Gas and Morphania and pungent editor of the St Joseph Gas gette writes on open letter, nearly three columns in length, to Gov. Martin. In Mont's inimitable and characteristic style ac draws a pen picture of the mainty and villification.

It is true they attempt to disguise the true animus under the cloak of party feality, a subterfuge as redion, which met at that place on that jay that this shall and specific or the clear of the present. With ruthless hand herents the very large and morphania and scenerary that a man should be a true blue Reaphly, Golosel to be a hypocrite, a political shyster, and a mora coverage.

The following is the action of the Marion County Contratal Committee of Cansac county Convention; and whereas, the matter came before said committee, in counting the boutheast corner of the state of Kansas, to be held in the diding a Judicial District Convention; and whereas, the matter came before said committee, in count the party of the State of Kansas, to the bed in the didical Convention; and whereas, the matter came before said committee, in count of the bridge and bend in the strength of the state of Kansas, to the bed in the strength of the state of Kansas, to the state of the State of Kansas, to the state of t

therein as may be deemed proper by

man of the new Republican central committee of Marion county, was rednesday, we discovered that U. W. droe received 26 votes for committeman, in Fairplay township to Mr. razer's 25! According to their own neory, then, Mr. Frazer is not even a nember of the County Central Committee. We demand that he withdraw, or else admit the claims of Col. McKercher and the others in similar dispute. Peabody Gazette please copy

SENTRAL COM
GENTRAL COM
of local popularity in the maintain a repusation of local popularity of local layer, one must necessarily captured and executive ability to substantiate the claims made. This is self evident to all, and Judge Doster, at the time he accepted the judgeship, relinquished one of the most lucrative law practices in the Twenty-fifth District, which had been gained by the confidence inspired in his work at the bar.

One of local popularity is described in the claims of color in the mittee had appointed mittees of the three counties had met and refused to call a Judicial convention, and how afterwards Geo. E. Morgan, son of W. H. Morgan, editor of the Peabody Gazette, who had been counted out by the Returning Board got some other counted out by the Returning Board got some other counted out by the Returning Board got some other counted out by the Returning Board got some other counted out organize themselves into a bogus and a few anti-Doster committee, with the foregoing layer of the means and a few anti-Doster committee men to organize themselves into a bogus and a few anti-Doster committee, with the foregoing layer of the means and a few anti-Doster committee. by which the bogus committee pro-cured their organization, Mr. King read the following letter from one of the central committee men:

the central committee men:

BURNS, KANSAS, Sept. 2d, 1887.

MR. R. T. BATTEY, FLORENCE, KANSAS.

I received last evening a circular telling about the convention up at McPhersoh, and I see D. Frasier (proxy for me) voted for said convention to continue at the aforesaid place. I can say that Mr. Frasier is a faisifier in every sense of the word, and a man without any henor. The circumstance is just this (I am away from home nearly all the time) some parties hailing from Marion, came to Mrs. Swengel in my absence and told her that they mast have my vote up at Marion, stating that if she would sign a paper for Mr. Frasier to vote for me, they would be ever so much obliged. She signed the instrument of writing with the explicit understanding that he was a Doster man. I got my circular from Peabody. I do not know who sent it. The vote was cast contrary to my wishes. If it will help Doster ary, send him this letter as an explanation and oblige.

S. P. Swengel.

On motion, W. H. Morgan was allowed

On motion, W.H.Morgan was allowed to tell his side of the question, and he explained all about the Crawford sys-tem of primary elections; but when questioned about the bogus committee he knew little or nothing about its composition; in fact, he left Mr. King almost, if not entirely uncontradicted in his statements.

Mr. Cochran then offered the following resolution:

might otherwise exert, and tends to cause the people to pause and reflect on the motives that prompt this crowd to precipitate such a bitter fight over the judgship.

As to the candidacy of Mr. Simpson, we have little to say. He is a Republican, and is posing as such in his claims for the office. Personally, on the surface, he has been quiet and unassuming but his brother, who secured the construction of this district, is exerting himself to bring about what was

ber of the family to the position of judge. Of course this is a laudable ambition, and both these gentlemen tion; in fact, a substitute for it, there-Mr. W. A. Morgan then offered the by, no doubt, hoping to catch the committee in the same kind of a trap he did when he got his "amendment"—substitute—to Mr. C. W. Jones' resolution adopted, whereby the committee of three who went to McPherson

lost, the yeas and nays were demanded on the original resolution, and the call of the roll resulted in reversing the

declared the resolution adopted, by a vote of 10 to 4.

Mr. Cochran then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which

were voted on separately:
WHEREAS, At the last meeting of the Republican Central Committee of didate for Judge of the 25th District, comprised of the counties of Chase, Marion and McPherson. The committee also issued a call for the county convention to meet on the 13th, to elect delegates to the Judicial Convention and McPherson counties, and Marion and McPherson counties, and THE JUDICIAL CONTEST.

It is with much regret that we observe the course pursued by a number of disgruntled partisans in the judicial contest of the district. From judicial contest of the district. From

keep down strife and discord in our

The yeas and nays being demanded on each of these resolutions, a call of the roll resulted as follows, on the

The yeas and nays being demanded, on each of the roll resulted as follows, on the first, Harrison not voting:

Yeas—Maule, Jones, Shaft, Knox, Crocker, Rose, Doolittle, Cochran, Dunlap—9.

Nays—Morgan, Byram, Tuttle, Alford—4.

On the last resolution Harrison added his vote to the negative, making the result 9 yeas and 5 nays.

During the discussion of this resolution a dispute arose between Messrs.

Maule and Morgan, during which the former shook his fist in the faze of the latter, telling him that he (Morgan) had been misrepresenting him (Maule) for the past six weeks; that Morgan had sent telegrams into Marion and Mc-Pherson counties, with Maule's name signed to them, without his (Maule's) knowledge or consent, and had in other ways imposed upon him, and that he would not stand such treatment from him any longer. During Mr.

Maule's talk Morgan managed to get in enough words to say that "he never voted the Republican ticket but once in his life." While this was going on Messrs. Jones and Tuttle were having some words and for a while it looked as if the meeting would end in a knock down and drag out; but quiet was restored long enough to put the motion to adjourn; and the meeting adjourned.

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST.

List of letters uncalled for in Cottonwood Falls, Post office, September 1st, 1887.

Ms. Marrett, Mrs. Melvim Boot, Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: A J Crocker, J. Naturdeck and O M Ellis, as view-state line of Chase county. And to vacate that portion of the County road, from the beginning to the terminus of the ninth angle east from Cottonwood Falls via Wood's Ford and H. L. Scribner's, to the east line of Chase county. And to vacate that portion of the County road, from the beginning to the terminus of the ninth angle east from Cottonwood Falls via Wood's Ford and H. L. Scribner's, to the east line of Chase county. And to was a proposed to the ninth angle east from Cottonwood Falls via Wood's Ford and H. L. Scribner's, to the east line of

List of letters uncalled for in Cottonwood Falls, Post office, September 1st, 1887.

Miss Sarah Avery, George Bone, Mrs. Melvina Boles, W. W. Gardner, Rev. Geo. W. Gray, W. W. Hamilton, Amos Moore, Jno. M. Metz, Anee Magust, Mrs. Delilah Stout, F. I. Saggert, Miss Eva Welch, Foster willi mson.

Persons inquiring, will please say "advertised," all the above remaining unclaimed October 1st, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed bids will be received at the residence of J. A. Schwilling, and E. C. Holmes, and at the office of the county Superintendent, up to September 10, 1887, for the erection of a new school-house in district No. 53. Plans and specifications can be seen at the above-named places. The board reserves the right to reject all bids.

By Order of the District Board.

J. J. HOLMES, District Clerk.

#### FOR SALE.

The Fairview school-house is here by offered for sale. Sealed bids wil be received at the residence of E. C. Holmes, and at the office of the county Superintendent, up to September 10, 1887. The building is frame, 20x24 feet. The board reserves all the furniture, including the blackboard.

By Order of the School Board of

District No. 53. J. J. HOLMES, District Clerk.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

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

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR. We are authorized to announce John Frew as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Surveyor, subject to the nomination of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

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

#### Publication Notice.

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

lution adopted, whereby the committee of three who went to McPherson to confer with the Marion and Mc Pherson county delegations, in regard to the holding of a Judicial convention, were instructed to "use all honorable means to procure the holding of such convention:"

Resolved, That this Committee authorize the Chairman and Secretary to call primary meetings of the Republicans of each voting precinct in Chase county, to meet at a time agreed on by this committee, to elect three delegates from each precint, to meet in Cottonwood l'alls, to decide on the propriety of sending five delegates to attend the convention called by McPherson county, to be held in that city, Sept. 20.

The yeas and nays being demanded

You will take notice that you have been sued in the District Court, of Chase county, Kansas; that the parties to said action are Isaac Mathews, plaintiff, John L. Nicholas, Charles Nicholas, Augustus Nicholas, Bdna Brown, Geerge Brown and Mrs. Walsh, whose first name is unknown; that you must an swer the petition of the plaintiff has a mortgage lien upon the following real estate states in Chase county, Kansas, to wit: lots number twenty-cight (28) and thirty (30), in block number twenty-con (21), Cartters addition to the City of Cottonwood, now Strong City, as per plat of same, for the sum of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) with interest at the rate of July, 1882; and that said real estate be sold to satisfy the same, and the plaintiff have such other and further relief, as he may be entitled to.

Natice for Publication You will take notice that you have been

#### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA. KANSAS, \ 6597
Sept. b, 1887, 1887,

Notice is hereby given that the fellowingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, before E.
W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Friday, Oct. 14th,
1887, vizt A. F. H. E., No. 22958, of David M.
Mercer, of Cottonwood Falls, Kas., for the
north \( \frac{1}{2} \) of northeast \( \frac{1}{2} \), of section \( \frac{32}{2} \), in
township 20, of range 7east.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Joseph Waidley,
Homestead, J. A. Schwilling, Jacob Schimpff,
Cottonwood Falls, william watson, Homestead, all of Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. Palmer, Register. foregoing vote; whereupon, the Chair

#### ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88

STATE OF KANSAS, chase county, Chase county, Office of County Clerk, July 7th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 7th day of July, 1887, a petition signed by Isaac N Smith and 16 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforeaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the southeast corner of

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### ROAD NOTICE.

ers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Falls township, on Monday, the 26th day of sept., A. D. 1887, and proceed to view said road, and give to hill parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

[L S]

County Clerk.

#### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 16553
August 10th, 1887,
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention
to make final proof in support of his claim,
and that said proof will be made before the
Judge of the District or in his absence before
E. W. Ellis. Clerk of District O-urt at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on October 5th, 1887,
viz: H E. No 22829, of Elijah M. Cole, Elmdale, for the southwest 14, of section 2, in
township 20 south, of range 7 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: George Whitney, B.
F. Nye, John McCarthy, Maurice Joy, all of
Elmdale, Chase county, Kansas.
S. M PALMER, Register.

#### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANSAS, (
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention
to make final proof in support of his claim,
and that said proof will be made before the
Judge of the District, or in his absence before
E. W. Ellis. Clerk of the District Court at
Cottonwood F. Ils, Kansas, on October 1st,
1887, viz: Joseph Herring, D. S. No. 4287, for
the lots 8 and 4, section 30, township 21 south
of range 8 east.

of range 8 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cu tive-tion of, said land, viz: C. C. Chandler, John Leonard, H. Baker, Bazaar, W. H. Cook, Matfield Green, all of Chase county, Kausas. FRANK DALE, Register.

#### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS., August 15th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District, or in his absence, E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas., on \*eptember 23rd, 1887, viz. P D. S., No. 4283 of John W Harvey, Thurman, Kansas, for the south 34 of southwest 16, of section 34 township 23 south. vey, Thurman, Kansas, for the south % of southwest %, of section 34, township 22 south, of range 8 cast, of 6th, P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: George Rector, Thurman, L. P. Jenson, Cottonwood Falls, Taylor Hicks, Hans Peoples, Matfield Green, all of Chase county, Kansas.

FRANK DALE, Register.

#### JOHN B. SHIPMAN

Has

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, If you want money.

## SWERMEN

By the oldest, largest and best known Nurseries in the West. Permanent positions; good pay.

Outfit free, STARK NURSERIES. LOUISIANA, - - MISSOURI. june 30-12w.

R. L. FORD,

Watchmaker and Jeweler. COTTONWOOD FALLS, BEATING ALL O ELGIN WAD TIME



ELGIN, WALTHAM, SPRINGFIELD AND HAM EN WATCHES, ANE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Aikin Lambert & Co.'s Gold Pens,

#### Repairing English Watches a Specialty. MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder,

Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kanas.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

#### ADVERTISING RATES.

•	lin.	2 in.	3 in.	5in.	% col.	1 col.
l week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	83.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.00
2 weeks	1.50			4.50	6.50 8.00	15.00
8 weeks	2.00	8.00	3 25	5.00	9.00	17.00
2 months .	3.00			8.50	14.00 20.00	82.50
8 months	8 50	9 00	19 (k)	18.00	32.50	55.00
l vear	10.00	18.00	24 00	35.00	1 55.00	1 85.00
Local no	tices,	10 cen	ine for	ne for	the fir	anent
Incontion .	double	a nrie	e for b	HOK	letter.	or ior
terms und	er the	head	of "Lo	cal S	nort St	tops.

#### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

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. Ambly 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 ten-pin alley at the Scroggin building. Mrs. J. K. Crawford and children left, Tuesday, on a visit to Illinois.

Prof. Raymond, of Eskridge, was 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 l'mporia, 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. Cantrall, of Pueblo, Col., is visiting her sister. Mrs. J.M. Tuttle. Mr. B. F. Wassom 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 Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Strail will soon

make a visit to Michigan and New

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

land, 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. Wm. 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. 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. Gruwell, the book store proprietor, has our thanks for a gallon

of gennine maple syrup. Misses Lizzie Morningstar and Til-

lie Wagner, of Marietta, Ohio, are visiting at Mr. J. N. Nye's.

Mr. H. P. Brockett has sold four blocks in Syracuse to Mr. C. C. Wat-son for thirteen head of horses.

Mr. Henry Hornberger returned, on Wednesday of last week, from an ex-tended 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. Hilde-

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

rado Springs, Col. Miss Jessie Evans who 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 yisit and on business at his old home at West Rill, New Haven, Connecticut.

Mr. F. D. Weller, editor of the Lincolnville Star, one of our best ex-changes, 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-mor-

row (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. Mas-sey'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 Scroggin, 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 paints, oils and varnish, calsomine, at Mr. W. W. Sanders', last week, and wall paper and window shades, lamps returned home, Saturday.

weeks ago.

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

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

Dr.W. H. Cartter and his son, David K., returned, Tuesday, from Cleveland Chio.

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 slways 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 en-

joyed before he received his wounds. —Coronado 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 lets, Monday, for Argonia, on a visit at their sister's, Mrs. Dr. Janeway's, the their sister's, Mrs. Dr. Janeway's, the wood Falls, Kas.

J. D. Hinote or E. A. Kinne, Cottonwoods Falls, Kas.

jy7-tf during the coming year, while the lat-ter will return and teach at Vernon.

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. B. Lantry, of Strong City, left, Monday night, for Los Vegas, N. M., from whence he will go to Colordo 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 extention from that city to Chicago, as far as Joliet,

Illinois. In another column will be found the Mr. A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, is building a residence on his lots in that city, south of the railroad.

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

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

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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 Mr. John Frew, our present popular County as a survey or present popular County as a survey or present popular County announcement of Mr. John Frew, our

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 Demo-cratic 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, there fore, make a strong candidate.

We received a letter, the other day from a lawyer, which we have place among our other curiosities, along side of a bill for nine years' (\$18) subscripof 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 ourself ever since for paying out so much extra for

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 consoli-dated capital of Strong City and Cot-tonwood 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? other words, can not any one tell, by even knowing we have a street rail-road, 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 publie, the knowing of the name of the owner of a public conveyance, or the knowing to 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 sick ness 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 ex-amine for yourselves. We will sell cheap for cash, for the next sixty days, and chimneys, all kinds of toilet arti-Judge S. B. Harvey is now at Mag-dalena, N. M., where his son-in-law, Mr. Ambly Hinkle, lives, the Judge having left for New Mexico a few weeks ago. 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 STORE than at any other place in the 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 FRISBY & SOMERS. and see.

#### 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.

Others may equal, but none can excell 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. ang18-tf

For Sale—Cheap, a house and two lots, in Cottonwoods Falls. Apply to 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 Speziaug5-tf Bill Brown's stock of undertaking

goods is all new and the best the market affords. aug18-tf F. Oberst's bread on sale at M Lawrences,

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 4-t 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, feb10-tf Elmdale, Kans.

## H. F. GILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT,

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

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And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS

#### SETH J. EVANS,

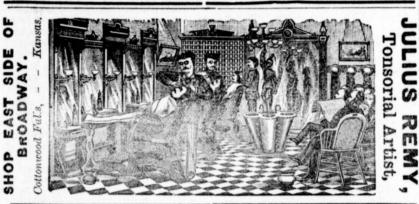
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e most complete line of Furniture and Undertakers Goods, ever brought to Chase county AT THEIR TWO STORES, Madden Bros,, New Building and Ferry & Watson's Old Furniture Establishment.

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 i 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 custo-

mers. Call and see them, and examinr their stock of goods. and they will use every effort to please you.

## COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE, 7th, 87. Beautiful location. Thirteen competent and experienced teachers. Conservatory of Music. Im-

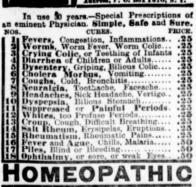
Board, by the day or week, at Mrs. M. E. Overall's, west side of Broad-way, near Mnsic Hall.

Don't torget 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. You can buy more Flour and Feed for the same money, at the CITY FEED

county. 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.

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charge of this branch of the business and
will be found at his old stand both night and
day.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

LOffice under Chase Co. National Bank,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. JOSEPH G. WATERS.

> ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the countles of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe28-tf

#### THOS. H. CRISHAM.

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

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Special agency for thesale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well was wild lands and stock ranches. Well was for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call en or address. W. McWilliams, at

The Artistic Superiority and Picturesque

ness of Their National Habiliments. 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 allowace for the disadvantages that, in the nature of things, must tell 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 collar and cuffs are of peau de soie, emand many of them, she has, or at least broidered with gold in smaller designs has hitherto had, the comfortable assurance that her ever increasing ward- skirt. robe 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 coun- and the hat is trimmed profusely with try. It is no wonder, then, that the loops of ribbon in the color of dress grievous change now in progress is loudly deprecated by nearly all on- flowers. The parasol is in the tone of lookers. With most of us the first the dress, with a band border en suite feeling is one of wrathful indignation. with that on the skirt, the embroidery That the Japanese, who are nothing designs being in a size between those if not artistic, should set themselves in this cold-blooded way to ones on the skirt trimming. b ot out one of the most delightful and Rather more simple in construction 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, is it possible that a sacrifice so deplorable and so belt to match. The cream-colored palpably to Japan's loss rests on no straw hat is trimmed with a Frenchy 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 trope and has tiny sprays of pink flowby 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 Ob-

served in the City of London. A quaint and curious custom has been practiced for over four hundred back is looped in puffs. The surah before the people. - Indianapolis Sentiyears on Good Friday in the churchyard of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, which is open, with waistcoat and Smithfield, once the finest Norman church in London, and still exhibiting joined below by bows of ribbon to in what is left of it great architectural beauty in the grandeur of its Norman arcades. In this churchvard, on Good Friday, twenty-one poor wicows belonging to the parish are assembled of that sweet-scented flower combine. round a flat stone tomb of an "un- from the richest purple to the lavender known person;" and each widow "picks up" therefrom a new sixpence, twenty-one of these coins having been heliotrope with pink-edged lilac ribbon. placed there by the church wardens. Cream parasol, with heliotrope border The origin of this charitable dole is un- and unique handle in natural wood known. There are no traces of any tied with ribbon bow. will, nor is there any fund set apart for this purpose; but the few shillings brought out is one with skirt of emnecessary are usually subscribed by two broidered net over a silk foundation or three of the parishioners. The le- skirt, which is finished at the lower gend referring to the dole is, that some centuries ago an old widow lady, a res- The tunic is of striped shot silk, open ident in the parish, directed by her and plaited in front and draped at the will that her tomb in the churchyard back, where it merges in the puffed should be visited by twenty-one aged | back drapery. The pointed corsage of widows after matins every Good Friday striped silk is open in front, where it is morning, and that they should "there trimmed with a jabot of embroidered and then each pick up a new six-pence," to be laid on the flat top of the stone in readiness for them. Although this curious custom has been observed trimmed with striped gauze and wild 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- | self. - Brockville (Can.) Recorder.

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 Petts 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

One of the most stylish costumes presented has a plain skirt in peau de sole 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 than those on the band trimming

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, goods and clusters of yellow and gold on the collar and cuffs and the larger

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 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 helioers 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 the right side. A draped tunic falls in the left side, and the drapery at the revers finish the corsage of poplinette, striped gauze over the bust and is 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 and pink. This bonnet is trimmed in front with sprigs of mignonette and

About the newest summer toilet edge with a narrow plaiting of the silk. net and a fichu composed of silk and embroidery. The sleeves are finished to match. The stylish straw hat is 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 himTHE 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 "aninvestigator 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, period of eight years, approved 485 private pension acts; Hayes, from 1877 to 1881, inclusive, a period of four years, approved 303 pri vate pension acts; Presidents Garfield and Arthur, from 1882 to 1885, inclusive a period of four years, approved 726 pension acts; while President Cleveland, from 1886 to 1887, inclusive, a period of only two years, has approved

863 private pension acts.
This is 77 more than Presidents Grant and Hayes approved in twelve years, and 127 more than Presidents Garfield and Arthur approved

in four years.

President Clevelan I has, also, to begin with. appointed more ex-Union soldiers to office than any other President. He approved the act of March 19, 1886, which increased to \$12 per month the pension of 79,989 widows, minors and dependent relatives of Union soldiers of the late war. He approved the act of August 4, 1886, which increased the pension of 10,030 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

We challenge the entire Republican party to show the foregoing figures to be incorrect. There they standfigures 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

From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1887, inclusive, 268,699 pension certificates of all classes were issued by the Bureau of Pensions.
From July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1883, 129,517 pension certificates of all classes were issued

an increase of 189,180 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 is disbursed on account of pensions, \$139,-From July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885, there was

disbursed on account of pensions \$122,967,243.46, showing an increase of \$16,617,026.99 for the first over the last two years under a Republican Administration. On July 1, 1883, there were 203,653 pensioners On July 1, 1885, there were upon

the rolls 345,825 pensioners, being a net increase to the rolls during the last two years under Republican rule of 41,467 On the first day of July, 1837, there were upon the rolls 402,000 pensioners-unofficial, but a lowestimate-or a net gain of the rolls during

the first two years under Democratic rule of 56,875, or a net gain of 5,408 to the rolls during the first two years of President Cleveland's Administration over the last two years of Presdent Arthur's Administration. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. 112,360 certificates of all classes were issued by the Bureau of Pensions, of which 54,191 were original." being 5.017 in excess of the highest imber ever before issued in the history of the

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. joined together by bows of ribbon on The truth is always more powerful than a lie. The truth grows in public coquille folds in the center and covers favor. This being the case, the Democratic party has only to keep the truth

#### DRIFT OF OPINION.

nel

--- 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 Tele-

-Governor Foraker, of Ohio, the young Republican roaring bull, is a Cleveland without state, in and before the Ohio Republica Convention, he now volunteers a lett r inviting him to | majority party. that State on his Western tour.—N. Y. Telegram.

-Blaine has cone many foolish enough to rush home becaus Sherman Philadelphia I mes.

THE REBELS OF TO-DAY. A Term That Can Justly Be Applied to

the Republican Party.

The New York Tribuns says the Democrats constitute "the party of sebellion." 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 flags, 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 ines—seeing that it persistently an-tagonizes every entiment tending to allay the passions engendered by the war.—Richmond

The Republican party lives in the ly desire. They maintain their con- or running away. If you argue with trol of the Legislature in this a Turcoman that he ought not to sit State by a shameless disregard in a flat saddle, with such and by refusing to grant an equitable stick his legs out, like Captain Codrepresentation, whereby certain small sides being an infidel. towns, casting a few hundred votes, law-making body as Hartford and New rising or "botbing up and down"

dle the embers of sectional hate. known in the history of politics. Senerate 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 by threatening the President with percity. The offer of Adjutant-General regular trot or gallop. Drum, a Republican, to return to the various States the battle-flags stored in the War Department, caused another manner.

and to promote disunion, are the only rebels of the present day. They can live in the past and persist in their 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 sectons of our common country. It is the Stars and Stripes against the Bloody Shirt, a reuni'ed people against a coterie of disappointed politicians. It is not difficult to fore tell the result. The American people will put down the Blaine-Sherman-Forsker-Tuttle-Fairchild rebellion as efficiently as they did the one twenty two years ago, and the Bloody Shin. 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 Invisible 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 cudgeling their brains to figure out how long it will require for the State to give a Rapublican majority at the same ratio or

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 ypocrite. After abusing President | the proportion of losses between the parties. Of course, in an off year the light vote shows stronger against the

But the difference between General Buckner's majority this year and President Cleveland's majority in 1884 things in politics, but he isn't fool is not as great as that between Mr. Blaine's majority in Pennsylvania in has captured a single or Jost that 1884 and General Beaver's last year. Blaine will get when he needs it. If Yet the Democratic papers didn't Blaine wants Ohio next year, he will claim that diminution in majority as a either get it or he will give it to Sher- Democratic victory. Nevertheless it man with such a cluster of prickly was just as much a Democratic victory thorns protruding from he rose that as the election in Kentucky was a Re-Sherman won's be able to handle it - publican triumph this year .- Harris burg Patriot.

ABOUT HORSEMANSHIP.

Cossack, Turcoman, English and American Styles of Equestrianist

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 ter be imagined than described, but about his own saddle and style runs the courts are often called upon to do the risk of being brought to shame. just such a thing. As men are prone Nothing, for instance, can differ more from a cowboy's seat and saddle than and remain disappeared for an ina 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 law relative to administration of eshis toes stuck out. The Cossaek or tates provides "that if any person, past, and has no affinity with the is- Turcoman sits as flat as if he were in a who has heretofore been, or now is, a sues of the present day. Its leaders chair, his leg forming a right angle at resident of this State, has heretofore would subvert the constitution, trample the knee and his feet exactly parallel gone from and not returned to this on the liberties of the people, and with the horse's side. All three are State, or shall hereafter go from and usurp the functions of the Government, superb riders, whether it be for stick- not return to this State for seven conif they had the courage to put in prac- ing on, or getting over rough ground, tical operation what they most earnest- or making long marches, or fighting, be dead unless proof be made that he of sacred constitutional obligations, short stirrups, but get a Whitman and granted upon the estate of such perreapportionment. They have held man, he would not laugh, because livery of property to the executor or possession of the Legislature in Con- that is not his style, but he would innecticut by a monstrous system of mis- wardly set you down as an idiot, be- the debtors of such person or by those There is also much nonsense talked

have as much representation in the about the propriety or impropriety of Haven, which cast thousands of votes, the saddle during the trot when mak-While the South has cast behind it the ing a journey, and occasionally a signs, against the person or persons so passions and evil feelings of the war, "True American" writes to the newsand has entered with marvelous en- papers some sad drivel on the subject ergy upon an unexampled career of as a protest against the Anglomaniac trations in the Probate Court," reprosperity, the Republican leaders and dudes who bob up and down ou their organs are ceaselessly proclaim- banged horses in the park. On the ing that the war is not over, and are subject Captain Codman, too, appears endeavoring in every way to re-enkin- to have been led astray. If you use an English saddle it is simply cruelty fairly elected. The Republican press which are rather short, a fashion aptained ever since the most dastardly and if he tries to sit close during the

Republican leader, Fairchild, to curse straight-legged in his stirrups when the President in the most blasphemous, the horse is trotting and keeps his weight on them and at the same time The Republican leaders and their accommodates himself to the horse's occasion to rise, and does not come down on the horse with a bang. There nct realize the spirit of the age, but is probably nothing about which wide observation is more necessary to make fruitless and disloyal work of breed- people talk sensibly than about horsebits 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 positry that is more hardy, matures quieker, 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 that of Martin Mann, whose estate was ducks, and for this reason they are especially adapted to extensive cult- son. Mann disappeared and was nevure, and can be raised in large numbers to much better profit than common fowls can.

As a table fowl they are first-class, nd when in good condition for market, always command high prices and

known. Some claim that for laying capabiliand Stockman.

-There are one hundred and one penitentiary.

LEGALLY ADJUDGED DEAD. Cases Under the Law Relating to Disap-

pearances and Absentees.

Just exactly how a man feels when the law has presumed him dead and wound up his earthly affairs can betto occasionally disappear mysteriously definite time, the law has wisely interposed to protect those at home from such eccentricities. Section 279 of the secutive years, he shall be presumed to was alive within that time; and if letters testamentary or of administration shall have been or shall hereafter be son, all payments of money and deadministrator of such person by any of having charge, control or custody of property and effects to which such person may be in any wise entitled,

"We have had several such adminismarked Mr. Wagner to a reporter.

shall be a bar to all actions or claims

of such absent person, his heirs or as-

paying or delivering thereof.'

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 interest-Mr. Blaine, immediately after his de- to the horse not to rise in trotting on ing events of that tribunal during that feat in 1884, indulged in a tirade of a long ride, especially in the case of a time. He then referred the reporter abuse against the South, and declared heavy weight. In an English saddle to the records in the Shaw case. Mrs. in effect that Mr. Cleveland was not the rider sits well behind his stirrups, Isabella Shaw took out letters of administration on the estate of James quickly took up the cue, and has main- proaching closely to the Asiatic seat, Shaw, who had been absent from the State for eight years. All the procwarfare on the Administration ever trot he strikes the horse a catapultic esses incident to the winding up of a blow at every stride in the tenderest dead man's estate were gone through ator Sherman, in his Springfield (Ill.) portion of the animal's back. When with the administratrix gave bond. speech, deliberately spoke of the Gov- he rises, on the contrary, he descends the property was appraised, sold and ernment at Washington as the Confed- gently, and he keeps his the proceeds ordered divided among weight steady on the horse by the heirs. Mr. Shaw, who was perthrowing it into the stirrups when his ambulating somewhere on this munhinder parts are in the air. The prin-ciple of the thing is the fact illustrated of what was going on, and turned up by the jockey's practice of standing in in St. Louis just as the proceeds of caused Tuttle, an Iowa Republican his stirrups during a race and the Cos- his effects were about to be disleader, to prostitute the position he lacks or Arabs during a charge. In tributed. He visited the probate clerk's occupied in the Grand Army of the ooth cases what is sought is to avoid office and examined the papers; he had Republic to the basest partisan ends, sounding the horse with a one hun- been adjudged dead by the court, and fred and fifty pound mallet when the there was no mistake about it, as the sonal violence if he should visit that poor animal is trying to move at a records showed. He also expressed himself as satisfied with the accurate In a military, or Mexican, or Whit- way the administratrix had managed man saddle the circumstances are the estate, she having paid his debts wholly different. The rider stands and All expenses, save his funeral expenses. He, however, subsequently, in propria personæ, applied to have that portion of his estate, which had been erdered distributed, turned over organs, by their incessant efforts to motion by an up-and-down spring of to himself. He sets out in his petition tear open the wounds of the civil war the foot. In other words, he has no 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 ing hate. The Democratic party manship. Every nation which rides in the years of his absence from the State. deals only with the issues of the present day. Since it obtained the control that nation its own bridles, saddles, 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 merried 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 Courov. gave all persons having demands against the estate notice to present the same for allowance or be forever barred. Mr. Conrov 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 administered upon by W. B. Thomper heard of, and his estate was divided among his heirs. -St. Louis Globe-

#### Artesian Wells in the Desert.

R specting the plan of Colonel are readily sold, and it will not be Landas for fertilizing the African long until they are much more ex- Desert by means of wells, Sr R Lamtensively raised, and this increase in bert Payfair, in the course of a Consutheir culture will progress as tast as lar tour in Tunis, has visited the their valuable qualities become better ground where the first well was sunk, and repor s most favorably as to the success of the project. A space of 735 ties they are superior to chickens, acres has been cleared and sown with but experience in general will hardly ecreals and lucerne, a vegetable garjustify this fact. However, their eggs den been made, and a nursery of young are always large and are excellent for trees planted. Two o her wells are cooking purposes, though not quite so being sunk, which on completion will palatable for table use .- Farm, Field irrigate 7.500 acres of land. The Boy of Tunis has conceded to the company 25,000 acres of land, which they can select themselves from districts which prisoners in the Washington Territory are at present of no value. -Phrance logical Journal.

Suggestions Regarding the Preparation of Seed for the Fall Wheat Crop.

There is nothing new under the sun. All that is new is the application of old things and processes to new uses. This is exemplified in the use of sulphate of copper for the prevention of grape rot and of the blight and rot of liarly keen between Upper and Lower potatoes and tomatoes. This remedy has long been used for the prevention of rust and smut in wheat, and more recently to kill the spores of smut in seed oats and corn and so prevent damage to the crops. If it is true that "there is no evil without its remedy" then we may hope that a remedy has been found for these most serious evils, which greatly reduce the farmer's profits.

These diseases of plants are analogous to the contagious diseases of animals, in that they are produced by a spore or germ which finds access to the interior of the plant, and then causes the disorganization of its tissues by feeding upon them and growing at their expense. Moreover, as the germs of a contagious disease spread abroad and infect other animals, so these germs of blight and rust and smut, or "rot," are scattered abroad and infest other plants. And as the atmosphere is the principal medium by which contagious germs are carried, so the atmosphere is the principal medium through which plants are infected, although the soil is also a contributing agent to the spread of these diseases.

The precise nature of these so-called blights has not been clearly understood, but enough of them has been learned to know that they are all caused by a fungoid parasitic growth which takes possession of the plant, and fills its cellular tissue with its threads or mycelium upon which is borne the fruits, and that these appear as the red rusts or the black smuts that are so familiar to the farmer. The florist or the fruit-grower know them best in the form of the whitish network of fibers which appears as mildew, and which saps the vitality of the plants and causes them to weaken or perish. The smut destroys the infested plants, grain being wholly changed into a husband's concession twenty miles off. mass of brown spores, or the tissue being impregnated with them and so reduced to decay or rot.

For the prevention of smut in wheat it has been a common custom for many mits nightly depredations on the poulyears to steep the seed in a solution of four ounces of sulphate of copper in a Parliament House, and defies dislodggallon of water, in such proportion that the whole of the solution is absorbed by the grain. Five bushels of wheat or of corn or eight bushels of inhabitants of the old country. Broad oats will absorb this quantity of solution, and in twenty-four hours will be dry enough to sow or plant. This complete absorption, we believe, is indispensable for the destruction of the germs of the fungus which may exist in the grain, for there is no doubt that the grain itself may be infected by the parasite internally, as well as by adhering spores entangled among the hairy appendages of the husk. These then are felt to be at a sad discount, or, adhering spores are readily seen by if attempted on comfortable scale, the means of a magnifying glass upon the grains of the seeds mentioned. Moreover, the saturation of the grain by the that makes the local taxes in American copper sulphate acts as a safeguard against the entrance of the parasite from the soil and there is no Other things in Ottawa have comquestion that the soil is extensively charged with these germs which have fallen from the smutted crops.

Considering the analogy which exists between these smuts or blights of grain and the potato we have for a few years past experimented upon seed oats, corn and potato cuttings with the result of finding the sulphate checks the growth of the smut, and the present season we have half of a field of oats quite free from smut, where the seed was treated with the solution whi e the other half has a considerable quantity of smutty heads. The solution has also had a similiar effect upon corn, but having never been troubled with the potato rot in our land and perhaps through extreme care to avoid diseased seed-there has been no precise result reached with this crop. There has been no rot in the crops, however, which, under the circumstances, is wholly negative evidence.

The reasonable physiological connection between the various parasitic fungi has led to the use of a solution of sulphate of copper, with other substances mixed, as water of ammonia, lime and flowers of sulphur, as a remedy for the rot of grapes, and also for preventing the rot in potatoes and to- and measures seven feet from the end matoes. The remedy has been intro- of one outstretched hand to the other. duced here from France, where it has been successfully used in the vineyards | twenty-five pounds, and exhibits enorand gardens. Although too late for use this season, it is in good time for next year, and may serve as a timely suggestion in regard to the preparation of the seed for the fall wheat crop, which should be treated to the copper sulphate solution invariably as an indispensable precaution. — N. Y.

-The complete skeleton of a man and the blade of an officer's sword were found a few days ago on a portion of the battlefield of Antietam by a party of Charleston (W. Va.) fishermen. The body was in the midst of a thicket of young trees, which probably accounts for its being overlooked for so long a time. There being no cue as to the identity of the remains, the bones were interred by the fishermen near where they were found.

that in that city is a man about five the season through. feet eight inches tall whose beard is so long that when he stands erect it reaches the floor and extends out from his feet fully twenty inches. The beard is six feet eight inches long, and up to date is the longest known.

CANADA'S CAPITAL.

An American Clergy's Gossip About the City of Ottawa.

Ottawa was fixed on by the Queen as the site of the capital of the now united province of Canada. Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto put in their claims, and the contest was pecu-Canada, as the position of the capital would involve at least the temporary predominance of the English or French element. The Queen, to whom the question was referred as being too difficult and delicate for provincial solution, preferred Ottawa, to the displeasure of course of every one of the other candidates, and to the general surprise of Canada. Ottawa has but lately emerged into notice from the obscure name of Bytown; it is the smallest of all the competitors, having only fifteen thousand inhabitants, and is far removed from the great thoroughfare and traffic in the valley of the St. Lawrence. The reasons that seemed to have influenced the Queen's counselors were these-all the other candidates were decidedly either in Upper or Lower Canada, but Ottawa is on the boundary of both provinces, the river Ottawa forming a marked division between the French and English populations. It was therefore a compromise by an arbiter, where disputants, if left to themselves, might have pushed the case to a disruption. In case of war, moreover, Ottawa is fartherest removed from the frontier of the United States, and is susceptible of being strongly fortified. Although in a part of the country that has not yet been fully opened up, it has a great extent of the very best land around it,

and needs only some stimulus to be-

come a thriving and populous center.

The city of Ottawa, like the country of which it is capital, is to be judged more by its future than its present. There are many inhabitants in it older than its first house, and I have conversed with a good old lady who lived two months on the site of the Parliament House in a hut with a barrel for a chimney. All was then unbroken forest, and she had to wait these two months till a road could be cut to her Even now the primitive pine groves and cedar thickets can be seen close at hand, seals are seen disporting themselves in the river, and a fox who comtry has his headquarters beneath the ment. The town is already stretching out around, occupying at least three times the space that would be allotted to the rectangular lines of streets run far out into the country, many of them marked by two or three houses, some by none, but all of them appearing duly completed in the map. A good arrangement this, so far as light and air are concerned, when the sun is in the sky, but rather inconvenient when night comes into the question, and rain or thaw sets in. Lighting and paving pockets of the taxpayers feel the burden. It is doubtless this circumstance contributions to the general revenue. and spices, putting in only enough to menced on a large scale. The hotels are metropolitan in size and appearance, and several daily papers wage fierce warfare with each other. In regard, however, to these matters, hotels and newspapers, Ottawa is not distinguished from Canadian towns of the same size. A stranger | Stockman. can not understand how such large hotels can be supported in small towns, with no great influx of visitors, and vet they seem to get along and prosper. The system of boarding, instead of living in their own houses, seems to be that which supports many of them, al-They are meagre in general news, and attack, that is happily disappearing from the Old Country .- Rev. John Ker, D. D., in Interior.

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

-A woman down in Maine has a collection of more than eight hundred kinds of candy, and she is considered a great blessing to the town in which she lives. All the flies in the village -A Norwich, Conn., newspaper says | collect about her house and stay there

> -The California boom has more than doubled the valuation of San Diego County within a year. It now stands at \$18,737,134.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Fifty acres, well cared for, is as profitable as 150 half cultivated .- Our Country Home.

-A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with white clothes will greatly aid the whitening process.

-Cocoanut Cones: One cupful of powdered sugar, one cocoanut and the white of one egg.-Exchange.

-To stop the bleeding of a wound set a mass of woolen rags on fire, and hold the afflicted part over them in the

-Egg Sandwich.-The yelks of two hard boiled eggs pounded in a mortar with a little chopped parsley, butter, pepper and salt. When formed into a paste, spread on the bread, and lay on sliced chicken and salad .- Christian

-Use the scales on the farm in order to more accurately keep an account of all sales and purchases, as well as the amount of food allowed. Every meal should be weighed, and the gain or loss of flesh accurately observed .-Christian at Work.

-Blood stains can be removed from an article that you do not care to wash by applying a thick paste, made of starch and cold water. Place in the sun, and rub off in a couple of hours. If the stain is not entirely removed, repeat the process and soon it disappears.

-Improved machines are too exensive for the farmer who sows but a small area of wheat, but by co-operation of several neighbors, each can enjoy the use of the best, to the great benefit of all, and at comparatively small outlay. - American Agriculturist.

-Mountain Dew Pudding: One pint of milk, one-half cup of sugar, yelks of two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of grated cocoanut, one-half cup of rolled cracker and one teaspoonful of lemon extract; bake one-half hour. Frosting: Whites of two eggs and one-half cup of sugar. -Household.

-Apple Jelly: Use fair, sour apples. Slice them, skins, seeds and all, and simmer with one-half cup of water, till well cooked and soft. Then strain through a cloth, add a pound of sugar to a pint of juice, boil a few moments, skimming till clear; then pour into glasses, and cover when cold .- Boston Budget.

-The housewife who is on the lookout for little ways in which to economize, will find it to her advantage, if she has seamless sheets which have been used for years, to tear or cut them in two in the center and sew the outside edges together; lap them and stitch with a machine, or they may be sewed over and over. Hem the raw edges. Sheets trimmed in this way will last for a long time. - Indianapolis Journal.

-Will it pay to grow black walnuts and then "wait?" A black walnut tree in Michigan lately sold for \$215. No doubt if the young trees were planted in rows forty feet apart each way and cultivated they would be valuable as a special crop, as twenty-five trees could thus be grown on one acre. Though late, the returns would be sure, and unused land could be profitably devoted to them .- St. Louis Republican

-Nice Hickory-Nut Macaroons: To hickory nuts, pounded fine, add mixed ground nutmeg and allspice; make a frosting as for cake; stir in the meat make it convenient to handle; flour the hands and make the mixture into balls about the size of a nutmeg; lay them on well buttered tins, leaving room to spread, bake in a quick oven. Wash the salt from the butter used for greasing the tins, as lard or salt butter gives an unpleasant taste. - Farm, Field and

#### ANXIOUS TO MARRY.

A Young Woman Who Learned Type-Writing for a Purpose.

A daintily-clad little woman-she

was one of the best operators as well as the prettiest-whom I had noticed sevthough in Canada this does not prevail eral times in a down-town type-writing to any thing like the same extent as in office, was missing from her desk the the States. As to the daily papers, not other day. The plump, prosperous much that is eulogistic can be said. looking head of the establishment smoothed down some rebellious redpervaded by a bitter spirit of personal dish-brown locks as she explained, to an accompanying clatter and bang, as if the whole alphabet were out on a spree: "I didn't expect to keep her long," she said. "She came to me a year ago to learn the business, and her mother - she wore diamonds - came with her half apologizing for the daughter's whim. The two of them wore gowns that turned the heads of the whole office, and looked as if they had money enough and to spare. It turned out when I was in my new apprentice's confidence a little that she was engaged to a law student - an impecunious one-and they wanted to marry as soon as he was admitted to the bar. 'Papa' had absolutely refused his consent, and 'mamma' frowned on the whole thing. So what does my lady do but get permission, without assigning any reason for the freak, to learn typewriting—she is studying short-hand, too—having taken the idea into her head that, if she and her law student chose to marry when the time came, she could support the family until the appearance of some fees. They had the knot tied a couple of days ago, the household powers to the contrary notwithstanding, and are taking a week's holiday somewhere down on the shore. She told me she should be ready for work when she came back, and I think she will. She has been earning \$7 a week, and is about expert enough to get \$10 now. That will help them out for awhile, though I fancy her husband won't leave her here long." The next question in the matrimonial market, some folks say, will be: "What is her salary?" or "Has she had a raise of late?"-N. Y. Letter.

May to Bell.

Pil write you a short letter to say I'm wonderfully better; How much that means you ought to know who saw me just one month ago—Thin, nervous, fretful, white as chalk, almost too weak to breathe or talk; Head throbbing, as if fit for breaking. A weary, sver-present aching; I feel as glad as bird on wing! I say, and fear no contradiction. That Pierce's Favorite Prescription is grand! Why, I'd have died without it! Ma thinks there's no mistake about it. It's driven all my lils away;
Just come and see! Yours aver, MAY.

A BUBLINGTON girl is learning to play the cornet, and her admirers speak of her as "the fairest flower that blows."—Burlington

To Feel Shaky at Times,

Is to be a goodly distance on the road to chronic nervousness. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a nervine beneficent in both con Bitters is a nervine beneficent in both conditions. The persecuted, and therefore often offending organ, the stomach, is largely
responsible for nervous symptoms. Inviggrate it, and you will find that the sympathetic nervous sensations disappear. Biliousness and constipation also contribute to
nervousness. Both are extirpated by the
Bitters, which is also invaluable for fever
and evil a rhawmatism and sense complaints and ague, rheumatism and renal complaints.

A squall makes sail-boats capsize, but makes a baby's mouth one size larger. - New Haven News.

Consumption, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites: the one supplying strength and flesh, the other giving nerve power, and acting as a tonic to the digestive and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable and is easily digested by those who can not tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil.

GIRLS whose sweethearts dote upon them may prepare for the worst. Time is a great anti-dote.—Macon Telegraph.

What a Dunce!

What a Dunce!

suffered with fever, hot head and foul breath.
With stomach disordered—was lck unto death.
I bore it a week—surely I was a dunce—
Then I took a few "Pellets"—they cured me at once.
What a dunce, indeed, to neglect such a remedy and suffer a week, when quick relief could have been found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

A GEORGIA girl has been born without a chin. This will not make her less handy with her stove lifter.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS warm up and invigorate the stomach, improves and strengthens the digestive organs, opens the pores, promotes perspiration, and equalizes the circulation. As a corrector of disordered system there is nothing to equal it.

It's a wise cow that knows her own milk after it has passed through the hands of a dairyman.—Goodall's Sun.

LOOK SHARP! When your skin breaks out in pimples use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

THE bank cashier of the period does not seem to think any thing less than half a million worthy of his steel.—Life.

THE most prominent physicians in the city smoke and recommend "Tansill's Punch" smoke and recommend 5c. cigar.

The carpenter is perhaps the most successful boarding house keeper on record.—

Merchant Traseler.

Ir you have catarrh, use the surest reme PLAYS a "leading part"—the blind man's

"As good as represented," is what every body says of Frazer's Axle Grease.

A RESTAURANT waiter takes in the measure of a man from tip to tip. - New Haven News. Is a cough disturbs your sleep, take Pise's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

d	THE GENERAL MI	ARK	ET	S.
-	PANGIE	arms	-	
	KANSAS			*
	CATTLE-Shipping steers		0	5 00
0	Native cows			
d	Butchers' steers	2 50	0	3 50
	HOGS-Good to choice heavy.	4 20	0	5 871/2
a	WHEAT-No. 2 red	635	10	641/8
S	No.2 soft	65	0	67
0	CORN-No. 2		0	35%
0	OATS-No. 2	225	600	:3
e	RYE-No. 2			
S	FLOUR-Fancy, per sack			
n	HAY-Baled	6 50	0	8 00
11	BUTTER-Choice creamery	21	@	22
0	CHEESE-Full cream	10	0	10%
h	EGGS-Choice			15
-	BACON-Ham		0	121/2
3-	Shoulders			
S	Sides		0	
d	LARD	6	0	
·	POTATOES	45	0	50
		40	0	00
	ST. LOUIS.			
13	CATTLE-Shipping steers	4 00	0	4 70

Butchers' steers ... 3 3) @ 3 95 CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 RYE-No. 2 BUTTER-Creamery.... PORK ..... 15 00 @ 15 10 CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers. ... 8 00 @ 5 15 HOGS—Packing and shipping. 5 10 @ 5 50

CORN—No.2 40 @
OATS—No.2 2434@
RYE—N).2 44 @
BUTTER—Creamery 18 @
PORK. 15 00 @ 1 NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Common to prime. 4 00 @ 5 25 HOGS—Good to choice...... 5 5) @ 5 9)
FLOUR—Good to choice..... 8 70 @ 5 0)

WHEAT-No. 2 red ..... CORN—No. 2 OATS—Western mixed..... BUTTER-Creamery .... FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE

Stomach, Liver and Bowels PICIO LIVER

CURE CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, SICK HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, ETC. PRICE, 25 cents. PACIFIC MANUFACTURING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

\$100 will be paid at Office of Frank Siddalls Soap, Philadelphia, for a Crow that can say "Dont be a Clam." Must be able to speak the apothegm plainly.

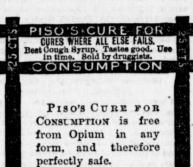
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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,

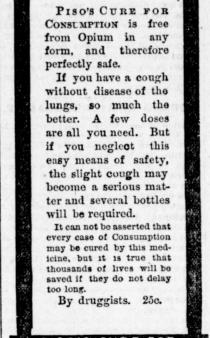


womanhood. It is pleasant to the taste and may be taken at all times with perfect safety. Price, \$1. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

J.S.MERRELL DRUG CO., SoleProp., ST. LOUIS.



CONSUMPTION





PRICKLY ASH BARK AND PRICKLY ASH BERRIES
SENNA - MANBRAKE-BUCHU
AND OTHER EQUALLY EFFICIENT REMEDIES
It has stood the Test of Years, ACH. KIDNEYS. BOW ELS, &c. It Purifies the Blood, Invigorates and Cleanses the System.

RICKLA BITTERS DYSPEPSIA, CONSTI-CURES PATION, JAUNDICE, SICKHEADACHE, BIL-LIVER KIDNEYS STOMACH

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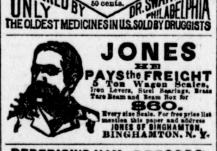
IOUS COMPLAINTS, &c disappear at once under its beneficial influence. It is purely a Medicine as its cathartic proper-BOWELS ties forbids its use as a beverage. It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

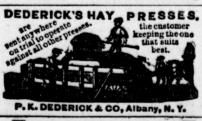
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PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO

PRICE DOLLAR St.Louis and Kansas City







PISO'S CURE FOR N CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
It Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use
that thee. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

ATCHES FROM \$1.25 UP. CHRAPEST



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically scaled. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Peliets give the most perfect these little satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache,
Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion,
Bilious Attacks, and all
derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently
cured by the use of Dr.
Plerce's Pleasant Purgative Pelleta
In explanation of the remedial power of these in explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.



SYMPTOMS OF CATARRHH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of diziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-pamed symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrha! Headache. Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents. SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.-Dull Coryza, and Catarrhai Election Coryza, and Catarrhai Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmeristof Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago
I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal
eatarrh. My family physician gave me up as
incurable, and said I must die. My case was
such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could;
barely speak above a whisper. In the morning
my coughing and clearing of my throat would
almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's
Datarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well
nan, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting," "Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 2002 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrn for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckilly, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarr's. ELI ROBBINS, Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., Says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."



Neuralgia, Toothache, RHEUMATISM. Back, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Brut Burns, Wounds, Old Sores and All Aches and Pains. It Cures You. That's the Idea!
Sold by Druggists. 50 etc. Song Book malled free.
Address WIZARD OIL COMPANY CHICAGO.



REPAIRS, list. BLELOCK M'F'G CO. IRON ROOFING

Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanos. O.

EDUCATIONAL.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE. The great Homosopathic School. Dpens Sept. 20. Address E. S. BAILEY, M. D., 3034 Michigan Ave., Chicago. UNION COLLEGE of LAW, Chicago, Fall Term begins Sept. 21. For circular add. H. Booth, Chicago.

A. N.K.-D. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement his paper,

#### 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 an-nounced comparable in importance with the West Shore's consolidation with the New York Central and the formation of the Reading syndicate to reorganize that com-

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 with which to take up the floating debt. This will be represented by \$5,000,000 in Baltimore & Ohio consolidated fives 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 1.

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 sleep-ing car business. The express business has already gone to the United States Express Company. The affairs of the railroad company will be entirely reoroganized and placed upon a sound finan-

cial basis." The clause of the contracts suspending work on the extension from Philadel-phia 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 rail-

BROKEN BY EXPERIMENTS. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 3.-The Rich mond Paper Company suspended yesterday. The company owned large mills in Rumford and East Providence. They manufactured wood pulp paper chiefly, for books, and a principal cause of their failure is said to be losses in experimenting in sulphate pulp. They also lest heavily by recent failures in the trade. A large amount of their paper went to protest Thursday, meeting of the stockholders yes terday it was decided to wind up the busi-The largest stockholders were F. H. 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.

AN INSURANCE BOYCOTT. CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—A formal notice boy-cotting 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 under-writers 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.

BOURBON WHISKY. Paris, Ky., Sept. 3.—In order to protect their interests the holders of pure old bourbon whisky in this State are forming 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.

VAPOR STOVE MEN. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 3.—The vapor stove manufacturers of the country decided yesterday at a meeting held here to pool their interests in one 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 off some pas sengers 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. 2.-The Civil Service Commission has requested the Secretary of the Interior to explain why certain draughtsmen and assistant stenographers 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

#### KANSAS PENSION FRAUDS.

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

TOPERA, Kan., Aug. 30.—Deputy United States Marshal George Sharrit 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 variou claimants for pensions, who were ordered before the board of examination by the Pension Bureau. The Commissioner of Pensions yesterday issued an order ren ing Dr. Abdelal and suspending Dr. May, another member of the board. No charges are preferred againgt the remain-ing 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 recom-mended for the position of Consul General 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 tailed to investigate the case and upon his report to the Commissioner of Pensions the

#### GRAND ARMY PROGRAMME.

suspension made.

secution was instituted and the order of

Outline of the Official Programme of the Grand Army Reunion in St. Louis. St. Louis, Aug. 29.—The official pro gramme for the business and entertainment of the Grand Army encampment which is to be held here beginning on the 6th of September was decided upon this evening and will be published and distributed next week. Its chief features are as follows: First day, Monday-Reception of visiting comrades at depots and steam boat 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; reunion of States and regiments in Forest Park; excuron 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 representation ations of the business interests of St. Louis. Friday-Meeting of the encampment and river excursions. Evening-Street illumination; banquet to the officer delegates and representatives to the grand ncampment; grand camp fire and pyro technic display. Saturday-Railroad ex-cursion to Nashville, Tenn., Mammoth Cave, Ky., and other points of interest.

#### STANFORD SUSTAINED.

Justice Field Decides That the Railron Magnate May Refuse to Give Information to the Pacific Investigating Commission. San Francisco, Aug. 30.—In the application of the Pacific Railroad Commis compel Senator Stanford and other officers of the Central Pacific railroad to answe certain questions in regard to the expenditure of funds for the purpose of influencing legislation, Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, delivered yester-day the opinion of the United States Circuit Court to the effect that the act of Congress creating the Com-mission improperly invested the co-operaion of the courts in an inquiry that not judicial. The opinion is based on decisions and opinions of Storey, Marshall and Tousey upon the limitations of Congressional authority. It in effect voids that part of the act referring to the courts as unconstitutional. The court therefore 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 com panies.

#### SHOT BY A WOMAN.

Two Men Brought Down by a Single Shot OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 30 .- A special to the Bee 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 owed him a bill for shaving which they wanted to pay. Mrs. 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. Suspicioning their motives she re-fused 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 laying on the center table and shot the foremest one in the groin. The ball, which was a 54-caliber, passed through and hit the other man in the same place. The wounds are pronounced fatal.

#### RESCUED AT SEA.

Perilous Position of Seventeen Persons on

a Wrecked Vessel.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 29.—The pleasure steamer Mohican, Captain Tompson, owned by the Clarks, of Paisley, Scotland, arrived bere 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 butwark crushed in and her jib-boom and suffered other damage. At noon yes-terday 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 She was dismasted and waterstorm. 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 off.

#### 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, 1887, 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, 1866, while the road was not definitely located until May, 1867. The Commissioner has referred the petition te 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 reorts 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 Waxahachie, 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 Grand-view, and there is no prospect of relief until to-morrow night. The passengers have suffered considerably from hunger-The first day a few man crossed the shak ing 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 he 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. A 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 wil not be repaired for four or five days.

HOUSES WASHED AWAY.

MORGAN, Tex., Sept. 1.—The hardest rain hich 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 & Hamilt's dry goods store, Sam Franks' groceries, M. McPhain's groceries, . H. Justice's saddle shop, A. Anderson's furniture store and three cotton gins. Nine residences were washed away. Besides these houses, which are entircly gone, every house in the town was damaged. Life is all that many of the citizens have left. At Whitney, twenty-two miles east, in Hall County, a number of houses were

#### 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 do duty, and signalled the Richmond Hill. The Germans allege that the officers of the steamer refused to take them in tow, and would only consent to take off the crew. The captain therepon decided to abandon his vessel and set her on fire to prevent further accidents. When the steamer's crew saw this they rushed on board the bark and extinguished he flames, but again refused to take her in tow. 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 teamer, placed a prize crew on board the bark, and took her in tow, and bore 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 five hours later. cargo are worth \$50,000, both heavily insured. The Highflyer was libelled to-day

#### THE SOUTH.

for \$25,000.

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 condi tion of business. The corn crop of the South is unprecedentedly large, exceeding the yield of 1886 by over 50,000,000 bushels. the yield of 1885 by 70,000,000 bushels, and 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 here tofore gone West for corn will this season be saved to the Southern farmers. While recent unfavorable weather has damaged o some extent the cotton prospects, which, a month ago, promised such an enormous yield, the crop will still be a large one. Advanced prices for tobacco will, it is claimed. counterbalance to the farmers the decreas yield, due mainly to decreased acreage. Other crops have, with few exceptions, 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.

Policeman Chasing a Chinaman Received Couple of Bullets in His Breast and

Abdomen.
CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—A Chinaman and 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 48-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 interchange of bullets. The policeman dropped, shot through the breast and abdo men. Chow Lam, unbut, was captured by a patrol wagon. The officer, Foote, was taken to the hospital, dying.

#### Clash of Races in Virginia.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 31.-The city to-day is in a feverish state of excitement over a clash between races. Last week a negro was fined fifty dollars and sent to jail for striking a white woman. On Friday, Dr. Hinton, a prominent physician. struck a colored girl. He was arrested and the case continued till to-day. The negroes demanded that the doctor receive: the same punishment as that inflicted on the negro. A violent card, signed by the prominent negroes, was pub lished in the Index Appeal yesterday. signers and editor were arrested for huel. The excitement has become so intense that the mayor has ordered three companies of militia to hold themselves in readiness.

#### DESPERATE AFFRAY.

A Fight Among Partners in a Mining Comp

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 mine. The names of the victims are: Albert A. Mead, late of Santa Fe; K. Harvey Mead, of Aledo, Ill.; Joseph Downing, of Harrison County, Missouri, and a stranger named P. H. Hands. The fifth man in the party, Fred Mead, es caped with a slight wound in the head. Albert A. Mead came west from Iows some years ago and located mining claims Good Hope, some twenty miles west of Tres Piedras station on the Denver & Rio Grande railway. Fred and Harvey Mead, of Aledo, Ill., were kinsmen of his and from Santa Fe he opened a correspond-

ence which resulted in the organization of the Las Tuces Milling and 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 Al bert 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 deed 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 em ployed in this city as a carpenter. 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 pur-pose 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 tamp 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, saving he desired them to keep out of the cabin until he (Albert) could search for some papers and money which he had concealed there.

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 its occupants. His third shot fatally wounded Hands. By 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. Finally the two men clinched and a strug gle ensued for the possession of the weapon of death. At last Fred Mead got the Win chester, and with it knocked him down and him through the heart. Hands died

Albert A. Mead's body was buried face downward and the remains of the other three were interred at Tres Piedras. The coroner's investigation resulted in the ac quittal 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 300 policemen All the houses occupied by tenants were barricaded and guarded for defense. Tha of Mrs. Crimmins was the first advanced upon. The widow and her friends were well armed with paving stones and boiling water, and both were showered upon the bailiffs with such telling effect that they were repulsed four times. The sheriff's men in their attacks attempted to crow-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 personsfive men and four women. All were taken prisoners. The prisoners when led out sang: "God Save Ireland." The crowd joined in the singing and became so denonstrative 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 Mr. Condon, M. P., and several English visitors. Several more tenants will be evicted to-morrow.

#### TEXAS OUTLAWS.

A Posse 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 mean Eureka, a little station five miles out out he Texas Central Railway. It was thought the outlaws were train robbers. After the fight the men took to the thicket and escaped. The party 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.

#### Troubles of a Cattle Company. CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—A rumor reached this city yesterday from Fort Worth, Tex., that

Burton H. Campbell, the manager of the Texas State Capital ranch, had been arrested here, charged with the embezzle-ment of \$300,000. Inquiry at the office of the syndicate in this city elicited a denial of the arrest of Campbell. It was learned, however, that the syndicate had become dissatisfied with Campbell's management and had deposed 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 accuunulated a good deal of property since he has been in charge of the syndicate.

## PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

The State Convention Meets at Allentown Adopts a Platform and Selects a Ticket-The Tariff Plank. ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 1.-The Demo

cratic State convention met in the Acad emy of Music at noon yesterday, with every delegation full and a large at-tendance of prominent State and local politicians. Ex-Congressman George Post vas 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 Curtin, 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 resolu tions 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 indorsed, 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 supple-To these princi ment or explanation. ples he has faithfully adhered in all his pub-lic utterances. We further affirm the platform adopted by our State convention in 1880 and in view of the existing condition of the pub lic treasury we demand with emphasis that the large surplus already in the treasury shall be used to pay the public debt and that the current and 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 ac-

cordance with the foregoing declarations. Second-That we fully indorse the administration of President Cleveland. Wise, saga-clous and patriotic he has restored confidence to the business interests of the country in the Democratic party; has directed the financia affairs of the Government with apt ability; has strengthened the public credit and thereby given us a period of great industrial and com mercial prosperity. Apprehension in the minds of some that the advent of our party to the con trol 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 pure omical and fearless and meets the approva of all fair minded and conservative citizens.

Third-We recognize the material benefits which this country has received from immigra-tion. 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 while 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 deserv ing Union soldiers and sailors and refer to the action of the present Administration in adding to the pension roll a larger number than was ever before placed thereon within a correspond-ing period, while at the same time protecting the treasury from fraudulent claims, as proof o

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 re vived or extended.

vived 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 should and would have been paid by the cor porations, and the failure of the State Adminis tration to attempt any correction of the wrong doing or exposure of the fraud or criminal negleet condoned a crime against both authority and people and confessed the supremacy of ring rule in Pennsylvania.

Seventh-That we reaffirm our declaration in seventh—That we reamrm 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 interest of 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 move ments having for their object the attainment of 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 o the American people. It is our earnest wish that the efforts of these distinguished statesmen may soon be crowned with success

Westill hold to the ancient doctrine of the party that the preservation of the rights of the people demand that we should look with jeal ousy upon monopolists and restrict corporate power within its proper sphere, and we heartily approve the action of the national administra tion in reclaiming and throwing open to the peo ple for settlement 100,000,000 acres of land which, through artifice and fraud, were wrong fully held by corporations, having been forfeited to the people by failure to comply with the conitions of the grants.

This—the most serious business of the

convention-being thus disposed of with enexpected dispatch, the nomination for the Supreme Court judgeship was pro-geeded with and the following names were added to those previously given: Jesse Thompson, Herman Yerkes and Robert Pallen. 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 b much excitement and a general canvassing by the friends of the two candidates, during which the clerks lost their count and a new pallot was ordered, resulting in the choice of Mr. Thompson by a vote of 186 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 Plague. 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

een received by Governor C.M. Zulick 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 arrant 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 \$500 has been of fered by the citizens of Fladstaff for the ar rest 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 gleaners 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.

Finely chopped clover hay, meistened 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 sonnection with mixed ground grain also, with a small allowance of linseed meal.

From new 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. Ne attempt should be made as yet to get themevery 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 it intelligently, so far as wes ave ever heard them give an opinion, be lieve that it pays. One prominent feeder says that he finds that it requires only half as much grain to fatten an animal on grass s 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 unwholsome 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 Jour-

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 er 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 pig pens when they attend the fairs. A few of them never 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 track. 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 no crop that responds so quickly to cultivation as the cabbage, and where the land has been well manured it is paying crop.

Many thousand bushels of corn have been contracted for at twenty-five cents a bush-el. From present indications a mistake was made, as corn will undoubtedly be worth a good deal more money before an-

other crep is grown.—Odell (Neb.) Optic. 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 prevent-

Our farmers, particularly those who are engaged in the stock and dairy business ould do no better than to provide for bountiful acreage of rve 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 hackling the crop. He had 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 oats among his grapes every spring to prevent rot, and considered it a success. Mr. Miller, of Ohio, sowed copperas—about one pound to a square rod-in his vineyard early in the summer, and again later. No rot has appeared since this treatment .-

It has been suggested that where drain tile is used the excess of water should beconducted to artificial ponds in order that it may be used as drinking water for stock and for procuring ice 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

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