

Chicago Country Courier

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1887.

NUMBER 48

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

It is now definitely settled that President Cleveland and most of his Cabinet will go to Philadelphia on the 17th of September to attend the centennial constitutional celebration. Mr. Cleveland will probably accompany the President.

The President has appointed Almar F. Dickinson, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States at Gaspé Basin; Henry P. Kittledig, general appraiser of merchandise for Boston, Mass.; Michael P. Curran, assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of Boston and Charleston, Mass.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD bought in over \$3,000,000 of bonds on the 24th.

Mrs. CLEVELAND and her mother, Mrs. Folsom, returned to Washington on the 24th, after an extended pleasure trip.

ALLEN RYDERBERG, a lawyer of high standing in Washington, has been arrested upon a charge of receiving records stolen from the Pension Office, and Richard Brumer, a clerk in the Pension Office, has been arrested, charged with stealing the records in question.

The President has appointed Commodore Bancroft Gherardi to be Rear Admiral in the navy, to take the place of Rear Admiral Franklin, retired. Rear Admiral Gherardi was recently Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

It is asserted that a ring has been formed of naval officers to further the interests of the Howell Torpedo Company, in which they hold stock. Secretary Whitney, in consequence of the reports, will exercise caution in accepting any recommendations made by the Naval Advisory Board.

The President has appointed Alexander McCue, of New York, the present Solicitor of the Treasury, to succeed the late Prof. Baird. The office is not a salaried one, the law simply prescribing the appointment from among the civil officers of the United States of a person of proved scientific and practical acquaintance with the fisheries of the coast.

THE EAST.

THOMAS McDONALD was killed on the railroad two miles west of Binghamton, N. Y., the other night. He was an old soldier, aged sixty-five, and was going from home at Bath to visit his sister in New Jersey.

The Chicago & Alton railroad, one of the roads boycotted by the trunk lines on account of paying commissions, on the 24th began placing tickets in the hands of brokers in New York State, through whom war will be worked. The Rhode Island and other boycotted roads were expected to follow the example.

GENERAL JOHN C. BLACK, Commissioner of Pensions, a guest of the New Hampshire veterans, was reported quite ill with influenza, and was at the residence of Hon. Silston Hutchins at Weirs, N. H., on the 24th.

W. A. GILKINS, lumber dealer and boat owner of Kittanning, Pa., has made an assignment with unknown assets and liabilities. He is rated at \$100,000.

The Chicago & Alton railroad, one of the roads boycotted by the trunk lines on account of paying commissions, on the 24th began placing tickets in the hands of brokers in New York State, through whom war will be worked. The Rhode Island and other boycotted roads were expected to follow the example.

CAPTAIN JAMES P. MURPHY, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Kittanning, Pa., was struck by the Buffalo express on the Allegheny Valley railroad, the other morning, and instantly killed. Captain Murphy was born in 1796, and resided in Armstrong County, Pa., nearly all his life.

TERRIBLE excitement was caused in the fatal No. 1 shaft at Nanticoke, Pa., on the 25th by the breaking away of the earth barriers and the sudden precipitation of a large body of water into a gangway where over 200 miners were at work. The men were rescued after great difficulty, but ninety miles perished.

The First National Bank of Danville, N. Y., has closed its doors.

At a meeting of stonemasons of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City on the 25th, it was unanimously decided to leave the Knights of Labor and go into the International Association of Bricklayers and Stonemasons.

JUDGE POTTER has granted a stay of execution in the case of Jacob Sharp, convicted of corrupt practices in New York.

The ticket nominated by the New York Prohibitionists in convention at Syracuse on the 25th is as follows: For Secretary of State, Rev. Dr. C. W. Huntington, of Olean; for Comptroller, C. B. Hitchcock, of Cortland; for State Treasurer, W. W. Smith, of Poughkeepsie; for Attorney General, Silas W. Mason, of Westfield, Chautauque County; for State Surveyor, John G. Gray, of Ulster County.

DR. MCGILLYN addressed an immense audience at Williamsburg, N. Y., the other night for the benefit of the widows' and orphans' fund of the A. O. H. No disorder occurred though threats had been made to break up the meeting.

The salesmen of Pittsburgh and other Eastern cities are agitating a National Assembly of the Knights of Labor.

FIFTY-ONE girls employed in Brace Bros.' laundry at Pittsburgh, Pa., struck the other day on account of the discharge of eleven of their number for organizing a Knights of Labor assembly.

The owners of the fishing schooner Lydia T. Crowell, of Beverly, Mass., have given her up for lost. She was ninety-five tons burden. It is believed all on board are lost. She was in charge of Captain Moses Larkin, of Nova Scotia, and had a crew of fifteen men.

THE SAILED from New York on the body of the sailor of the bark Robert Moore, from Guadaloupe, who was said to have died of yellow fever, shows that the cause of the death was malarial fever.

A TERRIBLE explosion occurred in the engine room of Herbert E. Johnson's corn-canning factory, in Gorham, near Portland, Me., the other morning. One man was killed and a number of others seriously injured.

It is feared that the suspension of Mitchell, Vance & Co., gas fitting supply dealers of New York City, will involve many firms in other parts of the country.

THE WEST.

Governor Bartlett, of California, was said to be hopelessly suffering from a stroke of paralysis on the 23d. He was elected to the office last November on the Democratic ticket.

KNOWING of the Bald Knobbers on trial at Ozark, Mo., pleaded guilty on the 23d to whipping various persons. Others also pleaded guilty to acts of lawlessness.

A PASSENGER train was derailed near Lincoln, Ill., recently, on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville railroad. No one was hurt. On examination it was found that miscreants had removed the fish plates and spikes.

Two thousand quarrymen working near Youngstown, O., struck the other day for increased wages and semi-monthly payments.

The largest comet that has appeared for many years was visible on the northern sky from points in Indiana on the night of the 24th.

Iowa Republicans, in convention at Des Moines on the 24th, renominated Governor William Larrabee. For Supreme Judge, George S. Robinson; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Henry Sabla. No indorsement for the Presidency was made.

The completion of the Manitoba road to Fort Benton has ruined river traffic on the Upper Missouri. The only river traffic that will amount to any thing will be that between Bismarck and Sioux City with headquarters at Pierre, Dak.

THE Toledo, Peoria & Western officials have refunded the amount expended for Niagara excursion tickets to persons in Hancock County, Ill., who were in the Chatsworth wreck. No suits for damage to person or effects have been commenced by any survivors in Hancock County.

McHENRY & Co., dealers in gas fixtures, Cincinnati, have been caught for \$60,000, which they gave on a mortgage to Mitchell, Vance & Co., of New York, who failed recently.

The annual meeting of the National Editorial Association has finally been fixed for Denver, Col., September 13.

The union seamen of Chicago have made a demand for \$2.40 per day.

GALESBURG, Ill., is shaken up by the appearance of a peculiar disease among cattle. The cattle are taken ill suddenly and will stagger around for a few moments and then lay down and die.

ALL the wires of the Postal Telegraph Company have been removed from the Chicago Board of Trade. The president of the board says the Postal Company was not only defying the board by continuing to furnish market quotations to bucket shops, but was preparing to extend its business to that class.

THE schooner Clara, of Manistee, was driven ashore in Lake Erie recently and her wreck was strewn along the beach for miles. Captain Olson, her master and owner, and one of the sailors lost their lives.

PROF. H. S. WHITEY, of the Excelsior Academy, on the shore of Lake Minnetonka, Minn., was drowned in the lake the other afternoon. Three children were playing on a raft which went to pieces, and he swimming out to save them, became entangled in the weeds and was drowned. Two of the children were rescued alive, the third was drowned.

GOVERNOR MARTIN, of Kansas, has revoked his quarantine proclamation against Illinois cattle, except in so far as it applies to Cook County. Cattle shipped from Cook County will be held in quarantine at Kansas City ninety days.

TEXAS fever has broken out among the cattle at Fleischman's distillery, Riverside, near Cincinnati, and seven have died and twenty more are sick with the disease.

The thirteenth annual convention of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections opened at Boyd's Opera House, Omaha, Neb., on the 25th.

MRS. JOHN A. WITTER, who has been on examination in Denver, Col., charged with poisoning her husband, has had her \$100,000 bonds to await the action of the grand jury.

ONE man was fatally and another badly injured in Chicago recently by an explosion of gas which had accumulated in the basement of a wholesale store.

A BATTLE took place between Kendall's men and Colorado's braves on the 25th, four miles below Meeker. Several Indians were reported killed. Deputy Sheriff Ward was killed and several more wounded.

TWO men were horribly mangled by being run over by a log carriage in a mill at Cheboygan, Mich., the other day.

THE Virginia State Republican Committee recently issued a lengthy address to voters. The address was in answer to that of the Democrats and was taken up principally by local questions, the principal being the holding attempts in the State administration and failure to arrive at an understanding with the British bondholders.

Mrs. SARAH JACKSON, wife of Andrew Jackson, Jr., and mistress of the White House during President Jackson's second term, died at "The Hermitage" near Nashville, Tenn., on the 25th.

The Standard Oil works, Pearce's distillery and Swan's marble works were destroyed by fire at Nashville, Tenn., the other night. The loss will aggregate nearly \$100,000; insurance very small.

An unknown disease for which no remedy has been found is reported killing the cattle about Buckville, Ark.

The Maryland Republicans have made the following nominations: For Governor, Walter B. Brooks, of Baltimore; for Comptroller, R. B. Dixon, of Talbot County, and for Attorney-General, Francis Miller, of Montgomery County.

The emigrant train No. 26, going west on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad ran into freight train No. 98 at Easton siding, twenty miles east of Wheeling, W. Va., on the 24th. Al Smith, engineer of the emigrant train, and Isaac Arbutnot, his fireman, were instantly killed. Several of the passengers were bruised.

PAUL in Martin's Ferry, W. Va., the other morning destroyed the stove works, causing \$50,000 loss.

JOHN WYKICK, colored, was lynched in Henry County, Ala., the other night by 100 people of his own race. He had outraged a white woman, Mrs. Basmore.

It is said that at the recent G. A. R. reunion at Wheeling, W. Va., members dropped their colors and made a detour on passing the Register office, where a picture of President Cleveland was exhibited.

RIGHT REV. R. W. BELCOTT, Bishop of Western Texas, died in Suvanee, Tenn., on the 26th.

GENERAL.

THE City of Montreal's missing boat has been picked up, and the seven passengers and six members of the crew who were in it are safe and well. The rescue was made by a German vessel named the Mathilde, which arrived at Falmouth, Eng., on the 24th, with the thirteen survivors on board.

WITH very few exceptions English newspapers declare that England can not allow the use of Canadian troops in enforcing the orders of the Manitoba courts and demand that steps be taken to prevent the Dominion authorities from committing the mistake of authorizing military interference to discipline the Manitobans in the Red River valley.

THE ENNS (Ireland) Board of Guardians has adopted an official resolution defying the Government proclamation against the National League, and exhorting all boards of guardians to advance the principles of the league.

IN the House of Commons the other day, Sir Henry Holland, Colonial Secretary, replying to Sir Henry Tyler, said that he had no information that Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, intended to ask for British troops for service in Manitoba.

ON the 17th of August, in the mountains near San Carlos, Mexico, a party of thirty bandits, under one Mauriano Resendez, were overtaken after a chase of fifteen miles and routed by a force of customs police and troops. The fight resulted in the capture of mules and horses laden with smuggled goods.

THE excitement over the removal of officials at the Havana custom house by the Governor General ended in a riot on the 26th. The police, reinforced by troops, vainly attempted to disperse the crowd, and were finally compelled to make a charge, wounding seven persons.

THE union seamen of Chicago and their family arrived at Copenhagen on the 25th in the Russian imperial yacht. They were met by Kings Christian and George, of Greece, and other notables.

IT is denied in Rome that Italy and Spain are meditating concerted action on the Red Sea.

LOCAL landlords have appointed a deputation to urge their claims on the British Government in the land purchase matter.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) throughout the country during the seven days ended August 25, numbered for the United States 153 and for Canada 33.

TWO yachts were captured in England and one in the Bristol Channel. By the accident on the Thames twelve persons were drowned and by that in the Bristol Channel fifteen lives were lost.

IT is reported that on August 20 another attempt was made to assassinate the Czar. A British agent, Watson, was tried on the charge, twice fired a revolver at the Emperor. The first shot went wide of its mark, but the second perforated the Czar's coat. The assailant was promptly seized and disarmed.

GLADSTONE's resolution deprecating of the Government's efforts in recognizing the National League was defeated in the British House of Commons on the 26th by a vote of 273 to 194.

VISCOUNT DONERAILL, of Ireland, who was bitten by a fox some time ago, has died of hydrophobia.

OWOSSO, Mich., Aug. 27.—During last night's storm the house of W. G. Ketchum was struck by lightning and shattered in almost every part, without injuring any of the eight party, who were eating supper. The house, which was a two-story structure, shivered the rafters and joists into splinters, tore off the clapboards, made holes through the roof and shook off nearly all the plastering. Every picture in the house was destroyed, one bedstead was overturned and a pedal was wrenched from the neck, leaving the rest of the instrument uninjured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—Paymaster Watkins, United States navy, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment at hard labor. During his imprisonment he is to receive one-half furlough pay, and at the expiration of his sentence will be dismissed from the service. Watkins was tried on board his ship, the Osage, at Yokohama, and found guilty of fraud, embezzlement, desertion and other offenses. As paymaster he was entitled to \$3,700 a year, and he has been drawing pay at the rate of \$1,923 a year since his sentence.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 26.—In the Legislature a resolution was passed taking away the \$3,000 appropriation to the Atlanta University, unless that institute shall give the Governor satisfactory assurance that it will not accept white pupils. It is believed by a great many that this resolution will be passed by the Senate.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 27.—Senators W. S. Dawes and John T. Morgan, of the Senate Special Committee on the Allotment of Land in Severalty to Indians, and party arrived here yesterday on their way to the White Earth reservation. The party will visit some of the Dakota reservations and possibly go to Colorado and New Mexico. It is intended to take measures looking to making the Indians all along the Northwestern frontier self-supporting.

BONHAM, Tex., Aug. 26.—Heirs have been found for the estate of the late Tom G. Bean, who died intestate a few weeks since, leaving a landed estate valued at \$1,000,000. The lucky persons are a family named Howard, a representative of whom, H. H. Howard, of San Antonio, is now in the city, and has, through his attorneys, Evans & Evans and R. H. Taylor, filed a petition in the probate court to be appointed administrator of the estate.

MONTELEONE, Ind., Aug. 26.—A most strange thing has occurred on the farm of E. D. Higley, near Tocoan, on the Chicago & Alton railway, about twenty miles north of this place. The well had nearly gone dry—had only a few inches of water in the bottom. When he went as usual to draw water the other morning he found the bottom had dropped out of the well. There is now a deep black hole there, which has not as yet been fathomed.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The Cologne Gazette says that large quantities of pig iron are being exported from Sweden to Pennsylvania for railway bridges.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

State School Fund.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has made the following annual appropriation of the State school fund:

| County. | School pop. | Amount Approp'd. |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| Allen | 5,540 | \$ 2,583.00 |
| Anderson | 5,195 | 2,855.84 |
| Atchison | 10,159 | 5,491.29 |
| Barber | 3,144 | 1,697.70 |
| Barton | 8,908 | 4,739.73 |
| Bourbon | 9,605 | 5,186.70 |
| Brown | 5,636 | 3,043.44 |
| Butler | 4,936 | 2,625.58 |
| Chase | 3,118 | 1,683.72 |
| Chautauque | 5,636 | 3,043.44 |
| Cherokee | 9,868 | 5,257.58 |
| Cheyenne | 602 | 325.08 |
| Clay | 6,190 | 3,345.84 |
| Cole | 7,370 | 4,072.93 |
| Clark | 1,733 | 920.42 |
| Coffey | 5,963 | 3,220.02 |
| Comanche | 1,458 | 650.70 |
| Cowley | 11,455 | 6,185.70 |
| Crawford | 9,363 | 5,054.02 |
| Decatur | 8,908 | 4,739.73 |
| Decatur | 2,051 | 1,107.54 |
| Dickinson | 8,908 | 4,739.73 |
| Dodge | 8,908 | 4,739.73 |
| Douglas | 8,907 | 4,739.72 |
| Edwards | 1,369 | 709.28 |
| Ellis | 6,959 | 3,636.45 |
| Ellis | 2,471 | 1,334.34 |
| Ellsworth | 3,965 | 2,111.94 |
| Ellsworth | 4,127 | 2,220.54 |
| Fort | 2,785 | 1,504.44 |
| Franklin | 8,364 | 4,516.56 |
| Graham | 1,529 | 810.48 |
| Greenwood | 10,977 | 5,826.28 |
| Hamilton | 800 | 427.60 |
| Harper | 4,552 | 2,457.00 |
| Harper | 4,552 | 2,457.00 |
| Hodgeman | 1,429 | 766.80 |
| Jackson | 5,112 | 2,700.48 |
| Jackson | 3,966 | 2,120.54 |
| Jewell | 7,642 | 4,126.68 |
| Johnson | 6,320 | 3,412.90 |
| Johnson | 4,127 | 2,220.54 |
| Kiowa | 974 | 525.96 |
| Labette | 10,406 | 5,567.30 |
| Labette | 4,558 | 2,457.00 |
| Leavenworth | 13,104 | 7,075.16 |
| Lincoln | 3,911 | 2,111.94 |
| Lincoln | 8,940 | 4,749.75 |
| Lyon | 8,778 | 4,737.42 |
| Marion | 7,001 | 3,750.54 |
| Marion | 7,001 | 3,750.54 |
| McPherson | 7,730 | 4,058.30 |
| McPherson | 1,862 | 1,000.48 |
| Mekde | 4,558 | 2,457.00 |
| Mitchell | 6,357 | 3,378.78 |
| Montgomery | 9,825 | 5,265.50 |
| Montgomery | 4,127 | 2,220.54 |
| Nemaha | 6,621 | 3,573.34 |
| Neosho | 7,163 | 3,858.02 |
| Norton | 1,813 | 967.62 |
| Norton | 3,632 | 1,962.28 |
| Osage | 9,422 | 5,087.88 |
| Osage | 4,558 | 2,457.00 |
| Osborne | 2,156 | 1,148.64 |
| Osborne | 2,348 | 1,231.92 |
| Pawnee | 6,938 | 3,670.30 |
| Phillips | 8,940 | 4,749.75 |
| Phillips | 3,534 | 1,868.36 |
| Prairie | 1,794 | 968.76 |
| Rawlins | 7,163 | 3,858.02 |
| Republic | 6,734 | 3,586.36 |
| Rice | 4,786 | 2,584.44 |
| Rice | 4,786 | 2,584.44 |
| Rooks | 3,685 | 1,957.30 |
| Rush | 1,818 | 967.62 |
| Saline | 4,829 | 2,584.44 |
| Saline | 5,829 | 3,147.62 |
| Scott | 4,829 | 2,584.44 |
| Shawnee | 11,673 | 6,216.63 |
| Shawnee | 13,500 | 7,148.00 |
| Sheridan | 782 | 422.28 |
| Sherman | 6,320 | 3,412.90 |
| Stanton | 2,770 | 1,485.80 |
| Sumner | 11,307 | 6,105.78 |
| Sumner | 8,940 | 4,749.75 |
| Texas | 2,228 | 1,203.12 |
| Wabasha | 4,371 | 2,349.54 |
| Wagoner | 4,371 | 2,349.54 |
| Wilson | 6,627 | 3,578.58 |
| Woodson | 3,518 | 1,897.02 |
| Wyandotte | 11,770 | 6,338.90 |
| Totals | 497,748 | \$25,803.90 |

Miscellaneous.

CLEMENS, the Leavenworth bank defaulter, has been heard from. He held fully \$50,000 belonging to laboring men and widows of Fredonia, N. Y., and he recently wrote from his Canadian retreat to one of his victims a very penitent letter in which he declared that he does not intend to lie down and die but will go to work to earn and pay back the money he has defrauded conflicting friends out of. He gives the flattering assurance that if he should not live to pay it his life insurance is ample to meet all such obligations.

PENSIONS recently granted to Kansas: Isabella C. Berkeley, former widow of Eversen; J. Hunter, Manhattan; Originals, Cariboo; Thomas J. Ridgeway, Cleora; Joseph H. Allen, McPherson; Increase Edward E. Spencer, Clyde; George W. Goodlander, Fort Scott; John A. Kellett, Fawn.

A COUNTERFEITER was handsomely entrapped by an officer at Emporia the other day. He was taken to Topeka for trial. Taxes lately granted Kansas inventors: J. Y. Burwell, Chico, and F. Mammel, Roxbury, car coupling; R. R. Davis, Douglas, washing machine; Charles Matson, Russell, fire escape; C. L. McKesson, Longton, cloth measuring machine; J. F. Murphy, Plainville, speed regulating machine; W. S. Phelps and G. D. Drake, Miltonvale, chain; A. F. Weldon, Edgerton, hog or hay rack.

C. C. CLEMENS, a Topeka lawyer and somewhat noted as a local agitator, recently had Frank McLennan, editor of the Topeka Journal, arrested for criminal libel for publishing an account of the burning of the city jail and death of Colonel Graves, and intimating that the Anarchists were responsible for the act.

SUPERINTENDENT WILDER, of the Insurance Department, has revoked the authority of the Salina Mutual Fire Insurance Company to do business in the State.

The name of the post-office at Braman Hill, in Wyandotte County, has been changed to Stannard, and site changed to one and one-half miles northwest.

JOHN B. STANLEY, route agent on the Burlington & Missouri railroad, was arrested at Atchison the other day by a special agent of the Post-office Department and taken to Omaha for examination on the charge of rifling letters.

The post-offices at Newburn, Dickinson County, and Wild Horse, Graham County, have been discontinued.

RIOTOUS MINERS.

A Fierce Sunday Riot of Pennsylvania Coal Miners—Over Sixty Seriously Injured.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 25.—A fearful riot took place Sunday at Glen Lyon, five miles from Nanticoke, in which 300 miners were engaged. The combatants were composed of all nationalities. Strangely enough, the mad occurrence was inspired by a Methodist preacher named Taggart. It seems that it has been the custom of several Hungarian and Polish merchants of Nanticoke to send peddlers to Glen Lyon to supply certain boarding-housekeepers. These latter, in many instances, are hired by young unmarried men, who club and live together. They order goods of the peddlers, who trust them. The Susquehanna Coal Company always selects Sunday for pay day. Heretofore it has been their habit to pay at Nanticoke on Saturday. This time, however, they paid the men at Glen Lyon or Morgantown, on Sunday. Rev. Mr. Taggart, of Glen Lyon, has frequently preached against this desecration of the Sabbath and determined to put a stop to it if possible. Sunday he organized a posse of his church members for that purpose. The men got wind of it and made up their minds to resist any overtures of that kind. The collectors made their appearance and the natural excitement of the moment was augmented by a universal indulgence in beer and whisky. As the day advanced the church men became alarmed at the situation and kept themselves in hiding. The feeling of antagonism was so intense, however, that it finally culminated in a fierce fight between men of opposite nationalities maddened by drink. Soon 300 men were furiously engaged with sticks, stones and clubs for weapons. The riot lasted half an hour and men were struck down on all sides. Dozens were carried away with cracked and bleeding heads to their homes. A few women mixed in the fray and several of them were badly beaten. The riot ceased only when the participants were too few to carry it on, the wounded requiring the attention of many who did not return after they left the field. It is reported that over sixty of the rioters are seriously hurt, many of them fatally.

KNOWNOTHINGISM.

KNOWNOTHINGISM to be an issue in the Approaching Presidential Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—The Press this morning says: Old Marcy, of the Know-nothing party, America for Americans, will again be raised in the Presidential campaign of 1888 by the new party, which comes forth like Lazarus from the tomb of the old. The projects of the renewed movement say, however, that the Know-nothing movement never was dead, and that with the objectionable features lopped off it still lives. During the celebration of the constitutional centennial in this city the preparatory convention will be held, at which delegates from thirty-eight States will be present. The call for the convention has already been drafted by a body known as "The American National Committee," composed of some twenty or thirty men. Although this committee has been working very quietly, it has been for over a year in active correspondence with more or less prominent people throughout the country and has laid the foundation for a solid party organization. They claim among their number over 1,500,000 persons, members of societies whose purpose is to inculcate purely American ideas, some of which are a survival of some of Know-nothing organizations of 1854. General Master Workman Powderly is a prominent draftsman of this new party and has given utterances more than once to the principles this new party proposes to stand on. These principles all start from one central idea, restriction of immigration. The September convention will devote itself to formulating a platform and effecting a thorough organization of the State, county and township committees, and will call a convention to be held next July, probably in this city, when the candidates for President and Vice President and a State ticket will be put in the field.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

DISSATISFACTION at the Election of Prince Ferdinand.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—It is officially announced that the Government has sent a circular to the powers declaring that it is unable to recognize the validity of Prince Ferdinand's election to the throne of Bulgaria. According to the circular Prince Ferdinand acquiesced in the election of the Czar with the fact of his election, and requested to

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WINTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

A FISHING.

A youth and a maid went a fishing one day—
One sunny morning in May;
She with a sketch book, he with a fly,
And little they guessed that Cupid so shy—
That Cupid himself was fishing hard by—
Was fishing just over the way.

Cupid's bow was unstrung on that morning in
May,
And made with the bowstring a fish-pole that
day,
And over the way, had he happened to look,
Sate he of the fishing-rod, she of the book,
Little thinking that Cupid was fishing the
brook,
The very same brooklet as they.

And so it fell out as they angled away;
A big shiny carp came a-swimming that way;
And as in a moment they each made a cast,
Cupid's line caught the line of the youth as it
passed,
And tangled him up with the maiden so fast—
In a tangle so wretchedly woven they say
It has not been untied since that morning in
May.

—Life.

BENTLY'S PRACTICE.

The Fortunate Result of an Unpleasant Predicament.

When Bently and I were first married we lived at Bradham, a large manufacturing town in Yorkshire. I am thankful to say we do not live there now; only those who have had experience of that place can imagine how horrible it is.

Fancy a great big city with between two and three thousand inhabitants all devoted to wool—living by it and for it, talking, dreaming and thinking nothing but wool, with hundreds of tall chimneys from the mills, all pouring forth volumes of smoke and all making cloth, or shoddy, or something of that kind, as fast as they can; and with all this, not a ghost of a sheep to be seen unless one goes miles out on to the moors, and even then the air is full of smoke that the poor dears are quite black and grimy and haven't a clean back among them; so different from the "Improved Leicesters" my father breeds on his farm in Devonshire, who have fleeces as white as snow, and who look perfectly sweet when they are washed and started off to the Bath and West of England show with blue ribbons round their necks.

One day, my husband told me that Mr. and Mrs. Winterbottom were going to call on me. I suppose I made rather a face, for he said, a little sharply:

"Now do be careful what you say and how you behave, they are the best patients I have; and please be amiable and conciliatory even if they do patronize a little."

I was as anxious to secure their good will as he was for I knew what an influential connection theirs was; so I determined when they came to put on my prettiest manners.

The day after the announcement of their approaching visit was made was pouring wet, so wet that nobody would have thought of going out. Lizzie Dacres just ran in after lunch, and we sat gossiping over the fire till about three, then I suddenly said:

"No one will call to-day. I shall wash my hair."

I have an inconvenient amount of hair, and it is a very serious affair to wash it.

Well, I was sitting on the edge of the fender, in an old red rag of a dressing-gown, with all my tresses in wet rat-tails about my shoulders, and a towel in my hand, when there came a tremendous ring at the front-door bell.

We were in the dining-room, I must tell you, and there was no fire in the drawing-room.

The peal had hardly died away, when we heard heavy footsteps, and Sarah's voice in sprightly tones of welcome, saying:

"Oh, yes mum! She's at home!"

I gave one glance of agony at Lizzie, and then sprang lightly into a large cupboard where we kept jars and newspapers, and drew the door to after me.

In this cupboard was another door opening into the surgery, and my idea had been to escape through it and up the back stairs, then, after a few minutes spent on a hurried toilet, I could descend gracefully indeed. During those few minutes Lizzie would entertain the visitors.

Imagine my horror when I found the door of exit locked, while, oh! dismal truth! the visitors were none other than the Jerry Winterbottoms, before whom I could not appear in my eccentric costume.

Lizzie, who had divined my plan of escape, but who was, of course, ignorant of its frustration, began to converse in the most elegant manner, and confirmed Sarah's statement that I was at home, adding that I would be down in a moment, having just been called to the nursery!

This was all very well for five, or ten, even for fifteen minutes; but at last the conversation, which had been getting more and more jerky and disconnected, stopped altogether, and a painful silence fell.

To add to the agony of my position, a deadly fear was seizing hold of me that Bently would come into the surgery, and would, all unconsciously, open the door of communication, and send me flying as from a catapult, wet hair, red dressing-gown, towel and all, into the startled midst of the Winterbottoms.

It was not till afterward that I discovered that this fear, at least, was groundless; the cupboard door shut with a spring, and could only be opened from the outside.

I knew him and his wife quite well by sight; they were both very large, and people always spoke of them as "a fine couple"—in appearance, at least, they were very imposing. They had the biggest horses and the tallest footmen in Bradham, and only one child to leave every thing to.

"Young Jerry," as he was always called, was about twenty-four, and quite different from his parents. He was small and slight and delicate, with deep-set eyes that were never still, but always glancing nervously about.

His father and mother were devoted to him, but I don't think they understood him the least; they were always trying to make him as pretentious as themselves, and push him forward, when all he wanted was to be left in peace in the background.

He might have been very happy, for he loved books, music and painting, and had money to indulge his tastes in all three; but Mr. Winterbottom did not approve of what he called "artistic trash," and always wanting to stir Jerry up, and make him take an interest in politics; he actually had an idea at one time of making him stand for the borough.

Mrs. Winterbottom was just as bad, and the two used to badger and worry that poor boy (all from a mistaken notion of what was good for him) till I think they made him as unhappy as a boy could be. To crown all, they set their hearts on his marrying Charlotte Porritt, the daughter of Mr. Winterbottom's partner. Charlotte was a young woman of the style called "dashing," with big black eyes and a loud voice. Young Jerry hated her, and opposed his parents to the limit of his feeble will; then he gave in.

Just when they had wrung a promise from him to propose to Charlotte, he fell ill of a kind of intermittent fever, and then it was they called in Bently. Though Jerry was ill, he was not so bad as to be confined to the house altogether; sometimes he had to stop in and lie on the sofa, but sometimes he was strong enough to go out and walk about. Bently said he was not to be worried or contradicted at all, but must be allowed to do just what he liked, and to amuse himself as much as possible.

One day, my husband told me that Mr. and Mrs. Winterbottom were going to call on me. I suppose I made rather a face, for he said, a little sharply:

"Now do be careful what you say and how you behave, they are the best patients I have; and please be amiable and conciliatory even if they do patronize a little."

I was as anxious to secure their good will as he was for I knew what an influential connection theirs was; so I determined when they came to put on my prettiest manners.

The day after the announcement of their approaching visit was made was pouring wet, so wet that nobody would have thought of going out. Lizzie Dacres just ran in after lunch, and we sat gossiping over the fire till about three, then I suddenly said:

"No one will call to-day. I shall wash my hair."

I have an inconvenient amount of hair, and it is a very serious affair to wash it.

Well, I was sitting on the edge of the fender, in an old red rag of a dressing-gown, with all my tresses in wet rat-tails about my shoulders, and a towel in my hand, when there came a tremendous ring at the front-door bell.

We were in the dining-room, I must tell you, and there was no fire in the drawing-room.

The peal had hardly died away, when we heard heavy footsteps, and Sarah's voice in sprightly tones of welcome, saying:

"Oh, yes mum! She's at home!"

I gave one glance of agony at Lizzie, and then sprang lightly into a large cupboard where we kept jars and newspapers, and drew the door to after me.

In this cupboard was another door opening into the surgery, and my idea had been to escape through it and up the back stairs, then, after a few minutes spent on a hurried toilet, I could descend gracefully indeed. During those few minutes Lizzie would entertain the visitors.

Imagine my horror when I found the door of exit locked, while, oh! dismal truth! the visitors were none other than the Jerry Winterbottoms, before whom I could not appear in my eccentric costume.

Lizzie, who had divined my plan of escape, but who was, of course, ignorant of its frustration, began to converse in the most elegant manner, and confirmed Sarah's statement that I was at home, adding that I would be down in a moment, having just been called to the nursery!

This was all very well for five, or ten, even for fifteen minutes; but at last the conversation, which had been getting more and more jerky and disconnected, stopped altogether, and a painful silence fell.

To add to the agony of my position, a deadly fear was seizing hold of me that Bently would come into the surgery, and would, all unconsciously, open the door of communication, and send me flying as from a catapult, wet hair, red dressing-gown, towel and all, into the startled midst of the Winterbottoms.

It was not till afterward that I discovered that this fear, at least, was groundless; the cupboard door shut with a spring, and could only be opened from the outside.

Then I heard her leave the room, and Mrs. Jerry say to Mr. Jerry: "How very extraordinary! Do you think any thing has happened? Do you think she has gone mad? I have heard from one or two people that she is a little queer."

I had to bite my tongue to prevent myself from screaming out "Who?"—at the idea of people being so horrid as to say I was "queer," just because I kept myself to myself, as our old nurse used to say.

"Such conduct is more than queer, it is impudent," answered her husband in his most pompous tones; "but if by this rudeness is intentional I shall know how to punish it."

Then I heard hurried footsteps passing to and fro overhead; they were evidently seeking me—it was too terrible! I dared not move or make a sound, and I was so unhappy!

Presently Lizzie came back, and said, in a troubled voice:

"I am very sorry. I am afraid there has been some mistake. The servant misunderstood Mrs. Ellis is not at home."

"Not at home!" echoed Mr. Winterbottom; "why, you told me she was yourself."

"I know—but I—but she—she must have gone out!"

"Gone out!" cried Mr. Winterbottom. "Come, my dear, there is no mistake about that, we won't intrude any longer." And the pair swept out of the room.

Lizzie followed them, and she and Nurse having come to the conclusion that I must somehow have slipped out of the house and perhaps gone to Mrs. Dacres', went home, and I was left in my dark corner sobbing with misery.

What would Bently say? his best patients mortally offended! I was too unhappy to make any effort to attract attention, but lay huddled up among the old *Lancets* and *Daily Telegraphs*, when the bell rang again, and this time some one went into the consulting room, saying: "Very well, I will wait."

I could hear this person fidgeting about, taking the books from the shelves, and opening and shutting the drawers in the escritoire.

I was just thinking how inquisitive it was, and how annoyed Bently would be at such behavior, when the newcomer walked into the surgery. There was a wide crack in the wall, and through it I could see the prying individual was young Jerry Winterbottom. Was I ever to be delivered from that family?

I thought he looked more than usually flustered and odd, and he did not sit still, but pulled the bottles about just as he had done the books, and talked to himself in a rambling, incoherent way, then he began to dance softly up and down, first on one leg and then on the other, and to make the most horrible grimaces.

There is something to me very fascinating in people who make faces, and I was watching him intently, and even imitating him a little, when suddenly he caught sight of an instrument-case on the table; his eyes lighted up, he pounced on it, opened it, and drew out a knife, sharp and awful looking.

He ran his finger up and down the edge, laughing all the time. Then he went up to the looking-glass and unbuttoned his collar—he was going to cut his throat!

I was so scared that I could not articulate, but I flung myself against the door and yelled a wild, unearthly yell.

This, coming as it apparently did from nowhere at all, frightened him so that he sprang back into a corner, where he crouched, rolling his eyes and trembling with terror.

I kept on shrieking as loudly as ever I could, but I don't believe the servants would ever have heard me, and I should have gone as mad as young Jerry himself, if Timothy Donovan, an Irish laborer, had not happened to come in for his mother's medicine.

He thought Mr. Winterbottom had got an attack of "the horrors," a malady with which he was familiar, and on whose treatment he had ideas of his own. He called in Edward, the page, and between them they tied the poor fellow's arms and legs securely. They had just finished when Bently appeared, in time to hear my last feeble scream before I fainted.

The Winterbottoms were awfully kind; they declared I had saved their son's life, and that Bently saved it again when he pulled him through his train fever.

When Jerry was convalescent he went abroad with my husband for a six months' tour. Of course I hated parting from Bently, but I knew it was a splendid thing for him. Afterward he sold the Bradham practice and Mr. Winterbottom helped him into one in London where he is getting on splendidly.

Young Winterbottom is a different fellow now; his father and mother let him do just as he likes, and the consequence is that he is going to turn out a very good artist. His father hangs the walls of Barrowlough with his productions, and it is very funny to hear him when he discourses on them to his friends:

"Queer fancy this of my boy's, for dabbling and dabbling; but they tell me he's clever at it, and there's one thing he need never see the inside of the mills if he don't want, I've plenty for both—plenty for both."

Jerry has a studio near us in Kensington, and comes often to see us. The most interesting thing of all is, that he has fallen in love with Lizzie Dacres, and they are to be married in the spring. The old people are delighted.

—Arizona produced 16,000,000 pounds of copper last year.

SUGGESTIVE FACTS.

Rev. Hippolytus Smoothtext's Model Anniversary Sermon.

Last Sunday Rev. Hippolytus Smoothtext, B. A., of the Church of St. Sleepers, preached an anniversary sermon which we can commend to all pastors who are given to preaching anniversary sermons as a model of its kind. True, it did not possess that unfathomable depth of bottomless profundity and limitless breadth of encyclopedical erudition so characteristic of the discursive expositions of Rev. Philetus Dobbs, D. D., but nevertheless, taken all in all, it may be considered a model anniversary sermon. Especially instructive and suggestive were the statistics which, so far as we have observed, were of a kind never before introduced in a discourse of this nature, and it is to this model feature of the sermon that we desire especially to direct the attention of young ministers, who have yet to make their mark in anniversary efforts.

Rev. Hippolytus Smoothtext, B. A., in reviewing the work of his pastorate, stated among other things, that he had, during the year of his Christian ministry, just closed, preached 104 sermons, 18 mortuary discourses, solemnized 21 hymeneal ceremonies, delivered 17 lectures, of which 16 were on secular and all the others on religious subjects; made 32 addresses of which all but 27 were on matters most nearly touching the vital religious concerns of the church; had read aloud in public 156 chapters of the Bible, 149 of which were very long ones; had made pastoral calls, 312; taken tea on such occasions, 312 times; distributed 804 tracts; visited the sick several times; sat on the platform at temperance and other public meetings 47 times; had the headache Sabbath morning and so compelled to appear before the people in a condition of physical pain, nervous prostration and bodily distress that utterly unfitted him for public preaching, 104 times; penicils attended, 10; dinners, 37; suffered from attacks of malignant dyspepsia, 37 times; read 748 hymns; instructed the choir in regard to selection of tunes, 1 time; had severe colds, 104 times; sore throat, 104 times; malaria, 104 times; had written 3,120 pages of sermons; declined invitations to tea, 1 time; started the tunes in prayer meetings, 2 times; started the wrong tune, 2 times; sang hymns that nobody else knew, 2 times; received into church membership, 3; dismissed by letter, 49; expelled, 16; strayed or stolen, 37.—*Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.*

A LOGICAL CHILD.

How Little Edith Meant to Propitiate the Weeping Angels.

Do not give children false and figurative explanations of things, because it may be dangerous.

Here is a story which may serve to convey the same moral.

A little girl four years old, asked her father one day:

"Papa, where does the rain come from?"

"It is the tears of the angels, crying when Edith has been naughty," said he.

Edith pondered over this explanation. One night later on, after Edith had been making a very stormy time on going to bed, and had been told that she was very naughty, she was missed from her bed. Her mother, frightened at her absence, made a rapid search, and found that a bureau drawer had been opened and every thing in it thrown out, but no Edith was to be found. Just at this moment the door-bell was rung violently, and when it was opened a neighbor rushed in, exclaiming:

"Do you know that your little girl is out on the roof?"

The mother ran breathless up to the attic, where a stairway led up to a scuttle and then out upon the sloping roof of the house. And there Edith sat, perched upon the edge of the scuttle, with a lot of pocket-handkerchiefs spread about her.

"My child!" her mother shouted, catching her in her arms. "What are you doing here?"

"Why, mamma, I brought up some han'kerchiefs for the angels to wipe their eyes with, 'cause I's so naughty, so it wouldn't rain awfully!"—*Boston Transcript.*

Hinting a Proposal.

When a lover is approaching the goal of matrimony he sometimes finds it difficult to announce his intentions. In any such case, he might find it advantageous to adopt the following circuitous route, unless he can find another one still more roundabout:

A young native of Aberdeen, bashful but desperately in love, finding that no notice was taken of his frequent visits to the house of his sweetheart, summoned up courage to address the girl thus: "Jean, I wis here on Monday night."

"Ay, ye were that," acknowledged the girl.

"An' I wis here on Tuesday night."

"So ye were."

"An' I wis here on Wednesday."

"Ay, an' ye were here on Thursday night."

"An' I wis here last night, Jean."

"Weel," said she, "what if ye were?"

"An' I am here the night again."

FERDINAND WARD.

How the Notorious Bank-Wrecker Occupies His Time at Sing Sing.

Ferdinand Ward, perhaps "the most noted prisoner of all, a curious compound of shrewdness and weakness, unlimited cheek and with no conscience nor principles, achieved some rare rogueries in which he was not solely to blame. His vanity led him to take a leading part in it—the most prominent indeed—and, as it rolled on and on, like some enormous snowball, always getting bigger, it grew out of all control and beyond his comprehension. It was a matter of days only when it would end, and his efforts were at last all directed toward tiding over each hour, not to arranging the final catastrophe, which was left to take care of itself. The amount of business done by Grant & Ward through the clearing-house was \$362,000,000, a figure representing also about one-quarter of the national debt of the United States.

The man who managed all this now works in a shabby little prison-room containing a shabby printing outfit, with which he strikes off very shabby letter and bill-heads for the prison. It isn't work to speak of, it is not under the unrelaxing watchfulness in which other prisoners toil, but it is widely different from a seat in the directory of the Marine Bank or a desk in the private office of the once much envied, young and enterprising firm of Grant & Ward. The active partner wears stripes of coarse woolen fabric, but they fit him neatly. His boots are polished and shapely, and he looks pretty well groomed. Ward is not a man to suffer much in imprisonment. His fibre is not fine enough for that, his temperament is sanguine and his ambitions, unqualified by the character of their aims, gratify themselves in small struggles as readily as in great ones.

His life in prison has not been an easy one. He thought that money could secure him immunity from all its hardships, but if it could in any way soften the asperities of prison life it had to be applied with more tact than he brought to its application. Unfortunately for him, he expressed his views. The methods adopted to convince him of his error were prompt and stern, but it was some time before they were effective. At first he was put to work dragging ashes from under a boiler. It was hot, hard work, but he was kept to it for several weeks. Then the Bay State Shoe Company secured his services as book-keeper one Monday and found him ridiculously incompetent on Tuesday. In youth he had been an amateur journalist, and had some idea of setting type, and this fact has directed the current of his life in prison.

The firm of Perry & Co., stove makers, enjoyed a large contract at that time, and had need of blanks, bill-heads and labels. They set Ward to work treading the press with which these were struck off. When Perry & Co. were legislated out of their position as contractors, Ward and his printing office became an appendage of the prison. He can do all the work required of him in an hour each day. The rest of his idle he spends in reading and in such little ways as he can find diverting. Even the fact that he is the most notorious prisoner in the community of 1,500 rascals is a source of pride and satisfaction to him, and he courts the curious regard which visitors so readily grant him, and basks in the observation of the crowds which flock into prison on holidays.

He enjoys newspaper notoriety, too. The fact that most of the publications relating to his life in prison have been far from complimentary serves perhaps to check his enjoyment of them, but not to destroy his pleasure in the fact that he is still before the public. His inordinate vanity is beyond shame, and selfish and envious, he has easily become the most unpopular man in prison, not only among the convicts, but with the keepers, who regard him as an unmitigated nuisance and do not fail to let him know it. Still, there are good qualities about Ward. He accepts his snubs—and there are many bestowed—with unvarying good nature. He is chipper and good-tempered under all conditions and has no apprehensions for the future. He still has matters in litigation, and Bourke Cockran, his counsel, is a frequent visitor. His wife has considerable property, a house in Stamford and a hotel splendidly furnished on the Connecticut river, between Hartford and Saybrook. This hotel, although a small one, is a very luxurious affair, filled with hard wood throughout and all sorts of luxuries not to be found in the average summer establishment.—*Cor. Philadelphia Press.*

Trunks and Their Cost.

"The Saratoga trunk continues to be the most popular," said a well-known trunk dealer to a reporter. "It is light, roomy, and contains a patent tray which has seized upon the fancy of the public. For traveling short distances, or going out of town for the summer, it is the best that is made. For European travel, a sole-leather trunk is the best because the strongest. These trunks are more expensive than the Saratoga and less roomy, but they stand the hardest kind of treatment. Saratoga trunks average in price from \$5 to \$20, whereas sole-leather trunks in trunks is to have a looking glass attached to the bottom of the tray. It can not be broken when the trunk is properly packed."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

The temperature 4,000 feet in Delaney's Cave, Fayette County, Pa. was 46 degrees while outside at the same time it was 90 and the water from a spring in the cave was at 43 degrees, the coldest spring water in the country.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—There are 672 colored preachers in the city of Raleigh, N. C.

—The test of your Christian character should be that you are a joy-bearing angel to the world.—*Beecher.*

—We never graduate in religion, because the nearer we are to God the more we see there is to be learned.

—Wesleyan University receives \$25,000 from the estate of Oliver Hoyt, and Cornell College, Iowa, receives \$10,000.

—The Rev. Dr. A. C. Hirsch, of Cincinnati, has accepted the Presidency of the University of the Pacific at an annual salary of \$3,000.

—More than one-half of the Congregational ministers in the United States engaged in pastoral work are home-missionaries—1,571 in all. The proportion is increasing.

—There are few signs in a soul's state more alarming than that of religious indifference; that is, the spirit of thinking all religions equally true, the real meaning of which is, that all religions are equally false.—*F. W. Robertson.*

—The Episcopal Church in Virginia claims to have 6,000 colored communicants, who have 30 places of worship exclusively their own. In West Virginia, ten years ago, the Episcopal churches had 1,300 communicants, now the number is 2,719.—*United Presbyterian.*

—If a member is bent on running your church, let him run, only keep him in the right track. If he takes a notion not to do that, then cut the traces. But so long as he is headed in the right direction, don't be too particular about his gait or paces.—*Interior.*

—There is a law in Washington Territory compelling the teachers of public schools to teach physiology and hygiene, and if they do not teach the same they can not draw school money; also, if the pupils will not study those studies they can be expelled from the school.

—To know God as the beginning and end, the root and cause, the giver, the enabler, the love and joy and perfect good, the present, one existence in all things and degrees and conditions, is life. And faith in its simplest, truest, mightiest form, is to do His will in the one thing revealing itself at the moment as duty.—*George Macdonald.*

—A teacher of one of the Boston primary schools was instructing a class in the first rudiments of geography, and, speaking of the poles, she said: "I wonder if any of you can tell me the names of the poles?" "Yes, ma'am; I can," said a bright little fellow, the son of a well-known electrician. "Well, Johnny, what are they?" "Positive and negative!" came the authoritative response.—*Golden Days.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Happiness is not perfected until it is shared.—*Jane Porter.*

—It has been said, the wise man rules his stars, the fool obeys them.

—Successful treachery is worse than honest defeat.—*American Merchant Traveler.*

—The man without enemies may not be much of a man, but he has a soft time of it.

—Politeness is money, which enriches not him who receives it, but him who dispenses it.

—The wise head that makes a sight draft on a sensible heart, will have his paper honored with full payment of common sense.—*Whitehall Times.*

—The strongest men are the most tender-hearted. The coolest and sweetest waters flow from under the greatest rocks.—*W. W. Battershall.*

—This is the time of year when the snowshovel, bedecked with cobwebs, sits in the cellar window and leers at the lawn-mower as it rattles painfully over the places where the grass has been kept off.

—A crank in Savannah, Mo., shot at the woman who refused him, but the ball was stopped by her bustle, made of old newspapers, and she was uninjured. Now is the time to subscribe.—*Marden Gazette.*

—A Nebraska exchange says that an enterprising citizen could make a fortune tanning the hides of the giant mosquitoes in the Fremont bottoms and polishing their bills for umbrella handles.—*Chicago News.*

—She Could Climb a Tree.—
There was a young lady in Worcester,
Who was chased by a big Shanghai rooster;
So frightened was she
That she "shinned" up a tree!
No one being present to borester.

—Sunday-school scholar to teacher:—
"Did you say the hairs of my head are numbered? Teacher—Yes, my dear. Sunday-school scholar—Well, then (pulling out a hair and presenting it), what's the number of this one?"—*Our Country Home.*

—"My dear," said the elegant Mr. Smoothdown to his wife, "why this unprecedented delay in the preparation of the matrimonial refreshment?" "You old fool you, if you mean why breakfast ain't ready, it's because you was too lazy to get up and split the wood."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—"I guess I'd better withdraw from the church for two or three months," said a Dakota man to the minister. "Why, how's that, brother; what's the matter?" inquired the pastor. "I feel three or four cyclone lies sort of working around in my mind and they've got to come out. Just give me a leave of absence for, say ninety days, and I'll be back with you again. I believe they will be some of the thunderingest cyclone lies ever told, and I don't want to disgrace the church."—*Dakota Bell.*

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

I WONDER.

I wonder if she guesses it,
My little lady fine!
Her picture he'er expresses it,
This photograph of mine.

She sits up there and looks at me,
Upon the mantel high;
(Meanwhile chum's throwing books at me
Because I don't reply.)

She little knows what vows I make
Before this shrine of hers;
And could she see the bows I make
She'd call me mad or worse.

I wonder if she dreams of it,
If ever, through her mind,
Go floating stray faint gleams of it,
Like straws that show the wind.

I sing my little songs to her—
Poor, witty, long or terse;
Each trifle that belongs to her
I weave into my verse.

She takes them all so prettily,
I think she must have guessed;
She turns them off as wittily
As though 't were all a jest.

I wonder if she heeds them all,
And if she half divines
The meaning, as she reads them all,
I write between the lines.

Would she accept, refuse it all,
If she should guess—who knows?
And would I gain, or lose it all,
If I should speak in prose?
—Dexter Carleton Washburn, in N. Y. Mail and Express.

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

Love, Eloquence and Marriage in Olden Times.

Fiction has its peculiar charm for the summer reader. It occupies a certain vein of indolent thought, and is an antidote for the depressing influences of heat and weariness. But there are truths in history, invested with romance, that are far more captivating than any story evolved from the inner consciousness of practiced writers.

In the year 1797, two members of one prominent New York family—a sister and a brother—were married. The first of these weddings was a great social event, bringing together all that was distinguished in the world of politics, religion, law, science and letters. It occurred on the 6th of June. The bride was Miss Eliza Susan Morton; the bridegroom was the celebrated Josiah Quincy, of Boston. They were young, popular, rich, fair and talented. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College, who made the long overland journey to New York (in team time) for the special purpose, Miss Morton having been much in his family, and greatly beloved by every one. She was also a favorite in the family of Judge Theodore Sedgwick, usually spending some months each summer with them, in Stockbridge, Mass. The festivities, blessings and partings over, the bridal pair departed in an elegant coach drawn by four fine horses, and, after a tour of five days through Connecticut and Massachusetts reached their Boston home.

The second wedding was far more romantic and much less imposing. It was that of Washington Morton, the younger brother of Mrs. Quincy, in October of the same year. His bride was the beautiful Cornelia Schuyler, daughter of General Philip Schuyler, of Albany, and sister of Mrs. Alexander Hamilton. Few gentlemen were better known in the New York of that period than General Jacob Morton and his brother, Washington Morton. They were both lawyers, with an honorable place at the New York bar in the most brilliant period of its history. Jacob Morton was fourteen years older than Washington, and for upwards of thirty years was Major-General of the First Division of the militia of the State. During the war of 1812 he was mustered into the service of the United States, and appointed military commander of New York city. He held municipal offices of trust, also, for a long series of years, until he became almost as familiar to the eyes of New York as the City Hall itself; and so strong was his hold upon the popular regard that no change in politics ever disturbed his position. He was a perfect gentleman of the old school; there are persons living who remember his fine presence, military bearing, erect carriage, alert air and cordial manners—with powdered hair and faultlessly elegant costume. Washington Morton was a strikingly handsome young man of twenty-two at the time of his marriage, a graduate of Princeton in 1792, of rare fascination and tact in conversation, superb physical strength, and great athletic skill. But up to this date much more of his time had been given to the pleasures of life than to its affairs. He, on one occasion, walked to Philadelphia from New York for a wager, which created no little talk and excitement, it being then an unprecedented feat. "His walk finished, his wager won, after a refreshing bath and toilet, he spent the night with his friends who had accompanied him on horseback, and a party of Philadelphia choice spirits, over a supper-table spread in his honor, at which we may well believe that the conviviality was answerable to the greatness of the occasion."

At the attractive home of Alexander Hamilton young Morton was a favorite guest. Mrs. Hamilton's younger sister, Cornelia, came to spend the winter of 1796-1797, and Washington Morton fell madly in love with her. She was a charming girl, though by no means a belle. She had dark brown hair which she wore parted in waves over a low white forehead; eyes of deep blue-gray,

so shaded and shadowed by lashes that they seemed black in the imperfect light; complexion of that clear paleness which better interprets the varying phases of feeling than a more brilliant color, and a small, rosy mouth with all manner of little lights playing about it, and a slight compression of the lips, betokening strength of will. Her beauty was really of that soft and touching kind which wins gradually upon the heart rather than the senses. Her nature, too pliant and clinging for the role of social leadership, which so well became Mrs. Hamilton, had yet a firmness that promised full development through her affections. She was one of the wedding guests when the sister of her lover was married in June, and was radiant on that memorable occasion. The attachment of the handsome young pair was well known to the Morton family; and ere long Miss Cornelia returned to her home in Albany, attended by Washington Morton, who sought an immediate interview with General Schuyler, asking the hand of his daughter in marriage.

Alas! the course of true love was not destined, in this instance, to run smoothly. The sagacious old chieftain was in no hurry to consign his sweet young daughter to the care of a volatile, headstrong youth of twenty-two, however brilliant his prospects and possibilities. He refused to consider the question until the ambitious aspirant should have "slackened his pace to the sober rate befitting a steady-going married man." Young Morton urgently pressed his suit, which angered General Schuyler, who imperiously ordered the ardent lover to attempt no further communication with his daughter. He even went so far as to escort the young man to a boat for New York, and saw him safely on his voyage down the Hudson.

"Come into the library," said the austere father to the blushing Cornelia, as he encountered her on the veranda upon his return to the house. When she had seated herself at his feet, in an attitude of deep dejection, he related what had passed between himself and Washington Morton, adding: "My wishes will, of course, be respected. Promise me to have nothing hereafter to do with him, either by word or letter." "I can not, sir," was the quick response. "What! do you mean to disobey me?" "I mean that I can not bind myself by any such pledge as you name, and—I will not."

To chronicle the scene that followed would not be an easy task. General Schuyler, whose word was law in his family, nearly lost his breath. He was amazed beyond expression, and took measures to compel the obedience so unexpectedly withheld by his hitherto amiable and dutiful daughter. Washington Morton, however, was not a man to be turned from his purpose by any such obstacle. He soon found a method whereby to smuggle a letter into the hands of the young lady, in which all a lover's fond hopes and blissful anticipations were depicted in glowing colors. He also gave her the plan of his future course of action, and asked for her co-operation, which was not denied.

Days and weeks passed on. The foliage was beginning to assume its autumn tints; and the cool days of October were being welcomed with cordial fires in the old Schuyler mansion. One night, when the stars were shining peacefully from a cloudless sky, the lover came for his bride. The hour was midnight. The lights had long since been extinguished in the Albany homes, and deep silence throughout the ancient city was unbroken by voice or footstep. Presently two figures wrapped in cloaks were moving swiftly along the deserted streets. One was of princely bearing, the other lithe and graceful. In front of the Schuyler house they paused, sprang lightly over the fence upon the velvet turf of the yard, and gave a signal. A window was gently and slowly raised; one of the gentlemen threw up a rope which was caught and tied; a rope ladder was drawn up, and after a few minutes again lowered; the gentlemen pulled forcibly to ascertain that it was securely fastened, and Cornelia Schuyler stepped out upon the ladder and slowly accomplished her descent in safety. A rapid walk followed, and in a few moments the party reached the shores of the Hudson, where a small row-boat was in waiting to convey them to the opposite shore. As they landed a pair of fine horses were to be seen pawing the earth impatiently. The young lady was lifted upon one of these, and her gallant cavalier mounted the other. They bade a hasty adieu to the friends who had assisted in the escapade, and rode off gayly toward the rising sun. Between thirty and forty miles distant was the town of Stockbridge, and straightway to the home of Judge Theodore Sedgwick the runaways proceeded, as he was the common and intimate friend of both families. Presenting themselves before that excellent magistrate, who doubted the evidence of his own eyes when he beheld the singular apparition, they told the story of their engagement and their flight. Of course there was but one thing to do. The clergyman of the place was summoned to the Sedgwick homestead, and the handsome twain were made one with all convenient dispatch. It was a sad blow to General Schuyler, and many months elapsed before he consented to indulge in a forgiving spirit; but he loved his daughter, and had in reality no very grave objections to her dashing husband further than his youth—which, with time enough, might be cured—and in the end he yielded to what he could not help, with the best grace that he could muster.—*Martha J. Lamb, in Magazine of American History.*

SIDDIE'S BLUFF.

How a Precipitous Cliff on the Cumberland River Obtained Its Name.

Just in front of Ashland City, Cheat-ham County, on the opposite or west bank of the Cumberland river, is a very tall and precipitous bluff almost of solid rock. In some places the summit juts out beyond the base, adding to the grandeur of its appearance. It is covered with small trees and undergrowth, and back of it and on both sides is a woodland country. Altogether it is one of the most romantic looking spots in that picturesque river country, and it would be rather remarkable than otherwise if such a place had no legend associated with it. This majestic cliff, whose unchanging face looked upon the gently flowing river when it bore no larger craft upon its surface than the canoe of the red man, and long before the first log hut was built in Nashville, is known as "Siddie's Bluff." The story goes that many years ago it was the scene of the romantic and tragic death of a young girl called Siddie, who leaped from its brow into the river below.

Siddie, according to the story, was a beautiful young girl, who lived with her parents some distance up the river. Some of the river men some times stopped at the house, and a number of them were among the suitors of the beautiful Siddie. For a long time none of them was particularly favored, but it was finally remarked that a preference was shown one of the number, a handsome young fellow who, though he had not been long on the river, was very popular among his mates. It was soon understood that he had won Siddie's heart and had been promised her hand, and none were surprised when it was learned that the day had been named for the marriage of Siddie and her choice. The time went happily for the lovers until a short time before the day which was to complete their joy, when the young man had to leave on a long trip down the river. He was to return just in time to be married on the day appointed. Siddie bade her stalwart young lover a lingering and reluctant farewell, and he started with a heart full of hope upon his journey. He never returned. One report has it that he was drowned, another that his fate was never known. Siddie refused for months to believe that he would not come back, and long after the day which was to have witnessed their marriage, she could be seen upon the bank of the river looking for the coming of her betrothed. As time went on, and he came not, the look of expectancy faded into one of bewilderment, and soon gave place to one of painful apprehension.

The poor girl lost all interest in her surroundings, and seemed absorbed with the idea of finding her best love. It was soon whispered about that grief had robbed her of her reason. She would leave the house in the morning and not return for hours and it was noticed that her daily walk always took her along the river side. One day she went on one of these walks, but at noon she had not returned. The day wore on and her absence began to excite alarm. When night came and she had not appeared, a search party was organized, and in a dreaching wind and rain storm which had come up, began to scour the woods along the west bank of the river. It was learned that the girl had followed the downward course of the Cumberland, several persons having seen her as she passed in the morning. Soon the searchers ceased to hear her at all, and it was not until the next day, when some of them had gone as far down as Ashland and crossed over to the little settlement which then occupied the site of the present town, that any news of the girl was again heard. The searchers then learned that their work was done. The girl had leaped from the bluff into the river below.—*Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.*

THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

Brother Gardner Makes a Few Wonderful Practical Remarks.

"Dar' am sartin things I should like you to remember," said Brother Gardner as State Rights Smith finally got over his fit of coughing and the hall became quiet. "In de dust place, de man who lies will knock a man down fur callin' him a liar just as soon as a man who tells de troof. In de nex' place, if a man says you lie, an' you doan' lie, how do you prove you doan' by hifitin' him?"

"What men lack in argyment dey will try to make up either in ridicule or bulldozin'."

"When you h'ar of a pusson wid a confidenshul friend, you hev found somebody to be sorry fur."

"A man may hev your respect an' admiration fur half a century on general principles, an' yet lose all in half a day by refusin' to indorse your bank note."

"Moas' ebery man has his weak side, an' moas' of us, except de drunkard, ar' hypocrites. We hide our weakness, while he exhibits his."

"I like to believe all men honest, but I neber take de same patent medicine fur liver complaint an' de toofache, no matter how de label reads."

"If eber I open a bank I shall hunt fur a cashier widout any sm'v'nt. I hev seen de time when a chaw of plug tobacco stopped my hunger fur my neighbor's new petters."

"It ar' easy 'nuff to make friends in a new naybhood. All you hev to do is to be a cheerf'ul lender. Your enemies will appear when you stop lendin' an' begin to borrow. Let us now take de reg'lar p'ceedin's an' p'ceed to business."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Tobacco is being extensively cultivated in Washington Territory.

QUEER WRIGGLING PETS.

The Live Ornaments Worn by Some Whimsical Society Women.

"One of the Kings of France had a cob-web coat and the ladies of the day wore gorgeous spiders in their lofty hats, and to judge from appearances the California horned toad is coming into fashion," said a Los Angeles jeweler. "Why? Simply because a lady came in the store the other day and left orders to have a gold band put around the horned toad she brought in and to have it locked with a small gold padlock attached to a chain and pin, and though I did not ask any questions, I assume that the animal is to be a hat ornament. I have heard of such things before. The other day," continued the speaker, "I saw a man take his watch from his pocket and upon the end of the double chain dangled a small, but frisky horned toad. So it is evident that the little animals are in fashion."

The variety of uses to which animals are put, living or dead, is somewhat astounding, and fashion often dictates usages that otherwise would be repugnant to the refined taste. Wearing living animals upon the headgear is no new thing—is, in fact, as old as anything. Lizards were worn upon the head by ancient Egyptians, the curious gecko being the one most commonly used, and in India to-day native women fasten large living butterflies upon their hair. Some years ago a young woman appeared at a fashionable Newport hotel, and when out upon the drive wore upon her riding-hat an enormous slow-moving beetle that, like the horned toad referred to, was fastened to a pin by a chain, and padlock. I afterward saw this unfortunate insect in a jeweler's at New York, where it had been laid up for repairs. It was a most disagreeable object, but ate its supply of sugar as if it enjoyed life. Its owner succeeded in advertising herself, whether this was her object or not; but all pets come to grief in the end and this proved no exception. It so happened that the wearer went to an entertainment out of town one evening, and to astonish the natives wore the big beetle upon her hat. During the performance the insect, probably being aroused by the light or heat, began to walk about and caught the eye of a countryman sitting behind, who, not up to the vagaries of fashion, hoarsely whispered so that it was heard all over, "Excuse me, miss, but there's a bug in your bonnet," and forthwith dashed the unfortunate beetle to the ground, ending its career then and there.

In Southern countries fire-flies are often utilized for decorative purposes by the ladies of fashion, being especially adapted for garden parties at night, and probably the most remarkable costume ever seen was worn by a Cuban lady at an entertainment a few years ago. It was a bal masque, and part of the flooring was laid in the open air, the bright moonlight being quite sufficient for all purposes. She appeared as "Night," and was almost covered with fire-flies, each of which was caught by a delicate silver wire and held so that its light was plainly seen. The effect of this display was magnificent, the living lights gleaming and twinkling like so many diamonds. In the North, fire-flies have been often used by ladies to decorate their hair at night, and a famous fop of Mexico always wore a number about his sombrero. The curious walking-sticks (mantis) and the walking-leaf are sometimes used in the countries in which they are found as decorations. Not only is the living beetle used, but dead beetles are in de into studs and pins, the rich Brazilian green varieties being most valued. In Europe, or rather Northern Africa, the scarabaeus is esteemed, and models in stone are used as seals and charms. Thousands of these objects are sold to tourists as having been found in graves and tombs, when in reality they were manufactured in New England (it is needless to mention the State) for this trade.

In Colorado I saw a cowboy's sombrero decorated with the stuffed skin of a rattlesnake, the latter being used instead of a hatband. I presume that the wearer was "Rattlesnake Bill." Snake-skins are extremely fashionable when made into belts and bags, and as book covers they are not unattractive. So with sharks; the skin of certain varieties is used for a number of purposes, as belts, pocket-books, book-binding, etc. It is curious that fish scales are not used more in decoration. Some are remarkably beautiful, especially those of the tarpon, which look more like a trade dollar than anything else, the silver having been seemingly poured upon them. They are sometimes made into chateaines, and I have heard of a dado being made up of them. The tarpon is rightly named the silver king, and is the most beautiful of all its kind—a gleaming mass of silver and the type of agility and power.—*Cor. San Francisco Call.*

A Good Wife's Fears.

"Good-bye, my dear," said a wife, anxiously, as her husband turned to go. "I shan't have a moment's peace until you return. Oh, John, when will you have saved enough to give up a life so beset with peril and danger?"

"Before long, dear, I hope. But I must go. I want to call the game promptly at four o'clock."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A Florida farmer noticed two of his milch cows fighting recently, and afterwards discovered that one had broken the other's neck, while their horns were so firmly interlocked as to require those of the dead cow to be sawn off before the living one could be released.

MIDSUMMER FASHIONS.

Miscellaneous Suggestions for Ladies Who Like to Dress Well.

Black stockings are being somewhat superseded by those which match the color of the costume. A new idea, but not a pretty one, nor deserving of popularity, is of stockings with front and back of different color. Some are shown with front of black and the back of red; others are blue behind and olive in front.

The belted waist, or "banded bodice," as sailors call it, is of great favor for summer toilets. These have a full straight skirt gathered to a belt and are without drapery. The sash is passed around the waist and tied in long loops and ends. The loops may be flatly folded or there may be loose open loops that swing and form the drapery.

White, cream-tinted and yellow sashes are most used, though shades of tulle and lettuce green are still liked for black and white lace dresses. Watered ribbons, with peccot edges, are the general choice of these sashes. Pompadour sashes are a novelty, with bands of satin strewed with small flowers of natural colors, alternating with watered silks.

Lace dresses, made of the forty-inch laces, either black or white, are worn with belted waists of China crape and wide sashes. Sometimes the sashes are of the new Roman moire, which comes in such wide widths that the belted waists can also be made of them and with the lace skirts have a very bright and pretty effect. The broadest sashes worn with these dresses are fourteen inches wide, but those from ten to eleven in width are much more popular.

The crocheted white laces and Irish point embroidery are very effectively used as a wide border at the front or side band on the skirt, and as a yoke or vest on the waist of cotton sateen dresses, in shades of pale gray, heliotrope, or the dull pink known as old rose. These bordered skirts are always plain around, not plaited, and for many the velvet border is sufficient without the lace. The same methods of trimming are used with good effect on cotton crepes and other cotton fabrics.

For children's sashes wide surah ribbons are imported with diagonal stripes and rows of balls separated by heavily twilled lines. These lie so closely and compactly that they do not easily come untied, and are therefore best liked for little people's wear. Madras sashes in rich dull colors are worn with black lace or net dresses. When they are worn with basques they are folded narrowly, brought to a point in front, outline the basque and are tied under the postilion, making a very bouffant effect.

The newest importation of ribbons from Paris show a strong tendency to changeable coloring; red changes with blue, shrimp pink with white, blue with ecrú and rose pink with green. The "florescent" ribbons are new also and come in sash widths as well as in narrow samples. These instead of being one color shot across another have changeable shades dyed in the silk, and are either two tones of a color or else they have the color lightened by white, as pale rose with white and yellow or lavender with white.

The latest idea in the universal sailor hat is to trim it simply with a wide band of heavy white ribbon, making it rather more masculine than ever. Some are trimmed with wide belt, with perpendicular blue-and-white or black-and-white stripes. Another fancy is to cover a blue straw sailor with tulle of the same shade. The brim is shrouded with three thicknesses of the tulle, gathered and held in about the crown—which is covered in the same manner—with a loose rope of the diaphanous material, which is arranged in a number of erect loops in front. Across these are placed two long, stiff blue feathers, powdered with gold dust.—*N. Y. World.*

A TOOTHsome DISH.

A Reliable Recipe for Making Genuine Beef à la Mode.

Six or eight pounds of the round of beef, half a pound of fat salt pork, three tablespoonfuls of butter, two onions, half a carrot, half a turnip, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one heaping tablespoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper, two cloves, six allspice, a bit of stick cinnamon, a bouquet of sweet herbs, or a teaspoonful each of dried thyme and sweet marjoram, four tablespoonfuls of flour and two quarts of boiling water. Cut the pork in thick strips as long as the beef is thick, and draw them through it at regular intervals with a larding needle, or the holes can be made with a steel or a boning knife and the slips of pork pushed in. Chop the vegetables fine; melt the butter in a large saucepan and add them to it, let them cook for five minutes; dredge the meat with the flour and brown thoroughly on both sides. Take it out, add one quart of the water and let it boil a minute, stirring steadily. Then put back the meat, add the other quart with all the remaining seasoning; cover closely, and simmer gently for four or even five hours. Then take up. Draw the saucepan forward; skim off all the fat from the gravy, and boil it rapidly for ten or fifteen minutes in order to reduce it. For a pint of gravy allow one tablespoonful of browned flour, though many prefer it unthickened. The juice of a lemon is an improvement. Put whatever is left between two plates and press with a heavy weight. It is even better cold than hot. Save every particle of gravy, as it can be used in a final mince or in soup.—*Christian at Work.*

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Plan well and thoroughly, cultivate no more land than you can cultivate well, be faithful and trust for good in the end.

—If a bottle pennyroyal be left uncorked in a room at night, not a mosquito or any other bloodsucker will be found there in the morning.—*Scientific American.*

—To Cook Black-Eyed Peas—Boil one quart of the peas in four quarts of water, with four small onions, a bunch celery and a bit of bacon or a ham bone. Season to the taste.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—While stock feeding is one of the best methods of improving the soil, it would be folly for a man with no experience in feeding stock to embark hastily in such an enterprise for the sake of the manure.

—To tell cake in the oven, never insert a broom splinter, but draw it gently forward and put the ear close to the loaf; if it is not done there will be a little sputtering sound. When it is thoroughly baked there will be no sound.

—A simple way to decorate a waste basket is to get bright and fanciful Japanese napkins and cover the basket with them. Tie them with ribbons around the top of the basket, and in the center also; then let them hang full and free at the bottom.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Rice Cream.—Wash and parboil one-half pound of rice. Drain and cook in one quart of white stock made from a knuckle of veal, until soft, run through a sieve, add one pint cream, one teaspoon salt, a little pepper and one cup cooked asparagus tops. Thin with stock if necessary.—*Christian Union.*

—We have heard Hiram Smith say often, remarks Hoard's Dairyman, that in undertaking to make a first-class butter-maker he had rather a hundred times over take a young man or woman who never saw a pound of butter than some farmer or his wife who had made butter all their lives in their own way.

—There is just the same difference between feeding for eggs or feeding for market that there is in feeding for lean meat, growth or milk, and feeding for fat. The farmer's wife often complains that her hens will not lay. The reason is they get all the corn they want and are too fat. The egg is composed largely of albumen, and to produce it the hens must have albuminoids.

AMONG THE CUBANS.

Notes Taken at Random in the Far-Famed City of Havana.

The island has more fine harbors than any other country of its size, and it is no wonder that the buccaneers of the Spanish main selected it as the center of their piratical enterprises. It has two hundred and sixty rivers and plenty of fresh water springs. It never snows in Cuba, though the ice sometimes forms upon the mountains. The babies can go naked here the year around, and as for the stocking trade of Havana its customers are confined to the higher classes. Neither stockings nor suspenders are used by the laborers, and I doubt whether there are one thousand pairs of suspenders worn by the 1,500,000 people who make up that island's population. They use instead a belt strap, and the majority of the workmen of the island confine their apparel to an undershirt and trousers. The better class of men dress in white duck, with Panama hats.

The lower class of women wear few underclothes, and a calico wrapper and a pair of heeless slippers are a wardrobe. There are no carpets on the floors or plaster on ceilings. Iron bars take the place of glass windows, and there is not a chimney nor a cooking stove in Havana. There are no barns and the horses are washed in the harbors instead of being curried. There are no bricks used in the sidewalks, and the average sidewalk is three feet wide and of stone. The building stone used is a porous one, and this is covered with stucco. Havana has parks, but there is no grass in them, and as for shade, it can be got only by going to the mountains.

The policemen carry swords and guns, and the offices of all kinds are filled by Spaniards. There are no mattresses on the Cuban beds, and as for feather pillows, there are not enough feathers used here to make a wad for the carache. There are few china pitchers used in Havana, and the drinking-mug is of porous clay, with a hole at the top, out of which the water is poured into the mouth in a trickling stream. Red brick tiles take the place of shingles, and the tops of the houses are used in the evenings for sitting-rooms. The gardens of Havana are inside the houses, instead of behind them.

The Cuban takes oranges, bread and butter and coffee for breakfast. He pares his oranges as we do apples, and you find plates of pared oranges before you sit on the table when you sit down to the morning meal. The way to eat these oranges is to drive a fork into them, plant your teeth firmly into the luscious fruit and suck the juice. The Cuban breakfast is taken on rising, and then another breakfast about nine or ten o'clock. This is more like the American meal, and the whole city knocks off for it. Passing along the street at this time you may see families at their meals through the open windows and doors, and an hour or two later the whole town seems to be taking a siesta. Dinner is eaten between five and six o'clock, and the stores keep open until about nine o'clock in the evening.—*Home Journal.*

McPherson is not clamoring for a judicial convention. We are informed that such men as lawyers Milliken, Welch, Kerr and White, and Sheriff Talle, and District Clerk Pyle, and such citizens as Bell, President of the First National Bank, and Messrs. M. L. Grimes, Tom Sawyer, J. W. Fellows, and many others are opposed to dragging the Judgeship into party politics, at this time.—Marion Record.

Whittaker is vehement in arguing the straight Republican ticket upon the people, and preaches long and loud to his Republican contemporaries about political consistency. What marvelous mutations time hath wrought. During our brief residence in the county we remember of two different occasions. Stay with it old boy. You have the gall to hold you up.—Peabody Graphic.

The Topeka Daily Capital says: "Among the varied pursuits of life, whether it be amid the rush and excitement of commercial activity, the thoughtful and studious ways of professions, the ring of hammers, buzz of saws, and lightning whirl of machinery in shop or on the rail, or the labors of the farm and stock ranch, nothing can offer to each and all who mingle therein, greater general facilities for relaxation and rest, profit and pleasure, than that offered the masses through the annual gathering at state fairs." In this connection we will say we are in receipt of a complimentary ticket to the State Fair, at Topeka, to be held, September 19-24, instant.

The Peabody Gazette is aping the style of the Register, these last days. Its statements concerning the committee meeting in this city was a perfect hatch of misrepresentations. There was scarcely a thing in the whole so-called "report" that was correct. Its abuse of Mr. Doster, Mr. Riddle, the Chase county gentlemen, and everybody, in fact, opposed to its little three-cornered ring, has been a disgrace to journalism. Mr. Morgan will discover that it pays in the long run to be fair, and that while a temporary market may be found for journalistic skunk-oil, the people will soon get nauseated with that kind of perfumery, and will disinfect against a paper that emits odors of this sort.—Marion Record.

The Chase County Leader devotes four columns of space to the judicial muddle, including some personal thrusts at the editor of the placid and serene Record. We are a "falsifier," forsooth, because we said a convention had been "called" by two men without authority when Mr. Morgan says they merely "recommended" that one be called. They fixed a date, apportioned the delegates, and appointed the place for the convention, and their organs in this county have been talking about the convention so-called, or so "recommended" ever since. If, however, this was not really a "call" but was conditioned upon the sanction of the several committees, now that that sanction has been officially denied we beg to "recommend" to Mr. Morgan a cessation of jaw.—Marion Record.

The Peabody Gazette and Marion Register have provoked much laughter in this section by their unhesitating assumption that J. B. Crouch was a participant in the judicial contention that took place at McPherson last Friday and Saturday. The fact is this gentleman had nothing whatever to do or say about the matter, unless the circumstance of going to Marion last Friday evening on the same train with the Chase county delegation that went on to McPherson. The Italian hand to this man Crouch was so much feared in the matter that County Attorney Dean, in a fit of desperation, telegraphed to McPherson on Saturday, warning the committee to beware of the Democratic editor from Florence, who was with the Chase county delegation in behalf of Judge Doster. The fact is that this much-dreaded man from Florence was trying a lawsuit at home, and had not been in McPherson for months. How the wicked fleeth when no man pursueth!—Florence Bulletin.

The following which we clip from an exchange should be read and pondered over by every young man starting in business. "A man of honor! what a glorious title that is! Who would not rather have it than any kings can bestow. It is worth all the gold and silver in all the earth. He who merits it wears a jewel within his soul, and needs none upon his bosom. His word is as good as his bond. If there was no law in the land, one might deal just as safe with him; to take unfair advantage is not in him; to quibble and guard his speech, so that he leads others to suppose that he means something that he does not mean, even while they can never prove that it is so, would be impossible to his frank nature. His speeches are never riddles. He looks you in the eye, and says straight out the thing he has to say, and does unto others as he would that others should do unto him. And it is not only in business that the man shows a right to his glorious title. Who ever heard him betray the faults and follies of his friends, or speak slightingly of his near kindred? The man of honor is always a good son, and a good brother, and when the time comes, makes an excellent husband.

THE DEAF AND DUMB. Superintendent Walker, of the State Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Olathe, Kansas, sends us word that the next term of school will commence Wednesday, Sept. 14th, and that it is desirable that all persons knowing of deaf children of school age who have not yet attended that Institution, should communicate with him early, in regard to ad-

mission. A large \$50,000 addition is under erection, and the number of students in attendance will probably be 250—all from Kansas. A common school education is given, along with instruction in cabinet-making and carpentry, shoe-making and type-setting, for the male students, and domestic work and drawing and painting, for the female students. The corps of teachers number 15 in the literary department and 4 in the industrial. The Institution is under the control of the Board of State Charitable Institutions, Jacob Stotler, president, and is free to residents of the State of Kansas.

There seems to be an undue ignorance of the provisions our State has made and is making for this class of her unfortunates, judging from the large number of persons who have not taken advantage of the benefits offered through this Institution. It is estimated that something over 200 in this state should be in this school who are not. Persons knowing of deaf children or those who are "hard of hearing" would be performing a charitable act by putting them in correspondence with Superintendent Walker.

From The McPherson Daily Republican, MAULE STILL LIVES AND COMES TO THE FRONT ONCE MORE.

MORGAN MUCHEE MUCHEE BAD MAN.

STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS., August 18th, 1887. To the Republicans of McPherson and Marion counties, and to the press of said counties: To-day for the first time I have read a letter from W. A. Morgan published in the McPherson Daily Republican on Monday, August 15th, 1887, in which I am grossly misrepresented as well as Messrs. Cartter, Madden and Cochran, who bore my letter to you before repudiating Mr. Morgan's authority to act for our people. I then said and now say that Morgan had no such authority and that his action was totally unwarranted; have convened the Central Committee of my county of Chase to take what in my judgment and that of our people is the only proper action to be taken in the premises. The facts are briefly as follows:

Mr. Morgan came to me and not having made me fully aware of his actual errand and purpose in going to McPherson, and not giving me the benefit of the correspondence which had taken place between himself and other parties, and said that he had a friend living in McPherson, and was going there and had never seen the country and would like to go anyhow, and that while there he, Morgan, would likely see some of the Republican Central Committee, and would no doubt mention the matter of a judicial conference. I said all right to this, and this is all the authority I ever gave him. Had I known, or even had the least intimation from him, that he, Morgan, intended or contemplated taking the action he did in respect to the judicial office of this district, I unhesitatingly say that I would not have countenanced the same or sanctioned any portion of his conduct or doings while in McPherson.

Mr. Morgan makes me say that I was not advised of the contents of my letter given to Messrs. Madden, Cartter and Cochran; this I pronounce untrue, and I knew what it contained and Mr. Morgan's conduct when at McPherson, acting as he did under an assumed authority which he did not and never has possessed, has been openly repudiated by me in calling my committee together. Further than this I never denied writing such a letter or knowing the contents thereof, and Mr. Morgan on his return did not inform me fully as to the action taken, and if I had known what had been done by Mr. Morgan, had the same been expressed my disapprobation of the same as I have since publicly done. I have been imposed upon by Mr. Morgan in this matter as I told him on Sunday last, and am unwilling that he should still go further and misrepresent the action of Messrs. Madden, Cochran and Cartter, and had been fair enough to have shown me the letter which was published as stated herein, I would have furnished an immediate answer to the same, decidedly at variance with his, Mr. Morgan's, letter. Out of this I trust may come some common good and that all parties be treated fairly, and if any complication exists it has originated from Mr. Morgan, and through his exercise of authority that he did not possess.

What I said in my letter given to Messrs. Cochran, Madden and Cartter, I still adhere to and believe in a fair representation of the three counties, fairly and honestly chosen, and not through sly and unadmitted methods. C. I. MAULE, Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, of Chase county, Kansas.

REPUBLICAN RIOTING. From a partisan point of view we have little interest in the wrangle now going on in this district over the judgeship, but from the stand-point of a learned and honest judiciary, we have an interest in common with the people at large. The following remarks from the Lincolnville Star, are worthy of serious consideration:

"Within the past few months a disposition has been manifested by certain Republicans in this judicial district to ignore the long established precedent of selecting a judge for his peculiar fitness for the exalted office, regardless of party affiliations, by calling a convention of Republicans to nominate some one who has proved his loyalty to the party, and who has, by his influence and labor contributed to its success. This attempt to rob the high office of judge of its sacredness and dignity and throw it into the cesspool of western politics, which, as the campaign just closed indicates, reeks with bribery and corruption is not countenanced by many of our citizens; but is being worked so quietly and adroitly by these ill-advised gentlemen with whom it originated that unless they are warned in time, the end will be accomplished without the

knowledge or consent of the majority of the voters. This scheme to impose upon the people a judicial convention without their knowledge or consent, is led by a gentleman young in years, barred of experience, of mediocre ability and limited knowledge of his profession, who was honored by his fellow citizens of this county with a lucrative office, second only in importance to the one under discussion. This man uses the influence of his office and spends time belonging to the county, to create a prejudice against his superior, and produce a sentiment in the favor of electing a partisan judge. We cite this instance to show the people of Marion county the danger that threatens them if they permit interested politicians to control the office of judge begging in the slum of corrupt politics for favors from men who are actuated by the most sordid and mercenary motives. Men elected to office by favor of political parties, often forget the duties they owe to the public. In a measure, they are the property of some clique, by whose influence their success was obtained, and who, therefore, are compelled to do their bidding. Make the election of judge dependent upon similar conditions, and you find around it the same baleful influence. The intelligent and thinking part of our community viewed with disgust and alarm, the mad race for office indulged in by the candidates in the last campaign. But what would have been their feelings, if a half dozen or more candidates for the office of judge had been before the people and mingled with that pandemonium of office seekers, clamoring for, and trading future official favors for votes. It is a sad prospect to contemplate, but it is to scenes like this, the men who are demanding a judicial convention invite you. The office of judge is strictly non-partisan, and belongs to the people, and should be kept free from the taint of politics; and fitness and ability should decide the eligibility of a candidate, regardless of party predilections. This is a matter of the utmost importance to the citizens of the district, and appeals to their judgment, their reason and their patriotism. The common interests of society demand that the voters rise up in their might and administer a rebuke to these self-styled leaders of the people that will send them slinking to their burrows, where they will hide their diminished heads from the shame and disgrace that has overtaken them."

JOURNALISTIC TURPITUDE. The low, personal and vindictive attacks made upon Judge Doster by two Marion county papers show the animus of their opposition to him, and proves the insincerity of their purpose in demanding a judicial convention in this district. The men who control these papers were ostensibly working in the interests of their party, but finding themselves largely in the minority, and the venomous shafts of their malice, powerless to injure the object of their unwholy hatred, they have lashed themselves into an ungovernable rage, gathered around them a small following of kindred spirits, and under the black banner of slander, have inaugurated a warfare of vituperation and calumny. These venturers of the press, who so wolfishly and profanely attack an honorable citizen of this county, assume the role of leaders of the people, and moulders of public sentiment. They style themselves the "watch dogs" of the people's rights and privileges, and yet can't treat with common decency a member of the profession they dishonor. Unable to cope intellectually with the meanest adversary in discussion, they answer arguments by gross attacks upon the private character of an opponent, and thus levy a species of blackmail that enables them to retain a hold upon a public that is anxious to be rid of them. Aided and abetted by the misguided young man whom the people generously raised from obscurity to one of the most important offices in the county, these journalistic yampires have undertaken to provide the district with a judge of their own making. To accomplish this, to them pleasing and not difficult task, they commence by vilifying and traducing Judge Doster, who has some time in his professional career, causelessly incurred their malignant hatred. The position of these journalistic vandals, as conductors of presumably respectable newspapers may give some color in other counties of the district, where the people are ignorant of the disreputable methods they employ, to the claim that they have standing and influence in the county and represent the sentiment of its citizens, and doubtless their clamor for a straight party nomination has aroused the ambition of several attorneys, who believe that their party services give them a right to lay claim to the highest office within gift of the people. An outrageous and a stable program to play in the role of a party candidate, they finally settled upon Mr. M. P. Simpson, of McPherson, whose native modesty prevents him announcing as a candidate, but who has "sub rosa" intimated to this deleterious trio of "newspaper critics" that he will accept a nomination if tendered him by a convention, regular or irregular. Mr. Simpson is evidently an able and clever gentleman, but he is too clear-sighted and has too much self-respect to permit himself to become a plastic instrument of petty revenge in the hands of a few designing men, who have been repudiated by their party in the counties in which they live. These gentlemen have an undisputed right to oppose the election of Judge Doster, and to give the public their reasons for so doing, but they have outraged every sense of decency and destroyed the meagre influence they possessed by the virulence and brutality of their attacks upon him. He has been a citizen of Marion county for sixteen years, and was recognized as one of the leading lawyers of this State, when one, at least, of his most active enemies was in his swaddling clothes in Ohio. He is an honorable and valuable citizen of this county, and his counsel has been sought and his aid invoked upon all questions of public advancement that have been before the people; he has discharged the duties of his high office ably and impartially, and his fellow citizens of this county, irrespective of party, in-

dignantly repel the brutal, unwarranted and cowardly assault made by certain newspapers in this county upon him, and denounce in unmeasured terms the selfish and narrow-minded individuals who are responsible for it.

THE JUDICIAL STATUS. Since the last issue of the Record the political haze which hung about the judicial horizon in this district has largely disappeared and the atmosphere is clearer. As anticipated by this paper, the action of the Republican Central Committees of this and Chase counties was such as to make the personal spite vendors feel very much fatigued. The Chase county committee by a vote of eight to four sat down upon their Mr. Morgan with a dull, heavy thud, while the schemes in this county were even more effectually squelched by the Marion county committee. Five representatives were appointed from this county and three from Chase county to meet a proportionate committee from McPherson, to authoritatively decide whether or not a judicial convention should be held in this district. The conference was held in McPherson last Saturday, at which time the properly appointed representatives of the three counties met and by a vote of eight to five adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That it is the sense of this judicial conference committee that we deem it inadvisable and unnecessary to call a Republican Judicial convention in this, the 25th Judicial district.

This settles the matter. An unbroken precedent in this district will not be set aside at the behest of a few malcontents with axes to grind.—Marion Record.

THE "AMERICAN PARTY." Apropos to the fact that the "Know-Nothing" party is about to be revived, as will be seen from a dispatch from Philadelphia, on our eight page, this week, we copy the following from the Louisville (Ky.) Courier, of August 20, 1887, under the heading "The Account Posted," and giving a summing up of the number of persons killed in the "Know-Nothing" riots of "Bloody Monday," August 6, that year, in that city: "As many exaggerated reports are still circulating through the country as to the number killed during the recent fearful riots in this city, we called upon Coroner White, Saturday, to ascertain the exact state of affairs, and are now enabled to report. Coroner White, we take much pleasure in here stating, has at all times shown a disposition to give us all the information at his command. He used every exertion to procure testimony, but during the excitement and without the assistance of the authorities, his exertions were almost entirely fruitless. "He informs us that, up to this time, he has held 15 inquests, as follows: Four Americans, two Germans, and nine Irishmen. "Barrett, who was shot and hung, was buried without an inquest, and the bones of one man was found in Long's house. One or two persons are known to be still missing, but as the case now stands, only 17 are known to be dead, of whom 4 were Americans, 2 were Germans and 11 were Irishmen."

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING. There will be a meeting of the Chase County Democratic Central Committee held at the COURT OFFICE, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at 1 p. m., on Monday, September 5, 1887; and as business of importance is to be transacted, all members of the committee are earnestly urged to be present. W. P. MARTIN, C. J. LANTRY, Secretary.

[The names of the committeemen are: Chas. J. Lantry, W. P. Martin, Falls township; J. S. Petfer, Robert Matti, Toledo; P. C. Jeffrey, Mart. Umburger, Diamond Creek; L. W. Coleman, Newton Griffith, Cottonwood; A. Tilton, J. C. Nichols, Bazaar.—Ed.]

PATENTS GRANTED. The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending Aug. 23, 1887, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents: Pacific Building, Washington, D.C., O. B. Blakeslee, Burlingame, joint lock for stove pipes; Caleb Crothers, Wyandotte, combined punching and shearing machine; C. J. and G. A. Cunningham, Washington, lo binding harvester; P. W. Estes, Hiawatha, gate; J. A. Font, Ottawa, car coupling; Amos McKanna, Bunker Hill, attachment for towel brackets; A. H. Nicholas, Bronson, step; W. G. Shafer, Mankato, curry comb.

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.

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

BILL BROWN, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. UNDERTAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. A SPECIALTY. FUNERAL SUPPLIES.

A FREE HEARSE to all parts of the county. J. W. Brown has charge of this branch of the business and will be found at his old stand both night and day. aug 25-87

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. Office of County Clerk, July 6th, 1887. Notice is hereby given, that on the 6th day of July, 1887, a petition signed by Wm. H. Cox and 23 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point where the C. W. Hoger road ends, on lot ten (10), section eighteen (18), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8) east, near and west of a bridge over a creek emptying into Morcer creek, from the north; thence 19 rods south; thence 40 rods west; thence southwest to a point 19 rods east of the southwest corner of lot 10, section, township and range above named; thence west to a point 10 rods west of a point intersecting the road as at present existing, thence following said road as at present traveled, or as near as practicable, to its intersection with the Emporia and El Dorado state road, at a point about 5 rods south and east of the stone house on lot six (6), section nineteen (19), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8) east; thence following the surveyed route of said state road south to its intersection with the Madden road, running east and west, at a point about 19 rods east of lot ten (10), section nineteen (19), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8) east. Whereupon, said Board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Henry Wagoner, J. D. Riggs and John Nichols, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Bazaar township, on Monday, the 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1887, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of county commissioners. J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. 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 aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Beginning at the southeast corner of section thirty-six (36), township twenty-two (22), range six (6) east; thence west along the section line to a point on said line, 12 rods east of a bridge now in course of erection spanning Bill's creek, upon the premises of Isaac N. Smith; thence varying northward from said section line to said bridge and crossing said stream upon said bridge; thence varying southward back to said section line; thence west along said section line to the southwest corner of section thirty-six (36), township twenty-two (22), range six (6) east, said road to be 30 feet wide. Whereupon the said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: J. B. Ferguson, J. J. Harbour and G. W. Blackburn, as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Cottonwood township, on Monday, the 26th day of Sept., A. D. 1887, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of county commissioners. J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk.

DOWN THEY GO!

All Summer goods must go! Regardless of Cost. Seersucker Coats and Vests, White Vests, Fancy Balbriggan and Gauze Underwear, Straw Hats, etc., etc.

Must all be Closed Out,

And the price we have put on these goods will close them out at once, Come now, for every customer gets a bargain. E. F. HOLMES, The Leading Clothier, in COTTONWOOD - FALLS.

SALESMEN WANTED!

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,



ELGIN, WALTHAM, SPRINGFIELD AND NAMED WATCHES. AMUSICAL 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, Kansas. j28-87

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, July 7, 1887. Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of July, 1887, a petition, signed by David McKee and 49 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of section thirty-five (35), township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) east; and running thence west on section lines, or as near as practicable, to the junction with the J. H. Moore road, on line between sections 23 and 33, same township and range, and commencing again at the northeast corner, section thirty-five (35), township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) east; and running thence east on section lines, or as near as practicable, to the northeast corner of section thirty-two (32), township twenty-one (21), range nine (9) east, and commencing again in 80 rods south of the northeast corner of said section thirty-two (32), township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) east; and running thence south on section lines, or as near as practicable, to the junction with the J. C. Nichol road, either on the line between sections 13 and 24, or on the line between sections 23 and 24, township twenty-two (22), range eight (8) east; also, to vacate that portion of the James Jackson road, running through section thirty-five (35), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8) east. Whereupon said board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: C. W. Register, G. W. Hay and A. Z. Scribner, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Bazaar township, on Tuesday, the 20th day of Sept., A. D. 1887, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, July 5th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of April, 1887, a petition, signed by J. B. Clark and 17 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point 20 feet north of the northwest corner of section 26, Cottonwood Falls, on the county road from Cottonwood Falls, via Wood's Ford and H. L. Scribner's, to the east line of Chase county; and running thence east to the section line between sections 26 and 37, township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east; thence north all on west side of section line, to intersect above mentioned road from Cottonwood Falls, to east line of Chase county. And to vacate that portion of the County road from Cottonwood Falls via Wood's Ford and H. L. Scribner's, to the east line of Chase county, from the beginning to the terminus of the change above prayed for. Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: A. J. Pence, I. Alexander and J. B. Capwell, as viewers, 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 all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANSAS, July 25th, 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, or in his absence, before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on September 20, 1887, viz: H. E. No. 7684, of Dow Steadman, Bazaar, Kansas, for the lot 34 and the southwest 1/4 of the southeast 1/4 of section 6, township 21 south, of range 8 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: A. Brantley, G. F. Hayes, L. C. Warren and Lot Leonard, all of Bazaar, Chase county, Kansas. FRANK DALE, Register.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, August 10th, 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, or in his absence, before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on October 5th, 1887, viz: H. E. No. 2228, of Elijah M. Cook, Eldorado, for the southwest 1/4 of section 11, 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 Eldorado, Chase county, Kansas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANSAS, August 20th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District, or in his absence, before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on September 14, 1887, viz: Joseph Herrine, D. S. No. 1287, for the lots 8 and 9, section 30, township 21 south of range 8 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: C. C. Chandler, John Leonard, H. Baker, Bazaar, W. H. Cook, Matfield Green, all of Chase county, Kansas. FRANK DALE, Register.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAN., 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, before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas., on September 14, 1887, viz: P. D. S. No. 4283 of John W. Harvey, Thurman, Kansas, for the south 1/4 of section 16, township 18, township 22 south, of range 8 east, of 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: George Reector, Thurman, L. P. Jensen, Cottonwood Falls, Taylor Chicks, Huns Peoples, Matfield Green, all of Chase county, Kansas. FRANK DALE, Register.

JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has **MONEY TO LOAN** In any amount, from \$50.00 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. ap29-87

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newpaper Agency of Messrs. W. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents. j28-87

The Chase County Journal.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1887.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 months, 6 months, 1 year. Includes rates for local notices and double price for black letter.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mr. John Morton, of Marion, is in town.

Judge F. Doster, of Marion, was in town, Friday.

The city schools will re-open, next Monday morning.

Mr. D. A. Ellsworth was out to Florence, last week.

Mr. L. F. Keller, of Marion, was in town, last Thursday.

Last Thursday this county was visited by a splendid rain.

Mr. G. C. Millar, of Hutchinson was at Elmdale, last week.

Mr. N. W. Frisby is building an addition to his residence.

Mr. William Albright will leave for California, this evening.

Master Joe Rettiger is clerking at Burton Bros., Strong City.

There was a most splendid rain visited these parts, Monday morning.

Mr. F. P. Cochran and his son, Robert, were down to Emporia, Friday.

Died, in Strong City, on Thursday, August 18, 1887, Miss Mattie Payne.

Messrs. J. G. Brown and W. E. Hillert were down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Mr. Walter Simmons returned, Friday, from his visit at St. Paul, Minn.

Died, in Strong City, on Tuesday, August 23, 1887, Mrs. Myrtle Massie.

Miss Fannie McClure, of Iola, was visiting Miss Nannie Pugh, last week.

Miss Emily Pearson, of Strong City, has returned from a visit at Council Grove.

Mr. H. P. Brockett returned home from Kansas City, on Wednesday of last week.

The Morris County Fair will be held at Council Grove, September 13 to 16, 1887, inclusive.

Mr. F. P. Cochran accidentally cut himself in the palm of his left hand, a few days ago.

District Court, F. Doster, Judge, convened, yesterday, to try some railroad cases.

Mr. John Gerner, of Elmdale, was down to Kansas City, last week, with a car load of stock.

Mr. Ed. C. Holmes, of Elmdale, shipped two car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week.

Born, on Monday, August 22, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. Matt. Thompson, on Peyton creek, a son.

Miss Cleo. C. Lee, of Clements, was down to Emporia, last week, visiting at Mr. J. C. Pennys.

County Treasurer W. P. Martin was out to Florence, Sunday, and at Marion, Monday.

Mrs. John Miller and daughter, Miss Ollie, have gone on a visit to relatives and friends in the East.

District Court Clerk E. W. Ellis returned, Monday morning, from his visit at St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. J. R. Holmes shipped four car loads of stock hogs from Elmdale to Kansas City, last week.

Capt. C. E. Dibble, who is now at Topeka, spent last Sunday and Monday with his family in this city.

Dr. W. H. Cartter and his son, Mr. David K. Cartter, left, Saturday night, for a visit to Cleveland, Ohio.

Mark, Hackett will leave for Lawrence, to-night, to attend the State University, at that place.

Subscribe for the COURANT, the second largest Democratic paper published in the State of Kansas.

Mr. Ed. C. Childs has left at Mr. J. W. McWilliams' office some of the finest samples of corn we have ever seen.

Sidewalks are being put down on the north side of Friend street, from Pine street, to the school-house.

The baby of Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson, whose birth we announced, last week, died, Saturday, and was buried, Sunday.

Mr. R. K. Winters returned, last week, to his home in Illinois, hoping to soon return here and make this his permanent home.

Last Saturday afternoon and evening Miss Rena Kinne gave her young friends a very pleasant party in honor of her birth-day.

There will be preaching in the Baptist church in Strong City, next Sunday, at 11, a. m., and 8, p. m., by the Rev. C. H. Wareham.

The Rev. W. C. Somers, who was out to his home in Sedgwick county, last week, returned here, Friday, and went back home, Monday evening.

Since the establishment of the depot at Bazaar 82 car loads of cattle and 1 of sheep have been shipped from that station to Kansas City.

There will be several persons baptized in the Cottonwood river, below the bridge, at 2:30, p. m., next Sunday, by the Rev. C. H. Wareham.

Mr. Geo. Campbell has bought out Mr. Wm. H. Hinote's barber shop, and Mr. Hinote left yesterday, for Colorado, accompanied by Wm. E. Hillert.

Mr. W. H. Holsinger has the trees on the sidewalk at his home protected from cattle and horse by a neat iron railing on the out side of the sidewalk.

We are in receipt of a complimentary ticket to the 13th Annual Fair of the Marion County Agricultural Society, to be held at Peabody, September 14 to 16, inclusive.

The Lincolnville Star, F. D. Weller, editor, a bright and newsy paper, just such a paper as Mr. Weller knows well how to get up, comes regularly to this office every week.

Mr. L. F. Miller, formerly of this city, is running a restaurant at Chautauque, so we understand. Mr. Miller is a good citizen and a hardworking man, and we wish him success.

Mr. Thos. A. Jennings returned to Moore's Hill, Ind., last week, to make preparations to come back here to compound medicines at Mr. T. B. Johnston's drug store.

Mrs. A. L. Maynard, of Strong City, will start to Pennsylvania, next Tuesday, to join her husband back there. She will be accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Jos. Wotrang, of Strong City.

Rettiger Bros. & Co., whose quarries are about a mile east of this city, have contracted to furnish between three and four hundred car loads of stone for the State Reformatory, at Hutchinson.

The non-resident lawyers in attendance at the District Court, yesterday, were W. W. Scott and C. N. Sterry, of Emporia; J. G. Waters, of Topeka, and T. O. Kelley, of Marion.

Mrs. J. H. Doolittle and her son, J. Dudley, returned home, last Thursday, from Dodge City, where they stopped over on their way home from Wagon-wheel Gap, Col., in order to visit Mrs. Doolittle's parents.

A sidewalk has been put down on the west side of Plum street, from Pearl to Friend, in front of the property of Messrs. G. E. Finley, M. M. Kuhl, Lewis Durand and N. A. Dobbins.

The times of the mail's leaving the postoffice in this city, on the Wauviva route, has been changed to Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock; and to return to this city, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Mr. P. B. Gillett, of Kingman, arrived here, Sunday morning, from Deansville, N. Y., with his bride, and, after spending the day at Mr. Gillett's mother's, in this city, they left, that evening, for their home in Kingman.

Mr. John L. Pratt, living on South Fork, about twelve miles south of this city, left at this office, last Saturday, the stalks of corn measuring fourteen feet, each, in length, and having good large ears of white corn on them.

Mr. Amby Hinkle, of Magdalena, N. M., arrived here, last week, on a visit to friends and relatives; and left, Tuesday, for Chautauque county, on business, and from there he will return to this county, before going back home.

There was a most enjoyable dance at Mr. M. Stubenhofer's, on the Belton place, Tuesday night, given in honor of the 20th anniversary of the birth of Eugene Vetter, who will leave in a few days for Erie, Pa.

T. M. Gruwell paid us a call, Thursday. He is now in the book and stationary business at Cottonwood Falls, and being the only store of the kind in Chase county, we predict he will make a barrel of money.—Osage City Free Press.

There seems to be very bright prospects for success, this fall, provided the Democracy of Chase county do their duty. Let personal prejudices and preferences severally alone, and unite for the success of the Democratic nominees.

Mr. Wm. R. Bonewell left, Monday night, for Kansas City, where he will remain a few days, and then go to Cleveland, Ohio, where he will remain over winter. Billy is a good "boy," and we wish him good fortune during his temporary absence from our midst.

The hay scales and coal bin east of the Court-house belong to Messrs. Frisby & Somers (John Frisby and G. W. Somers), the latter gentleman being the son of the Rev. W. C. Somers, and who is now in Sedgwick county making preparations to move here with his father.

Miss Minnie Wagner and her little sister, Daisy, are visiting their sister, Miss Cora, and the family of R. M. Watson, having arrived, Wednesday. Miss Minnie is one of the teachers of the Strong City schools, for the term commencing next month, and is one of the most popular teachers in Chase county.—Raymond Independent, Aug. 19.

Mr. E. Grover and family and Messrs. Walter H. Hill and G. O. Wolfe arrived at Central Hotel, on Tuesday, from Oak Hill, Clay county, where said gentlemen were at work on the C., K., & W. R. R., and they left, last night, for Clinch River, W. Va., to go to work staking a route for another railroad.

Messrs. W. H. Holsinger, J. M. Turtle, Thos. H. Grisham and the Leader man were out to McPherson, last Saturday, and, so we understand, by some hook or crook, it was decided by some parties at McPherson, that day, to issue a call for a Judicial convention, to be held at McPherson, on the 20th instant. And right here; we will suggest to Democrats to keep their eyes open so as not to be caught in a Republican trap.

While in the east, Mr. E. F. Holmes, the one price clothier, purchased the finest line and largest assortment of goods that he has ever yet had, and the goods are now arriving daily; so there is no use for any one living in Chase county to go outside of the county to get gent's clothing and furnishing goods, or boots, or shoes, or hats or caps, as they can get them as cheap, if not cheaper, of Mr. Holmes than they can get them at Emporia or Florence. Go and see his goods and be convinced that you can get bargains of him.

The Wyandotte Herald says: "The open saloon and the drug store as a seller of liquors, are now superseded by a vast number of places where liquor is secretly sold, and which it is impossible to put down. The importation of liquor for use as a beverage, goes on all over the state on a large scale, and private sales of it are immensely increased. Meantime all revenue is cut off. Is this the end of prohibition? Is the law against the importation and private sale of liquor to be a dead letter? As matters now are we have merely a prohibition of public saloons, and thousands of prosecutions to make that good. Shall we go back to a rational system, or struggle to make enforced teetotalism complete?"

The young Republicans of this county will meet at the Court-house, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on the 10th instant, for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Republican League, the call for such meeting being signed, so we notice, by several chronic bolters: from which we infer the league will neither hurt the Democratic party nor help the Republican party in this county, as the young men of the Republican party will consider themselves just as free to scratch the Republican ticket as was the Leader man and hundreds of others in 1874, when Thos. A. Osborn, the Republican nominee for Governor, received 201 votes in this county, while his Reform opponent, J. C. Cusey, received 513, more than 2 1/2 times as many as Osborn.

In over-a-column article on the subject of the calling of a Republican Judicial convention, the Peabody Gazette of August 25, ult., says: "The next day (Saturday) the Marion and Chase delegates went to McPherson, and on the same train were three individuals who will keep the public informed on political matters which so essentially concern said public.—C. N. Whittaker, of the Marion Register; W. A. Morgan, of the Chase County Leader; and W. H. Morgan, of the Gazette." In other words, the world, the flesh and the devil were aboard of said train, and they took their departure from the Leader man's house, where they were closeted the previous night; and every one of whom have, no doubt, at some time during their newspaper career been willing to stab the Republican party in the back; for instance: In 1874 the Leader man bolted the Republican State ticket, and supported the Reform ticket, headed by J. C. Cusey for Governor; and, according to the Peabody Graphic, the Register man is a bolter, and, judging the Gazette man by his company, we presume he is a bolter, too. Now, it appears to us that this is a most delectable trio of politicians who are urging the holding of a Republican Judicial convention.

HE HAS BEEN A BOLTER. That the Leader man has been a bolter of his party ticket, and that he felt very sad over his party's victory, at least, once in his newspaper career, we copy the following from the Chase County Leader, which was established in 1871 by W. A. Morgan, and has been run by said Morgan ever since; but right here, we will state that the Republican county ticket mentioned in the first paragraph below was headed by Col. S. N. Wood, at that time the head and front of the Reform party in this county; and nearly every man on the ticket was also the nominee of the Reform party of Chase county.

The election, last Tuesday, in this county, resulted in electing the entire Republican county ticket, by the largest majority ever polled in the county. On the other hand, the Reform State and District ticket received large majorities. The returns do not convince us that the principles of the Republican party have lost supporters in Chase county. The charges against the party have set the people to thinking, and believing there must be some fire where there is so much smoke, they have concluded to try a change in State officers and voted accordingly.—Chase County Leader, Nov. 5, 1874.

A great deal is being said by the Republican papers throughout the Union on "the lessons taught by the last election." The lesson taught is this: The Republican party, like every other party when in the ascendant, drew to it all the political dead beats of the nation, and that class of men, by combination and wirepulling, controlled the conventions and nominated men obnoxious to the people. In Kansas, although the ticket was elected, the reduced majority must be attributed to the same cause. Osborn, although a good Governor, was not the man for the times, and the nomination of Lappin for Treasurer was enough to kill any ticket. With a weak head and a bad heart, it is surprising that the ticket was not defeated. It was a terrible test of loyalty to the party, and its reputation will be followed by defeat.—Chase County Leader, Nov. 12, 1874.

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

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated WOOD :- MOWER And the best make of Agricultural Implements and Machinery. STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE. Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. SETH J. EVANS, PROPRIETOR OF THE Feed Exchange EASTSIDE OF Broadway, Cottonwood Falls. BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist, SHOP EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Illustration of a barber shop.

CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE, LEXINGTON, MO. BROWN & ROBERTS' NEW FURNITURE STORE JUST OPENED! The most complete line of Furniture and Undertakers Goods, ever brought to Chase county, AT THEIR TWO STORES, Madden Bros., New Building and Ferry & Watson's Old Furniture Establishment.

EXCURSION TO LOS VEGAS, N. M. The next Excursion to Los Vegas, and New Mexico will leave here on the afternoon of September 7th, 1887. The fare is only one fare for the round trip, tickets good for thirty days, with stop-over privileges on return trip. Los Vegas is the largest city in New Mexico, and it will be a great railroad center. The excursion will be pleasant and cheap. Go and see the lively valleys, the snow-capped Rocky Mountains, and drink of the life-giving waters of the Los Vegas Hot Springs. If you should purchase \$200, cash, in lots, your fare will be returned. Tickets at the Cottonwood Falls and Strong City railroad offices.

CHASE COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY. The Chase County Bible Society was organized, on Sunday, August 28th, 1887, by the election of the following officers: Rev. W. C. Somers, Pres.; J. C. Davis, V. P.; J. J. Massey, Secy.; Geo. W. Weed, Treas. The Executive Committee are: W. W. Sanders, C. W. Jones, T. B. Johnston, W. G. Patton and R. C. Johnston. The pastors of the various churches in the county are ex-officio members of this committee. The annual meeting of the Society is to be held on the last Sabbath of August.

NOTICE. To Whom It May Concern: Call at the Central Drug Store, on Broadway, Cottonwood Falls, and examine for yourselves. We will sell cheap for cash, for the next sixty days, paints, oils and varnish, calomine, wall paper and window shades, lamps and chimneys, all kinds of toilet articles—perfumery, toilet soaps, paint brushes, and, in fact, everything that is kept in a first-class drug store; trusses, shoulder braces, both for ladies and gentlemen and boys and girls. Please call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. We mean business. Yours, most respectfully, T. B. JOHNSTON. Cottonwood Falls, Kas., July 21, '87.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, a house and lot at Matfield Green; also, barber shop, if the house and lot are sold. For particulars apply at this office. jec2-m.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE, T. M. ZANE. STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons, Office in T. B. Johnston's Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., nov-2-1f. A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. jyl-1f

DR. S. M. FURMAN, Resident Dentist, STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches. Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. jeb6t-

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

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. feb2-tf

THOS. H. GRISHAM, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. feb2-tf

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

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

Wm. H. HOLSINGER, (Successor to Holsinger & Fritz), -DEALER IN- HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE, FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND MILLS, Wood and Iron Pumps, Brass and Iron Cylinders, PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS, Feed Grinders, Buggies, Wagons, &c.

Agents for the Celebrated McCormick Mowers and Reapers, and New Lyman Vapor Stoves. W. H. HOLSINGER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. mch17-tf

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. ap27-lyt

INVESTIGATE TUTTLE.

Why His Record Should Be Officially Scrutinized by the Grand Army.

General John M. Tuttle, Commander of the Iowa Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, but a few weeks ago electrified the country with an attack upon the President of the United States. He accused the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of this Republic with a wanton lack of patriotism. He called down wrath of the entire G. A. R. organization upon the President and declared that no patriot like himself could, in self-respect, permit that order to be reviewed by a President whom he charged with a lack of appreciation of the soldiers. The Republican press had suddenly found an issue and the President's letter declining to visit St. Louis which was couched in charitable and forgiving terms was the occasion of a remarkable display of sectional hate. In their avidity to abuse the President and their continued charges of treason upon him, they found a solid sentiment among the people that did not encourage their shrieks of "war" and epithets against what they termed "unhinged rebels." But this man Tuttle proved to be a dangerous piece of fire-works with which to illumine their last display of the "bloody shirt." For a week or two Republicans devoted display heads and double leads to Tuttle. He was a bigger man than Grant. He was the idol of their heart and the boast of their patriotism. But, alas, Tuttle had been heard of before. He had a record. Gradually as this record began to appear in the independent newspapers, the Republican papers put his name in smaller type. They came down from black four line pic to nonpareil, and at last the tail of their comet was feebly seen in pearl and brilliant until the roof against him became so overwhelming that for the past two weeks they have boycotted his name entirely. This is ungrateful, unkind, detestable. It has been a long time since they have struck such a "find" as Tuttle. His splendor, though meteoric, was dazzling and intrepid. He led a charge of frothing fire against the Administration. He made things red hot. He stirred up the camp followers and opened the eyes of the bummers who exist by preying upon the Treasury as pension claim agents. But the Republicans have been chilled in their appreciation of Tuttle. They may hanker after him as much as they did, but they conceal it if they do. Why do they not rush to his defense and demand an investigation? Three serious charges have been made against him. His successor in the post of Commander of the Department of Natchez has accused him of the theft of a landan, and plainly charged and proved that he was guilty of an immoral partnership with a treasury agent for purposes of unlawful speculation in cotton. His accuser is an equally distinguished ex-officer and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. The latest chapter in Tuttle's record is a transcript from the records of the circuit court in Madison, La., showing that Tuttle pleaded the statute of limitations in a suit brought against him in 1876, by a firm named Bickey & Co., who carried on the hotel, restaurant and liquor business in Natchez, Miss., in 1864, when Tuttle was in command there. He made them pay him \$2,500 for a permission to do business in Natchez. They sought to recover from him on the ground of blackmail in 1876. Tuttle did not deny the charge, but declared that the lapse of time debarred any action in the case. This is a fine record for the man who got up such a mock sentiment that gave the Republican papers a spasm of patriotism—a man who is shown to be a thief, a blackmailer, a confiscator, who pleads the statute of limitations upon being charged with his numerous crimes. It is the duty of the G. A. R. of Iowa, as well as each individual member of that organization in this country, to demand an investigation into the charges against Tuttle, which are confirmed by official documents on file at Washington. Let there be a G. A. R. court of inquiry in the case of Tuttle, and if possible, rid that organization from such characters that bring upon it reproach and shame. His case should be brought up under the head of the "good of the order" in every post in the country.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

REPUBLICAN COLLAPSE.

The Pittiable Condition of the Bloody Shirt and Falsity Party.

The Toledo convention made a bad start for the Republican party in respect to the campaign of 1888 on account of the weakness of its platform and the exhibition of a desperate anxiety on the part of Senator Sherman to put himself forward as an aspirant for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. The principal business of the convention seemed to be the formulation of a resolution under which to set forth and enunciate the Sherman claim to the nomination in the name of the Republican party in Ohio. The indefatigable Senator was on the spot, willing his partisans like a very Suwarrow on the eve of battle, and he succeeded in pushing the resolution through, notwithstanding the dogged opposition of Blaine men, who remained steadfast to the fortunes of their absent chief and sat grimly and suggestively impassive amid the cheers and the rejoicings of the not very decisive Sherman majority.

This is in marked contrast with the harmonious sentiment and action of the Democratic convention at Cleveland, that, with simple earnestness and unanimity, indorsed the general policy and conduct of President Cleveland's Administration. But in paying this tribute to the present Democratic President, the Cleveland convention did not neglect its obligation to make a plain statement of principles and political purpose, so that the people might make a fair estimate of their fidelity to the doctrines of the party and the demands of the Nation upon its central government. At Toledo, they seem to have considered it about sufficient to sound the praises of John Sherman and make a parade of his pretensions to the Presidency. What they had to say about questions of National importance was so flimsy and indefinite as to produce the effect of having been introduced as a mere prelude to the resolution elaborately phrased to make a Sherman boom. The only thing that was strong and earnest about the Toledo convention was its enthusiastic renomination of Governor Foraker, and, no doubt, there will be a lively contest between him and the comparatively young and vigorous Gubernatorial candidate of the Democracy.

But what have the Republican State conventions to proclaim in the matter of principle relating to National affairs? There is not one point of vantage that they hold in present politics by virtue of their antecedents or their record. After a quarter of a century of supremacy in central government, they have left to a Democratic Administration the task of saving the public lands from the clutch of speculators, railroad corporations and foreign syndicates, and holding what is left of them for the use and occupancy of the actual settler. At this late day, and in the face of President Cleveland's ringing declaration of the National policy upon that subject, the Republicans can hardly give that issue any prominence in their repertory. As to honesty and efficiency in the administration of public affairs, it is enough that the people have had two years' experience of sound Democratic government to contrast with as many decades of Republican corruption and misrule. The Republican State conventions will have to occupy themselves chiefly with the glorification of a Sherman or a Blaine, for, with the exception of some little by-play with the shirt and an interlude of juggling with the palsies, there is nothing else for them to do.—*N. Y. News.*

—Wanted—Some one to inform John Sherman whether he will be nominated or not, and relieve him of the great pressure of uncertainty.—*Chicago Express.*

—The Republican papers are very much displeased with the platform adopted by the Ohio Democrats. This is a sure sign that the Ohio Democrats are on the right road.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—The American people have made up their minds that Mr. Blaine shall not be elected President of this Republic, and the party to which he belongs can either accept the verdict philosophically or continue to butt its head against the stone wall of defeat.—*N. Y. Freeman (Colored).*

—Republican papers in Ohio accuse General Powell, the Democratic candidate for Governor, of riding on another man's thousand-mile railroad ticket. There must be a great poverty of plausible cries against him when this is the best that can be done by such talented liars as the Ohio Republicans.—*Chicago Times.*

—Governor Foraker's reasons why the Republican party should be returned to power under the leadership of Jim Blaine have not met with general acceptance. On the contrary, there are multifarious and Mulliganian reasons why he should not be returned to power.—*Chicago Herald.*

—When two Southern cities like Montgomery and Birmingham compete for the privilege of receiving and sustaining a proposed negro college, it is one for the thoughtful Northern Republicans to pause and reflect over the party tenets regarding the alleged injustice to the race as practiced in the South.—*Macon Telegraph.*

—Upon one of the badges used at the Ohio Republican convention at Toledo appeared the words: "Vim, Vigor and Victory." This should not be taken as an indication that the Republicans have forgotten Burchard and are again willing to pin their faith to aliteration. It is rather a sign that they still base their ability to win upon their old-time readiness to use V's for votes.—*Utica Observer.*

—A few weeks ago the President's critics were sneering at him for never venturing beyond Buffalo, and knowing nothing about the country he presides over. Now that he decided to travel and see it, they are accusing him of trying to "boom" his second term by "swinging around the circle." The next question at the debating societies should be: Whether a base-ball umpire would be happier as a President of the United States, or a President of the United States be happier as a base-ball umpire?—*Detroit Journal.*

—Senator John Sherman has defiantly won the indorsement of the Republican State convention of his native State, Ohio, for the Presidential candidacy, through strong personal exertions, as evinced in the fact that he caused himself to be elected as a delegate, and by the hidden threat of otherwise ruining the prospects of his party in the coming State elections. It was the latter consideration, particularly, that impelled the Blaine men and Governor Foraker to drop their operations. But such a victory does not differ materially from a defeat.—*St. Louis Anzeiger des Westens.*

FASHION IN PORK.

A Claim That Streaky Instead of Fat Meats are in General Demand.

An English correspondent writes: It is rather hard upon our agriculturists who have for a long period used every effort to produce—out of a long-eared, long legged, hairy greyhound species of animal—a pig resembling a ball of hairless fat, to be told that this animal does not suit the wants of their customers, and that they must produce an animal which has a great deal more lean meat mixed with its fat.

There can be no doubt whatever that the taste of the day has changed, and it will be interesting to inquire into the circumstances which have brought about this change in the requirements of the population.

Many years ago, when I was staying with the late Sir Henry Thompson in Yorkshire, he told me that the taste of the manufacturing population in his district was changing very much. There was a time when the great demand was for very fat cotswood mutton, but recently the Down mutton, with more lean and less fat, was in demand.

The explanation he gave for this change was as follows: Formerly the fat chop was put into the frying-pan with potatoes, and both were fried together. Lately, however, the artisan population had become much better off, and took their fat in butter and more costly forms than mutton suet. It is from somewhat similar causes that the demand, not only for pork and bacon, but also for beef and mutton, in which fat and lean are more evenly distributed, has of late years arisen. It is not by any means the case that the demands of the population for fatty substances have in any way decreased, but simply that they can obtain their supplies in other and more palatable forms. The agricultural laborer, in my time, if he ate any meat at all with his bread, it was the fattest bacon he could obtain; and he rarely consumed any other form of fat. But this is all changed now, as he prefers meat with less fat, and takes his supply of fat in more palatable forms.

There can be no doubt that butterine and the various forms of artificial butter have contributed largely to this altered state of things. The farmers in this country are not altogether blameless in having brought about this unfortunate state of affairs, as the quality of the butter supplied to our large towns was far from being as good as it ought to be, and the consumer appears to prefer a tasteless fat, which is supposed to be butter, but it is not, real butter which has more or less a rank smell or taste.

The more recent advice which the farmer has received to meet the altered condition of the pig industry is to convert the lard into butterine, and so compete with the foreigner in his own trade. How far such a course would be permitted, or if permitted would be successful, I can not pretend to say. To produce so many pounds of increase in a pig by the cheapest forms of food which can be purchased is no longer the main object.

To produce pork in which the fat alternates with the lean in regular layers requires a different combination of foods. For laying on fat alone, probably no food is better than Indian corn; but for the other process a more nitrogenous diet is necessary, and probably skim-milk, with pea meal and rice or barley, would furnish the desirable ingredients.

Many years ago, when we were experimenting on pigs, we noticed that the more nitrogenous foods produced a pig which grew more, and the flesh of which was in larger proportion to the fat, than was the case with pigs fed with foods containing less nitrogen, but we did not follow this subject further, as the taste of the day ran in the direction of very fat pork. There can be no doubt that the tendency to put on fat in masses, and without admixture of lean, has been developed in some breeds of pigs, so that, given them what food you please, they will continue to fatten. It is important, therefore, to select pigs which retain some of their old characteristics, and by the use of suitable food I have no doubt that any one can produce the pork of the day on which the consumers have set their hearts.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Good Portable Fence.

I have a nice portable fence that I think beats any I have seen described in any paper yet. The panels can be of any length wished. I make mine mostly fourteen feet. I use five boards five inches wide, three-quarters to seven-eighths of an inch thick, and make the panels four feet high. The end pieces (for end of panels) are four inches wide, nailed close for the end and one in the middle. For the support I use two by three inch stuff, sawed, and nail on a piece for the cut-out on bottom of board, just back of the upright. I generally split up my timber for bottom pieces, cutting the log to the right length—four feet six inches—and splitting out three by five inches, then cut out the place for bottom panel to rest in, two inches square. The upright is four feet three inches long, of one by four inch stuff; the oblique strip is of same stuff, but five feet long.—*Cor. Detroit Free Press.*

—Nine Chinamen caught coming into this country from British Columbia were refused a domicile in this country, and had to pay \$50 per head to the British Columbia Government for permission to return there.

—A pair of owls shot by Gideon L. Mathies, of Sandersville, Ga., measured each four feet six inches from tip to tip of wings.

FORMATION OF SHOWERS.

The Effects of a Change of Temperature in the Region of the Clouds.

The showers of our summer afternoons are due to a change of temperature in the region of the clouds. Warm air is capable of holding more moisture in suspension than is cold air. When by any means a layer or current of warm air, which is saturated with moisture, is suddenly cooled, a portion of the vapor must fall as rain. Cold shrinks the heated air as pressure does a wet sponge, and with precisely the same result. In mountainous countries this cooling down of the warm and damp air is most commonly produced by the air being brought into the neighborhood of mountain-tops which are cold.

It is for this reason that in such countries the showers mostly originate among the mountains, and come through the valleys out upon the plains. In our Eastern States this peculiarity of showers is often to be seen. It will be easily understood that the higher the mountain the more striking will be the effects produced. If it be a snow-capped peak in a tropical region a cloud will be formed such as to conceal the summit all the time. This cloud will be constantly growing on the side of the mountain toward which the currents of warm and moist air are set, for on that side the air is being cooled down, but after it has been driven over the peak, it will waste away as rapidly, for it is then coming in contact with warmer air again.

From such high peaks the clouds rarely break away as a shower. All the surplus moisture of the air is deposited in the form of rain or snow upon the peaks over which the air passes.

It is this circumstance that which ought to be attributed the abundance of snow upon the higher portions of tropical mountains. It is snowing there all the time. An English traveler in Nicaragua, Mr. S. P. Oliver, says that during the dry season of that country, when the sky is cloudless for months together, a thick cloud covers the summit of Ometepe. For the five days that he camped within sight of the mountain, he did not see the summit uncovered for a single moment. After passing the summit the cooled currents sank to lower levels, came in contact with warmer air, and every trace of cloudiness vanished like smoke. This explains how it happens that there are rainless regions along the base of high mountain ranges, as in Peru, for instance. The prevailing winds across the continent are from the east, and in passing the Andes their moisture is all precipitated as rain or snow. West of the mountains they are dry winds.—*Youth's Companion.*

Mounted on Cycles.

Mounted infantry suffer in any case under many disadvantages as an effective force; one-third of the number must be left to take care of the horses, and the remaining two-thirds are hampered by the necessity of keeping within a certain distance of their animals, while the horses themselves form a conspicuous mark for the enemies' artillery. Compare mounted infantry under these conditions with a similar number of men mounted upon cycles. More inconspicuous, and more silent, the cyclists could advance with equal rapidity and ease, and be thrown down in the grass or under trees or hedges, would be quite invisible at a very short distance, and, even if seen, much less easily damaged than a similar number of horses. The whole of the men would then be available for the ordinary work of infantry, thus adding one-third to the effective strength of the detachment. Such bodies of cycle soldiers, drawn from among the marksmen of our army, would as Lieutenant-Colonel Saville recently suggested, possess a special value in the field. As scouts the cycle soldiers would again have many points in their favor. When compared with infantry they would be decidedly superior in speed, while, should occasion arise, the cyclist could drop his machine in its tracks and act entirely as an infantryman. When keeping touch over a wide stretch of country the extra pace attainable by the light-riding scout would be of immense advantage. As compared with the cavalry scout the cycle-mounted soldier would possess many important recommendations; he would be much less conspicuous than the cavalryman, not inferior to him in speed, much more independent of his mount should it be at any time necessary for him to operate on foot; while his progress would be much more silent, especially at high speeds. Behind the fighting line the cyclist would be found very useful. Message carrying, as was remarked at a recent discussion on these points, is poor work for a cavalry soldier; valuable horses are wearied, and useful soldiers sent away on duties which could be at least as effectively rendered by the average cyclist, and a properly trained and organized body of cycling messengers would, I feel, show a much higher average of speed.—*Longman's Magazine.*

—A negro snake-charmer in Little Rock was picking up a few dimes on the street the other day by swallowing a snake for public amusement. The serpent grew weary of the sport and put an end to the show by biting the darky severely on the cheek.

—At one hotel in Saratoga three hundred barrels of flour have been used in one season.

MAKING STONE DRAINS.

Simple Directions Furnished by an Intelligent Michigan Agriculturist.

In answer to an inquiry I will tell how I make stone drains. I dig just wide enough to work in (and that depends considerably on the depth) using the mattock or sprouting-hoe for digging, and the common long-handled round-pointed shovel. I make the bottom just wide enough to work the shovel in; then fill in about six inches with small stones (no flat stones here) thrown in promiscuously, and if I have larger stones that I wish to get rid of, I throw these in, and fill up the interspaces with small stones so as to make the top comparatively level. I then put on from four to six inches of straw, tramp well down, and use the potato-hook for hauling in the earth. In one instance where I had to drain across a sand-bank, somewhat of the nature of quicksand, I used tilling made of white pine boards. I sawed two strips two inches wide, and two strips four inches wide, and nailed them together, leaving openings for the water to enter by putting the thin ends of slings across where the nails went in, when putting on the top strip. I put these wooden tiles in the middle of the drain, then filled in small stones on each side and all over the top to the depth of six inches or more. I put on plenty of straw, and piled on all the earth.

In making my cellars under house and barn, I dug the cellars the depth I wanted, then dug drains from six to twelve inches deep, all around the cellar, the deepest place to connect with the outside drain; then filled the drains to the level of the cellar bottom with stones, and build the wall on top of it, and all works well so far. I also have a six-inch ventilating pipe connecting the cellar, with the chimney in the garret, which helps to keep the air pure in the cellars.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

Pretty Pillow Shams.

Practical Directions for Making, Lining and Ornamenting Them.

For one pair of shams take two yards of linen scrim which has coarse, even threads, and two rolls of ribbon one-eighth of an inch wide. Make a broad hem all around each sham. The ornamental part of them is drawn work, a part of which is worked and the rest has ribbons run in. The work is a sort of old-fashioned hem stitch which we will call fagotting. It consists of a row of threads knotted or tied together in little groups of six threads each. It is very simple and quickly done. Make a row of drawn work six threads wide all round the inner part of the sham twenty threads from the hem. Work this with the threads which you have pulled out. Ten threads inside of this draw another row six threads wide. Weave ribbon through this, leaving five or six inches at each end to tie into a bow in each corner. Ten threads inside of this row, draw twenty threads and work with a double row of fagotting. Ten threads inside of this draw a row of six threads and run in ribbons as before. Ten threads inside of this draw six threads and work with fagotting. There should be two bows of ribbon in each corner. Line them with silesia to match the ribbon. They can be laundered nicely by removing the ribbon and the lining.—*Cor. Household.*

Device for Driving Poles.

To drive a stake or a short pole into the ground by striking the top with a heavy hammer or sledge is an easy matter, but when the pole is a long one other means must be employed. Long poles, such as hop poles, for instance, are generally set by tedious process of making a hole with a crowbar and forcing the pole in as one best can. An improved process is the following: Take a block of hard wood about a foot long and five inches square at top and bottom; hollow out one side of it a little, so as to fit against the pole; bevel off the other side, to make the block very thin at the bottom, i. e., wedge-shaped, and drive a staple in this side. Holding the block against the pole, wind a trace chain around both and hook it on. Then strike with sledge or axe upon the block. The pole will be driven firmly into the ground.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A Few Amiable Delusions.

That our best girl is perfection personified.

That our children are phenomenally bright.

That the man who does not share our political opinions is either an idiot or a rascal.

That we could edit a paper with great success.

That dulness is profundity.

That vulgarity is wit.

That our friends would get along a great deal better if they would only follow our advice.

That we possess unusual histrionic talent.

That we can prevent our sons from falling in love with the first girl he meets, just as we did.—*Columbus Capital.*

—A young lawyer in a Texas town invited some friends of his to a game of cards in his room, to be followed by a little supper. Frogs were a new species of food in that latitude, and a dish of them cooked in the choicest way was the feature of the occasion. Supper time approached, and during a temporary lull in the conversation, the door suddenly opened, and a Milesian waiter, in a loud voice, announced supper thus: "Mr. E., them tuds is done and supper is ready!"—*Texas Siftings.*

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

—Your horses like a shady place while resting in the field as well as you do.

—Five years from now a great majority of our cattle will be hornless, and farmers will wonder why they were so sleepy about this great matter.—*Rural New Yorker.*

—The hours of labor on the farm can not have definite limit, nevertheless in extending them to the utmost borders of endurance, farmers do themselves irreparable wrong.—*Christian at Work.*

—A young colt may be taught to eat oats very early, and they are absolutely necessary when the mare's milk begins to fail, or it comes time to wean him.—*Lice-Stock Indicator.*

—It is estimated that the expense of supporting the dogs in this country amounts to over thirty thousand dollars a year, and this does not include the loss occasioned by the dogs, such as destroying sheep and birds.

—It is said that strips of cloth or old rags saturated with kerosene, with additional kerosene poured on the rags at intervals of three or four days, will prevent the attacks of the striped cucumber beetle.

—The roots of red clover penetrate the soil, and dying, as they do, the second year they not only open up the soil effectually to the influence of the sun and air, but by their decay serve to enrich it as well.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

—A box with entrance holes no larger than one inch in diameter will be an inducement for the wrens to take possession, as they will then be safe from the attacks of larger birds. Wrens are excellent insect exterminators, and should be encouraged in every possible manner.—*Troy Times.*

—Large profits do not always depend upon large crops. One may grow an extraordinarily large crop, but the expense of so doing may balance the receipts. Low prices also have an influence when crops are good in all sections. The profits depend upon the greatest amount at the least possible cost.

—There is, says the *Gardeners' Monthly*, no special art in summer pruning of grapes. Simply do not allow any shoots to grow that you do not want to retain next year. Go over the plants occasionally and rub out with the finger and thumb the sprouts you do not want. This is particularly desirable in young vines, and is, in fact, all there is to summer pruning of grapes.

—The essence of all profitable bee-keeping is contained in this golden rule: "Keep your stock strong." If you can not succeed in doing this, the more money you invest in bees the heavier will be your losses; while if your stock are strong, you will show that you are a bee master as well as a bee keeper and may safely calculate on generous returns from your industrious subjects.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—The *Rural New Yorker* says: "A hog must root or die." This is true in two senses. It must root to find its most acceptable food, and its health is better secured by this natural proclivity. Opportunities should be afforded for it. A fallow field may be usually turned over in this way, and if it is sown with a few quarts of corn occasionally it will encourage the pigs in their useful labors.

—Nature has created in swine an appetite for roots, and has as an aid to their procuring this variety of food providing them with the means for digging them up. Roots are good for hogs, especially in the winter when the grass is dead. The sugar beet is one of the best of the cultivated roots for hogs; it is easily grown; is a large yielder, and will contribute to health and growth.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Cultivated in groves, the average growth in twelve years of several varieties of hard wood has been ascertained to be about as follows: White maple reaches 1 foot in diameter and 30 feet in height; ash, leaf maple or box elder 1 foot in diameter and 20 feet in height; white willow 18 inches and 40 feet; yellow willow 18 inches and 35 feet; Lombardy poplar 10 inches and 40 feet; blue and white ash 10 inches 25 feet; black walnut and butternut 10 inches and 20 feet.—*Boston Transcript.*

—The business of farming has been overdone will not surprise those who consider how it has been stimulated in so many different ways. All the land grants to new railroads were so many bounties to encourage the filling in of territory that otherwise might have remained unoccupied fifty years longer. In the East the use of artificial fertilizers has encouraged the production of grain, and especially wheat, beyond all precedent. Each of these stimulants shows signs of losing its former effectiveness. The best of the new lands are already occupied, and at the East wheat is so low in price that on many farms it can no longer be profitably grown, even by commercial fertilizers. These two causes co-operating must produce a diminished production of wheat in time. At least the expansive period when every thing was turned to the stimulation of grain-growing has passed. This is true not only in this country, but all over the world. Cheap as farm products are, we are holding our own, and, in wheat especially, are supplying more of the requirements of Europe than any other country.—*Chicago Herald.*

—The tony seaside bicycle suit is of white corduroy.

PROPER CARE OF TOOLS.

How Thousands of Dollars Are Wasted by Careless Farmers.

Farmers lose thousands of dollars every year by the careless neglect of their tools. There is one farm in sight of me, that has \$1,200 or \$1,500 worth of machinery lying around the barn-yard, and much of it is out of repair, besides being badly eaten by rust.

My tools consist of horse-hoes, hand-hoes, hoes and hand-drills, steel plows and harrows, besides many other implements used in gardening, and all these I keep cleaned and free from rust. I have my plows brought in every night, and rubbed off dry and set in the barn, out of the dew or dampness.

RUST IN WHEAT.

A Destructive Fungus Which Passes Through Three Distinct Ages.

The disease known as rust in wheat and oats is caused by a fungus called Puccinia graminis, which has a most interesting history. Just as truly as the codling moth lives during part of its life as a larva in the apple, a second part as pupa under the bark near the base of the tree, and the third adult stage as a mature moth with wings, so does this rust have three distinct stages.

The black rust stage is the mature stage in which the black spores are produced that survive the winter in the straw or stubble of wheat, oats or some other grass plants. In the spring these resting spores in some way get upon the leaves of barley (very probably on some more common plants also) and germinate, producing what is known as the cluster cups on that shrub.

These spores fall to other parts of the plant and grow, thus aiding the rapid multiplication of the thread-like mycelium in filling the plant tissues. The third or adult stage differs mainly in the kind of spores produced over the surface of the plant. They are black, instead of reddish or yellow.

A few turkeys were sent to an island in the Pacific Ocean where they had an abundance of good food and reproduced rapidly, but in a few years it was noticed that they did not attain more than one-third the original size, a result which is supposed to have been due to breeding in and in.

LAMAR, COLORADO.

The United States Land Office of the New Bent Land District.

Over Six Million Acres of Fine, Free Government Lands Open For Settlement.

Lamar the Booming New Commercial Center of Southeast Colorado—A Yearling of 1,500 Inhabitants.

Imagine the surprise of your correspondent on arrival at Lamar, Col., situated on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, thirty miles west of the Kansas and Colorado State line, in Bent County, to find a busy, bustling city of 1,500 inhabitants, and only a little over a year old. Where only a few months before we saw only the prairie plain, the cowboy, coyote and jack rabbit we find a hurrying commercial center, with all kinds of business flourishing as a green bay tree, with three banks, one a National, four newspapers, elegant frame, iron and brick blocks, immense retail and jobbing houses, United States Land office busy as a bee hive, railroad freight receipts \$50,000 per month, lots that sold nine months ago for \$300 now bringing \$3,000, and every thing in that proportion.

In astonishment we set about to find out from whence came all this growth and greatness. The solution was easy. Congress during the summer of 1886 created the new Bent land district, comprising over six million acres of Southeast Colorado, and at the same time established a land office at Lamar, near the center of this district. This office opened for business January 3, 1887. Never in the history of the wonderful West has there been such a rush of settlers and people into a new territory. The fact was Kansas was full up to the west line; all her choice free lands were taken. The line dividing Colorado and Kansas is purely an imaginary one, and come to look it in the face, the Centennial State really offered most inducements. In Southeast Colorado is more timber, water and coal than in Kansas. They are nearer the mountains, markets and moisture and get more rain. Have had double the amount this year. Sod crops are great. The land is just as fine as ever lay out of doors and all subject to entry under Pre-emption, Homestead and Tree Culture laws, and is being rapidly taken, though there are yet plenty of good lands for all who come this fall and soon. Lamar is the United States land office and railroad supply and shipping point for all this vast territory and, as such, is destined to make a great city. A great many important towns are being built north and south of Lamar. The Lamar land district is the home seeker's and business man's paradise to-day. For information address Secretary Bureau Information, Lamar, Col., or, what is much better, like your correspondent, go and see for yourself, and when you have seen Lamar, the most wonderful town in the West, and the rich rolling prairie plains, free for all, of the Lamar land district, you will, with the Queen of Sheba, be forced to exclaim, "the half has never been told."

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It stands alone as the great "blood-purifier," "strength-renewer" and "health-restorer" of the age! The Liver it regulates, removing all impurities. The Lungs it strengthens, cleansing and nourishing them. The whole system it builds up, supplying that which other things most need—pure, rich blood.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Some Ghastly Relics.

There recently passed under the examination of the Customs House officials in this city a number of cases of curiosities and relics sent by the United States naval officers attached to the South Pacific squadron to some of their relatives and friends in Washington.

The articles had been gathered in cruises among the islands of the South Pacific and along the Western coast of South America. One of the boxes was filled with human skulls, a number of which appeared to be very old. Three of them were labeled: "Skulls of Kings of the Easter Islands." The curiosities included war clubs, arrows made of reeds and tipped with bone, spears with long barbs, bound with cord to the shaft, a pear shaped mound of stone about a foot long, pieces of South American pottery, the jaws of a large shark, etc.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ought Not to Keep Them.

"Do you keep bananas?" inquired Jones of the groceryman. "Yes, sir." "What do you want to keep 'em for? Why don't you sell 'em?" And he rushed out just in time to miss the rotten apple the groceryman fired at him.—N. Y. Sun.

Fogg says he quite lost his breath the other day upon hearing a young lady in the horse car remark that "the limb of mutton sleeve is again coming into fashion."—Boston Transcript.

It is a purely vegetable preparation...

It has stood the Test of Years, in Curing all Diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER, STOMACH, ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, BRUISES, BURNS, WOUNDS, SORES, AND ALL ACHES AND PAINS.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

R. W. Tansill & Co., Chicago. YOUR "Tansill's Punch" 50 cigars are as staple as sugar and they never fail to give you a good time.

RIGHT, on their taps—the shoemaker and the drummer. If answer to casual question. How easy and truthful to tell it's a cure for the worst indigestion. To take a Pierce's Purgative Pills.

WHY is a chicken pie like a gunsmith's shop? Because it contains fowl in pieces. MERRELL'S FEMALE TONIC

It is prepared solely for the cure of complaints which attend the female system. It gives tone and strength to the uterine organs, and corrects dangerous displacements and irregularities. It is of great value in change of life. The use of MERRELL'S FEMALE TONIC during pregnancy greatly relieves the pains of motherhood and promotes speedy recovery. It assists nature to safely make the critical changes from the female to the male. It is pleasant to the taste and may be taken at all times with perfect safety. Price, 50c. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. J. S. MERRELL DRUG CO., Sole Prop., ST. LOUIS.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

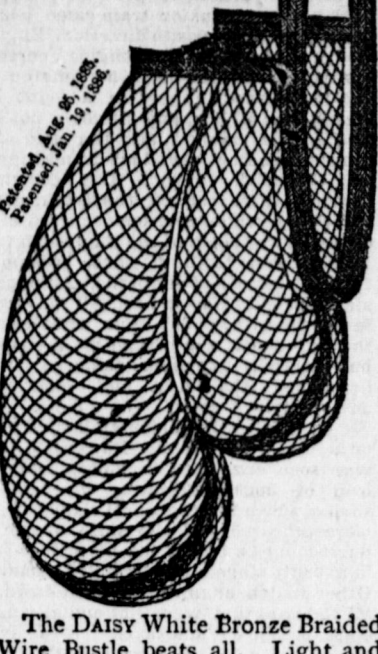
It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

It is a purely vegetable preparation... It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

THE DAISY



The DAISY White Bronze Braided Wire Bristle beats all. Light and durable. Modeled after the latest Parisian styles. Yields to the slightest pressure, yet immediately returns to its proper shape. Sold by all dealers, at 40 Cents. Three-Row "Pearl," at 60 Cts. If you do not find them at stores, we will send sample, post-paid, on receipt of price. Catalogues and Price Lists on application. Weston & Wells Man'g Co., 1017 Chestnut Street, Philada. Agents Wanted.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

ASTHMA. In this disease, PISO'S Cure for Consumption is found as useful as any other remedy.

In a great many cases it will give relief that is almost equal to a cure.

Without trying it you can not tell whether it is good for you or not.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

WIZARD OIL FOR PAIN. Cures Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Catarrh, Croup, Sore Throat, Burns, Wounds, Old Sores, and All Aches and Pains.

It Cures You. That's the Idea! Sold by Druggists, 50c. SONG BOOK mailed free. Address WIZARD OIL COMPANY CHICAGO.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. The only \$3 SEAMLESS shoe in the world. Guaranteed perfect fit, and warranted Congress, Button and Lace, all styles toe. No. 1000. These costing 50c or 60c. W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 SHOE excels. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES advertised by other firms.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents: MEYER BROS. & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS can be cured only by DR. W. H. WALKER'S GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. 21 Page Brochure sent free. Dr. W. H. Walker, Cincinnati, O.

Smith's BILE BEANS purify the blood, by acting directly and promptly on the Liver, Skin and Kidneys. They consist of a vegetable combination that has no equal in medicinal science. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, and Dyspepsia, and are a safeguard against all forms of fever, chills and fever, gall stones, and Bright's disease. Send 4 cents postage for a sample package and test the TRUTH of what we say. Price, 25 cents per bottle, mailed to any address by postpaid. DR. J. C. HAN, Sold by Druggists.

The original Photograph, parol size, of this picture sent on receipt of 10c. in stamps. Address: BILE BEANS, St. Louis, Mo.

Smith's BILE BEANS purify the blood, by acting directly and promptly on the Liver, Skin and Kidneys. They consist of a vegetable combination that has no equal in medicinal science. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, and Dyspepsia, and are a safeguard against all forms of fever, chills and fever, gall stones, and Bright's disease. Send 4 cents postage for a sample package and test the TRUTH of what we say. Price, 25 cents per bottle, mailed to any address by postpaid. DR. J. C. HAN, Sold by Druggists.

HAIR AILS YOU?

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

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in, and sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-cleansing organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the stomach, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their disease. As an appetizing, restorative, and invigorating medicine, it builds up the system, and restores the body to its natural health and strength. In malarial districts, its wonderful medicinal qualities are especially being in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery CURES ALL HUMORS, from a common Blotch, or Bruption, to the worst Scrofula, Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, and all other diseases, powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetra, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Slipped Throat, "White Swellings," Gout, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vitality and strength and bodily health will be established.

Consumption, which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From a marvelous power over this terrible disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonics or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequalled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Croup, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy. Sold by Druggists, at \$1.00, or Six Bottles for \$5.00. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, and cure in 20 to 30 days. All symptoms of Dropsy in 20 to 30 days. Cure patients from all parts of the world. Best physicians. From first-disease symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Do not cry without knowing any thing about it. Remember it costs you nothing to try it. We guarantee our treatment for yourself. We are constantly curing cases of long standing—cases that have been pronounced incurable. Give full history of case, name, age, sex, how long afflicted, etc. Send for our free and interesting testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail. If you order trial, you must enclose advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. "Dropsy" (This positively cures). W. H. GREEN & SONS, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE. Best in the World. Made only by Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywhere. PISO'S Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

\$100 to \$300 A MONTH working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and team. Free from business. Spare moments may be profitably employed. Few vacancies in towns and cities. W. H. JOHNSON & CO., 104 Madison St., Chicago.

PENSIONS for soldiers and widows of the Mexican War and Rebellion. All kinds of Government Claims Collected. Circular of laws sent free. FITZGERALD & POWELL, U. S. Claim Collectors, Indianapolis, Ind.

ARE YOU MARRIED? If you are or not, and wish to wear nice UNDERWEAR, write for our illustrated Catalogue (free). MAIL ORDER. Good - E. B. ROSS, 608-610 N. W. 7th St., St. Paul, Minn.

RUPTURE or HERNIA—Any lady or gentleman suffering from this affliction will receive something of inestimable value, without charge, by sending HELL TRUSS & SUPPORT CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

\$40 a day made WELL AUGER & DRILLS with our "WELL AUGER & DRILLS" Catalogue free. Kansas City, Mo.

\$5 TO \$8 A DAY. Samples worth \$1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write for FREE CATALOGUE. Free from business. Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

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

EDUCATIONAL Business, Shorthand and English Training School, St. Louis, Mo. Send for circular.

HARMAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, The great Homeopathic School, opens Sept. 30. Address: E. S. HARMAN, M. D., 304 Michigan St., Chicago.

HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, College, Cleveland, O. Session of 1887 begins Sept. 28. For catalogue address William T. Miller, M. D., 661 Superior Street.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY & R. R. Agents' business. Good situations. BEF change ever offered. Ad. J. D. BROWN, Mgr., Sedalia, Mo.

OLIVET COLLEGE opens Sept. 15, 1887. Free Catalogue. Olivet, Mich.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW, Chicago. Fall Term begins Sept. 21. For circular send 10c. in stamps. Address: UNION COLLEGE OF LAW, Chicago.

A. N. K.—D. No. 2149

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BATTLE NEAR MEEKER

Sheriff Kendall's Men and Colorado's Bucks Have a Fight Near Meeker.

Several Indians Killed, Also Deputy Sheriff Ward—Other Men Wounded.

Critical Position of Troops and Scouts—Movements of the Military—A Courier's Hard Ride.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 27.—Bernstein, who lives about four miles below Meeker, is just about to have a battle...

MEEKER, Col., Aug. 27.—The Indian war has assumed a grave aspect, and for all that is known a big battle may have taken place between Colorado and Major Leslie's command...

A boy named Tom O'Brien was arrested last night on suspicion of being a spy. He had been working for Duncan Blair...

When Foote left at eleven o'clock yesterday the troops and scouts were on the big mesa overlooking White river and fifteen miles from Blair's ranch.

When Foote left at eleven o'clock yesterday the troops and scouts were on the big mesa overlooking White river and fifteen miles from Blair's ranch.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 27.—A dispatch dated from Camp Adams, Aug. 25, said that Captain Lawson, troop C, Denver, was met with an exhausted horse by Phil Foote and a citizen.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Aug. 25.—To Governor Adams, Denver: Please come to Glenwood Springs immediately, even if it requires a special, to meet General E. Post and County Commissioners Gregory and Reynolds.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The pleasure yacht Ifracombe, while sailing in the Thames yesterday, turned back to recover a boat hook which had fallen overboard.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 27.—Senators W. S. Dawes and John T. Morgan, of the Senate Special Committee on the Allotment of Land in Severalty to Indians, and party arrived here yesterday on their way to the White Earth reservation.

DISASTROUS COLLISION.

Terrible Collision of Freight Trains and Explosions of Coal Oil.

ARCONOX, Kan., Aug. 26.—A disastrous collision occurred at 11:30 o'clock last night near the Union Depot in this city. The St. Joseph freight train on the Missouri Pacific had just crossed the Missouri river a little behind time and was moving up into the yards as the local switch engine with a heavy transfer train came backing down from the opposite direction.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Three Hundred Miners Imperiled—They Are Finally Rescued.

NANTICOKE, Pa., Aug. 26.—Terrible excitement was caused yesterday morning in the fatal No. 1 shaft at this place by the breaking away of the earth barriers that separate a worked out portion of the colliery from the chambers where mining is in progress.

PENNSYLVANIA PROHIBITION.

Permanent Organization Effected and the Platform Read.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 25.—Half an hour's service of prayer and praise preceded the State convention of Prohibitionists which was called to order in the Opera House at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

COLOROW SURROUNDED.

The Old Chief Corralled—Governor Adams Urgently Wanted.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 25.—The following has been received from Glenwood Springs: Major Lisle has Colorow corralled with two hundred bucks.

ARRESTED FOR TRAIN WRECKING.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 25.—Shortly before four o'clock yesterday afternoon, Charles Babbitt, a young man about thirty years old, was arrested on the charge of assisting in the wrecking of a Missouri Pacific freight train near Independence.

An Old Texas Veteran's Death.

DENVER, Tex., Aug. 26.—A fire was discovered at two o'clock yesterday morning in the kitchen of the James Hoyt, a two-story brick structure.

FARMERS' HIGHWAY SOCIETY.

An Organization Looking to a Reformation in Railway Transportation.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23, 1887.—An organization has been effected in this city, with headquarters at room 819, Nelson building, whose objects and principles are set forth in a circular recently issued to the farmers of the West, and from which the following extracts are taken:

1. The census of the United States shows that out of a total business population of seven million, nine millions are farmers, and out of a total population of sixty millions, forty-two millions are perhaps farmers and their families.

MORE ASSASSINS.

A Prominent Physician Called to His Door and Murderously Assaulted.

HOLDEN, Mo., Aug. 25.—Tuesday night Dr. J. W. Kenyon, a prominent young physician of Centerville, a small village on the Missouri Pacific railroad, eight miles east of here, was called up by three men who had hidden to the house near midnight.

FOUND IN THE RUINS.

The Body of a Prominent Attorney Found in the Ruins After a Fire at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 24.—The barn at the police headquarters in this city was burned this morning by an incendiary fire. In the ruins were found the charred remains of Colonel G. C. Graves, a prominent attorney of this city.

THE CHICAGO ADDRESS.

Queen Victoria Gives a Special Audience to Mr. Collier.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Mr. Collier, of Chicago, was granted an audience by the Queen yesterday afternoon at Osborne, when he presented to her Majesty the address of the Chicagoans of British birth and parentage in honor of the jubilee.

EMIGRANT TRAIN WRECKED.

Accident on the Baltimore & Ohio With Fatal Results.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 25.—Emigrant train No. 26, coming west on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad yesterday morning at eight o'clock, ran into freight train No. 88 at Easton siding, twenty miles east of this city.

Wisconsin Mortgage Bonds.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The news bureau says a majority of Wisconsin second mortgage bond holders have agreed to the exchange for securities of the new corporation.

ANOTHER NEW PARTY.

The "American Party" Shows Some Signs of Returning Vitality—A Convention Called.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—The executive committee of the new political party, recently organized in this city, under the name of "The American Party," today issued an official call for a National Convention to meet in this city on Friday and Saturday, the 16th and 17th of September.

COOPERS TO STRIKE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 24.—Nearly all the boss coopers of the city signed an agreement last night not to accede to the demands of the journeymen for an increase in wages.

An Express Train Wrecked.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 24.—The second section of the Cincinnati express, going west on the Pan Handle, jumped the track near Shelby's station, fifty-five miles west of Pittsburgh, yesterday afternoon.

Quick Flames.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 24.—At three o'clock this morning a fire started in the loft of Mr. J. Michel's livery stable and undertaking establishment.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Great Meeting in Dublin to Protest Against the Action of the British Government—A Meeting in New York.

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.—A meeting to denounce the Government's course in proclaiming the Irish National League was held in the Rotunda last evening. An immense crowd was present and great enthusiasm was manifested.

THE MATTER IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—In the House of Commons last evening Mr. E. Robinson, Liberal member for Dundee, referring to the proclamation of the Irish National League, said he had examined the returns upon which the proclamation was issued.

IRISH EXILES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—At a meeting of Irish patriots last night, Prof. Mezeroff in the chair, the condition of Ireland was discussed, and the opinion prevailed that the time would come when the vast sums sent from America should be put to better use than supporting English landlords.

BELLIGERENT.

The Feeling in Manitoba Working Up to the Rebellion Point Over the Railroad Complications.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 24.—The situation in connection with the Red River railroad is becoming more involved every day. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has apparently decided on an open and vigorous opposition.

DOOMED TO A DUNGEON.

An American Imprisoned in Mexico on a Tramped-Up Charge of Fraud.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 24.—Information was received here yesterday that Richard Stewart, living in Chihuahua, Mex., had been confined during the past four months in a dungeon at Ojama, on a trumped up charge of fraud.

Notes.

The color of pure Devon cattle is red, varying from a rich dark to a pale chestnut.

It is estimated that there have been over 600,000 tons of hay put up in the four northwestern counties of Iowa this season.

The biggest watermelon of the season in Jackson, Mo., was a fifty-two pounder, raised by Walter Brown, of Morley, Cape Girardeau county.

The Dorset is a horned breed of sheep which has been preserved intact for a long time, chiefly in Dorset and Somerset shires, in the south of England.

The original sheep was much smaller in size than the improved Dorsets of to-day.

STOCK ITEMS.

Cleanliness and condition will not prevent swine-plague when animals are exposed to it, but it will decrease the risk of disease.

It may hurt the cow some to cut off her horns, but so do her horns hurt others when she goes at them fall drive.

The famous cow Electa, for which her owner, A. J. Cowan of Venango County, Pa., once refused \$10,000, was sold by him to an old city butcher the other day for \$50, she having been ruined by over-feeding.

It does not seem that the method of watering horses but three times a day, morning, noon and night, as practiced by nine out of ten of the farmers throughout the country, can be the proper way to give them this necessity.

Most of the correspondents from New Mexico and elsewhere in the mountain plateau tell the newspapers that "tis nothing to drive horses out there sixty to eighty miles per day the horses being fresh as the wind.

Try a race between a beer bloot and one of your thin water drinkers. Is it in the air? Take the Arab steeds on the low land of the Nile bottoms, fed on straw and a mouthful of barley.

Farmers around Norfolk, Neb., are organizing to shut down the fall. They propose to confine the sports to the roads and arrest them for trespass if they invade the fields.

An Eastern writer says that nothing is better to kill lice on cattle than fine dry dairy salt on the back, from horns to tail, well rubbed into the hair.

Hay will be good crop to hold on to this fall. Aside from the fact that it is getting higher every year, and will continue to do so, the demand for feed will be great.

Outside of the river bottoms the corn crop is a wreck; nothing much but stalks and blades over a large section of the country.

The apple crop in this section will be a very light one. Many orchards, which two months ago promised abundant crops, will not yield a bushel.

A fair crop of English turnips can be raised in a cornfield without detriment to the latter. The variety, known among farmers as the "flat turnip," is a rapid grower.

At first the drought seemed to be a stunner on the Kansas corn crops. Later reports show the crop good and bad in streaks.

Some places nothing, some places light, some places 30 to 50 or 75 bushels to the acre. The fodder crop for cattle is immense, and the old corn in the country will help along.

Experience has abundantly shown that mauling the ground not only aids its fertility by the decay of the mulch, but it also contains a large amount of ammonia from the air.

The color of pure Devon cattle is red, varying from a rich dark to a pale chestnut.

It is estimated that there have been over 600,000 tons of hay put up in the four northwestern counties of Iowa this season.

The biggest watermelon of the season in Jackson, Mo., was a fifty-two pounder, raised by Walter Brown, of Morley, Cape Girardeau county.

The Dorset is a horned breed of sheep which has been preserved intact for a long time, chiefly in Dorset and Somerset shires, in the south of England.

The original sheep was much smaller in size than the improved Dorsets of to-day.