

Chase County Democrat.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1887.

NUMBER 46

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Bills were opened at the office of the Secretary of the Navy in Washington for five new war ships. William Cramp & Sons, of Wilmington, Del., bid on all of them.

The Commissioner of Patents has decided that an extension of a patent for a certain fluting machine be extended seven years from June 1, 1883. This will be the first case in ten years in which an extension of a patent has been granted, the last case being in 1877 when the patent on wood pulp was extended for seven years, making its total life twenty-four years.

W. J. CLARKE, of Columbus, O., has been appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Utah.

The Marine Hospital Bureau has been informed that small-pox and yellow fever are raging in Havana, Cuba. During the month of July 104 deaths occurred from yellow fever and 112 from small-pox.

An order has been issued from the War Department relieving Major Daniel J. Bash from duty. Major Bash, it will be remembered, is the army paymaster who was robbed of \$7,350 belonging to the United States while on his way to Fort McKinney, W. T. to pay the troops stationed there, last March. It is understood he is relieved from duty until the amount is made good to the Government.

A MEETING of the Cabinet was held at the White House on the 11th. The financial situation and the Canadian fisheries were the principal subjects of discussion.

The Civil Service Commission has rendered a decision exonerating Philadelphia officials from the charges of fraud in civil service examinations.

A STATEMENT prepared at the Treasury Department, Washington, on the 12th, shows the proceeds of the Government by the purchase of \$300,000 bonds, accepted at \$1.10, is \$32,725. Applications were received for prepayment of interest on bonds amounting to \$10,709,750, making the total to date \$88,003,300.

THE NEW YORK PRESS CLUB tendered a reception to Henry Watterson on the 10th.

SEVEN members of the Third regiment band were seriously injured in escaping from a burning building at Concord, N. H., recently. The band was practicing in an upper room when the fire broke out, compelling the musicians to jump from a window.

The Massachusetts Commissioners have declared quarantine against oxen, cows and store cattle from New York, as infected with typhoid pneumonia.

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MOONEY, the New York dynamiter, has been officially declared insane by two examiners in lunacy.

CONVICT MESSMER at New York on the 5th held an autopsy on the body of young Russell H. Knauer, the late partner of President Arthur, and found that his death had resulted from congestive chills, superinduced by the excessive use of cigarettes.

REV. J. M. MACHAL, a Catholic priest who came from Ireland to the Brooklyn diocese last December, died the other day from starvation. He suffered from dementia.

By a collision of freight trains near Bordentown, N. J., the other morning a fireman was killed and both engineers badly hurt. The night operator was asleep.

At Rockaway Beach, N. Y., on the 9th S. Baldwin leaped from his balloon when at a height of about a mile from the earth and by means of a parachute descended safely into the water a quarter of a mile from shore.

FIFTY striking miners of the Alden Coal Company, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., recently attacked thirty men who had taken their places. Many women took part in the fight. Michael Grist and Jacob Horton, two scouts, were fatally injured. The fight lasted half an hour. Fifteen persons were wounded on both sides but only the two mentioned will die of their injuries.

The dedication of the monument of the Fifth Connecticut regiment occurred at Gettysburg, Pa., the other morning. The monument is of polished granite, and stands on Culp's hill, a short distance from Spangler's spring.

WILLIAM HAYDEN, theatrical manager, is suing Thomas W. Keene, the tragedian, at New York, for the recovery of \$7,000, claiming that while Keene was employed by him as star of a theatrical company he loaned him \$3,000 and paid \$3,500 obligations incurred.

AMERICAN firemen, recently in convention at New York, organized into a National Association.

THREE steamers have left New York for the purpose of repairing the telegraph cables in mid-ocean. Three breaks were reported.

At a conference of glass prescription writers held at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 10th, all the differences were amicably settled, and work will be resumed in all the factories.

FIRE in the Concord (N. H.) Steam Power Company's building recently caused \$123,000 loss to two shoe firms.

At New Philadelphia, Pa., recently, while Christian Baum was attempting to rescue a deaf son from the front of a railroad train, it was run over and killed, together with the boy.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science commenced at New York on the 10th.

A LANCER of Italian laborers have been imported to take the place of the leather strikers at Newark, N. J.

A FIRE started in Campbell & Dick's carriage store, Fifth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the night of the 12th, burning down the Hamilton and other blocks. The damage amounted to \$1,000,000; insurance probably two-thirds.

The schedules in the assignment of the firm of Gardner & Dudley, hat manufacturers, New York, show liabilities \$123,750, nominal assets \$110,380, actual assets \$30,048.

The three mile with a turn race on Saratoga lake between Wallace Ross and George Hubert, champion of England, took place on the 12th and was won by the Englishman, who made the distance in twenty minutes.

THE WEST.

The Socialists carried District Assembly 24, Chicago Knights of Labor, in the recent election of delegates.

THREE St. Louis firemen were killed on the 10th. While engaged in extinguishing the fire in the ruins of Bishop & Spears' nut warehouse a wall fell upon them. A bystander was fatally injured and two firemen seriously hurt. The loss amounted to \$160,000.

By the accidental overturning of a working ship at the Cleveland mine near Ishpeming, Mich., recently Edwin Cox and two other men, names unknown, were killed. They fell 200 feet to the bottom of the shaft. Three others were injured, two of them fatally.

A DISPATCH from Fort Wayne, Ind., of the 12th says: The forests adjoining this city are all on fire and farmers are busy fighting the flames and taking care of their property. The Washburn road, which runs through Little River prairie, is also experiencing great trouble.

FRED HOFF, a Utah murderer, was legally executed by shooting at Salt Lake on the 11th.

The giant powder works, located at West Berkeley, Cal., exploded recently. One Chinaman was killed and six Chinamen and four white men seriously wounded. There were four explosions and much damage was done.

FIRE in Brooklyn, Iowa, recently destroyed the opera house and four buildings, causing \$45,000 loss. One man was killed by falling walls and another by being run over by a fire engine.

THE Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton bridges at Connersville and Liberty, Ind., were burned the other night and business over that line was seriously impeded. The cause was supposed to have been sparks from some passing train.

An appalling accident occurred on the Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad near Chatsworth, Ill., early on the morning of the 11th. A heavily-loaded excursion train, bound for Niagara Falls, went through a burning bridge with awful results. One hundred and eighteen persons were killed and two or three hundred wounded. The horrors were increased by the wreck taking place in a dense forest.

The Mendota Insane Asylum, near Madison, Wis., was burned early on the morning of the 13th.

The Southern Pacific express train was robbed by four masked men thirty miles east of Tucson, Ariz., on the 11th. The train was dived by the robbers, who took \$3,500 from the express car.

PNEUMONIA has been discovered at King's cattle yards, Detroit, Mich., over a dozen cases existing.

LEVI HOLWIG, a miner in the Blossburg mines, New Mexico, was crushed to death under a large rock the other day.

A COMBINATION train on the Evansville & Indianapolis road ran through a culvert at Saines City, Ind., recently, injuring six persons, one seriously.

E. DECKER, of Cleveland, O., has been elected president of the International Photographers' Association.

CONSTABLE POTTS shot and seriously wounded Thomas Hardy at Des Moines, Iowa, recently, while endeavoring to arrest Hardy at the time for having possession of a keg of beer.

The White River Utes were assembled in force and threatening violence near Meeker, Col., on the 12th. Colorow was said to be at their head.

EVIDENCE was accumulating on the 12th that the awful railroad accident near Chatsworth, Ill., was caused by unknown persons who desired the wreck of the train for purposes of robbery.

THE SOUTH.

The National Colored Press Association met in convention at Nashville, Tenn., on the 9th.

HORACE ABBOTT, a noted iron manufacturer, the founder of the Abbott Iron Company, died at Baltimore, Md., on the 8th, aged eighty-one.

D. C. BROWN, one of the largest merchants of Jacksonville, Tex., has assigned. The liabilities were about \$50,000. Amount of assets not known.

A DISPATCH from Little Rock, Ark., of the 9th says: Thomas Scott, implicated in the assassination of two officers near Oak Ridge, was captured in Louisiana. Just as the party crossed the line they were set on by a party of armed men who took Scott and hanged him to a limb of a tree.

REPORTS of the cotton and corn crops of South Carolina show that both will be larger than for years.

The river at Augusta, Ga., reached its height on the 10th and began falling and all danger was over.

The Colored Editorial convention closed at Louisville, Ky., on the 10th. An independent political stand was advocated by most of the speakers. The resolutions adopted denounced Georgia for making it a felony to teach colored children in white schools; also the practice of lynching colored men for similar outrages to which white men usually go free.

The residence of Henry Winston, of the Crescent coal works, Charleston, W. Va., caught fire and was consumed the other day. In the building were two children, aged five and seven years respectively. The younger jumped from the building and was caught by his father, but the older was burned to death.

SENATOR IRDLEBERGER was committed to jail and fined \$25 by Judge Newman at Woodstock, Va., recently for contempt of court. A placard was paraded on the street reflecting on the judge in a case in which Irdleberger was interested. Partisan feeling was running high and there were fears of trouble.

THREE unknown tramps robbed Adolph Vleneman, a section hand, and bound him to the railroad track near West Point, Ky., the other night. He was rescued by a companion just before a train came along.

At Fort Smith, Ark., recently, J. M. Tuttle a prominent citizen of Vinita, I. T., was convicted of an attempt to corrupt a jury.

The Eagle flour mill, Memphis, Tenn., was destroyed by fire the other day. Loss, \$40,000.

JOHN CLAY, the only remaining son of Henry Clay, died at Lexington, Ky., on the 10th, aged sixty-seven.

The cannon ball train going west from Paris, Tex., on the night of the 12th, was wrecked near Victor, by running over a cow, turning the engine over and killing Hugh McLean, the fireman.

GENERAL.

THE London Standard says that there has been no league meetings in Ireland for the last two Sundays, owing to the influence of the Parnellite leaders, who desire to avoid giving the Government any excuse for proclaiming the league.

The *Tablatti* of Vienna says that General Winterfeldt, who recently arrived at Gastein from England, informed Emperor William that the tumor in the Crown Prince Frederick William's throat was appearing again, and that another operation would probably be necessary.

BARON BILLING, late French Ambassador to Sweden, was expelled from Alsace recently while visiting friends.

The wreaths of the French Patriots League have been placed on Editor Katkoff's grave in Moscow.

JAMES G. BLANEY and his family have reached Dublin. He will remain some time in Ireland.

BALTIMORE & Ohio common stock had another heavy fall on the 9th, selling as low as 147 1/2. This is the lowest price reached for over five years.

The Grecian government has quarantined against Brindisi.

A NUMBER of Tory peers threaten to reject the amendments added by the House of Commons to the Irish Land bill.

EMPEROR WILLIAM was unable to receive and bid farewell to his friends, on the occasion of his departure from Gastein, owing to a severe cold which he had contracted while hip against a table, while stooping to pick up a paper.

ADVICES from Honolulu to August 2 reported all quiet in Hawaii.

GLANSTON replies as follows to the last attack of John Bright: "It is painful for me to have my name mentioned in the attacks made upon me by Mr. Bright. My desire is to bear them in silence and to remember only his patriotism and services, together with his unwavering friendship down to 1886."

THE imports of iron and steel during the first year of the present year are greater than ever before. They were 100,000 tons greater than in 1885 and 1886 combined.

TWELVE new cases of cholera and twelve deaths were reported at Malta on the 10th.

At Grimby, Eng., Temple, the American, beat Lee in a quarter mile bicycle race by five yards. Forty and two-fifths seconds were also beat Lee in a mile race by ten yards in three minutes and eleven seconds.

Two petards were exploded on a staircase of the building occupied by the Spanish Minister of the Interior in Madrid on the 11th. No damage was done.

A steamer, bound for the coast to Central Asia by St. Petersburg merchants to analyze the soils, and, if possible, establish a cotton plantation.

A SHELL exploded at Waxholm fort, near Stockholm recently. Nineteen men were killed, and many others, including three officers, wounded.

THE Ives railroad magnate, has made an assignment, with liabilities amounting to millions of dollars.

THE centenary service to commemorate the establishment of the first Episcopate in America, was given in Westminster Abbey, London, on the 10th. Canon E. B. Hart conducted the service, and the sermon was delivered by the Bishop of Iowa.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended August 11 numbered for the United States 151 and for Canada 23.

THE cholera epidemic in Italy shows a decrease, especially in Catania. The contagion is also heard less in Sicily, however, causes apprehension.

THE LATEST.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Two shots were heard in one of the rooms of the Briggs House last night. The door was forced open and on the floor was discovered the bodies of Dr. John McDonnell, a veterinary surgeon, and his wife. They were both wounded and in a dying condition. The doctor was lying upon his side, his right hand grasping his wife's shoulder. When the wife was restored to consciousness, she asked in choking terms for her husband. When the doctor recovered he asked who had shot him. He was removed to the hospital. From Mrs. McDonnell's statement it would appear that the husband did the shooting in a fit of jealousy. Mrs. McDonnell is a niece of General R. F. Butler.

THE steamer Alaska from Put-in-Bay last night a gang of toughs took possession of the boats, assaulting men, insulting women and robbing passengers, without any pretense of concealment. Three passengers were badly wounded and the crew and passengers so terrorized no resistance was made. The words were scarcely out of the patrol wagons were called and eleven arrests were made.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Boodler Commissioners Casselman, Oliver and McCarthy, who have been fined \$1,000 by the jury, were sentenced yesterday by Judge Jameson to hard labor for one year and a half. They quickly paid their fines and disappeared from the room. Informers Lynn and Klehm, commissioners like the others, were brought in, and craving mercy plead guilty and were let off also with a fine of \$1,000 each. McClaughey made a long plea in his own behalf.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Eugene Blumenthal was arrested yesterday on a requisition from the Governor of Texas and turned over to Sheriff Adams, of Brown County, in that State, who left with his prisoner last evening. Blumenthal was serving as a private soldier in the Third United States Artillery, under the name of Wilson. He is wanted for a series of daring robberies and jail breaking in Texas.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A disastrous fire broke out this afternoon in the large timber-yard of Laverick & Goddard, at Hull, causing a loss of \$300,000. Despite the efforts of the firemen, the fire spread to the adjacent streets, consuming the whole of that block as well as part of Cutbush street. There were many narrow escapes of the firemen and citizens during the progress of the fire.

CALEDONIA, Ont., Aug. 12.—A bush fire, covering a tract between three and four miles square, has been raging on the Indian reservation, about three miles from here, for the last few days, destroying every thing in its way. It is reported that two Indians, one squaw, several houses and considerable stock were burned. The air in this vicinity is dense with smoke.

DESVER, Col., Aug. 12.—At a meeting of officials of the Union Pacific road here last night, General Traffic Manager Thomas L. Kimball was appointed second vice president.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Kansas Crops.—The following is a correct synopsis of the report of the State Board of Agriculture for the month ended July 30, showing the acreage, condition and product of the crops named:

Wheat—Winter and spring—Sown 1,572,008 acres, a decrease of 28 per cent, or 388,363 acres, as compared with last year. Area harvested, 774,546 acres (about 56 per cent. of the area sown), the remaining 44 per cent. being almost all unharvested. The estimated product of the State is 7,400,375 bushels, which precludes the possibility of any surplus over and above the needs of the people of the State for seed and bread.

Corn—This crop has advanced from a condition of from 100 to 150 per cent. at the date of the last month's report to less than 50 per cent. of the annual product for five years. The continued dry weather and the chinch-bug have combined to destroy what seemed a month ago to be the largest crop of corn Kansas ever produced. The southern and northwestern portions of the State will turn a good average yield and the majority of counties will produce some good corn, but the average for the State shows the lightest yield per acre since 1874, and will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of our people within the year. The area seeded was the largest ever recorded—5,442,923 acres, and the estimated product is 35,549,566 bushels, which will transfer Kansas from the list of surplus States for this year.

Oats—Area sown, 1,405,903 acres, which is 21 per cent. larger than for any former period. The estimated yield per acre is about twenty-eight bushels, which places the product of the State at 41,882 bushels, an increase over that of any year of 14 per cent.

Rye—Area sown, 154,822 acres. Probable product, 2,105,580 bushels.

Barley—Area sown, 30,991 acres. Probable product, 309,721 bushels.

Miscellaneous.—

A CYCLONE passed over Baxter Springs the other day which was undoubtedly a local affair and did but little damage, but was in itself one of the most magnificent sights that the people there ever witnessed.

There was no sign of a storm on the sky, then all at once an immense cone of dust, spread up and down, appeared in the Indian Territory, immediately south of the city. As it gradually approached one could distinguish fence rails, Indian blankets, small shanties, parasols, wagon covers, hoop skirts and other small articles whirling round and round, gradually ascending and spreading over the surrounding country.

PENNSYLVANIA granted Kansans on the 12th: James Wilkey, of Independence; John McDonald, of Burden; William Smith, of Fawn Creek; Luther L. Knight, of Phillipsburg; Felix Cullion, of Zurich; Hector Meyers, of Abilene; William C. Cupp, of Lena Valley; James Ashby, of Leabette; John B. Winkler, of Marysville; William P. Small, of Vetsburg; Samuel F. Reed, of Great Bend; John C. Ripley, of Fort Leavenworth; Charles E. Fritz, of Parsons; Martin M. Kintzery, of Colby; A. H. Brinkerhoff, of Neosho; James W. Baker, of Enterprise; George A. Davidson, of Valley Center; John V. Tracey, of Harper; John S. Allen, of Argonia; William B. Seaver, Leavenworth; Charles A. Hubbard, of Madison; William Rush, of Bross; James H. Black, of Emporia; Charles E. Fuqua, of Stockton; Franklin J. Fulton, of Sedgwick; Harrison Monroe, of Leavenworth; Luther G. Galt, of Atwood; and Andrew J. Bradley, of Danville.

The Western Passenger Association has declined to make a rate of one cent per mile to Kansas members of the G. A. R. who may wish to attend the National Encampment at St. Louis. The rate remains one fare for the round trip.

ANTI-SALOON Republicans recently held a large meeting at Topeka, which was addressed by Albert Griffin, chairman of the National Committee. The meeting passed resolutions indorsing the anti-saloon movement, and suggestions in Mr. Griffin's address were referred to a committee consisting of Hon. John A. Martin, George R. Peck, T. D. Thacher, Thomas Ryan, Thomas A. Osborne, Charles S. Gled, P. I. Bonbrake, J. K. Hudson and F. P. Baker, with full power to act.

LIGHTNING took a singular freak during a recent storm at Topeka. The daughter of Mr. Sims, a resident of that city, was standing at the front gate watching the threatening cloud when a huge ball of fire darted southward and when just above Miss Sims' head exploded and scattered in every direction. The young lady fell to the ground unconscious and was conveyed to her bed, where she remained in a semi-conscious condition.

CHARLES BRADSHAW, the proprietor of the Union Hotel, a disreputable lodging house at Topeka, beat his wife nearly to death the other night and then attempted to throw her out of a second-story window. The woman's cries attracted the attention of neighbors, who hastened to her rescue, and she was saved.

A NUMBER of the leading merchants and business men of Topeka held a meeting the other night to discuss the advisability of contributing substantial aid to the recent sufferers from fire and drought in Michigan. A committee was chosen to send a train of twenty-five or thirty cars of corn to the unfortunate residents of that State.

Numerous complaints are being received at the State Department of Insurance concerning the operations of underground insurance companies in Kansas. These companies are located in some other State, and operate in Kansas clandestinely and without obtaining the usual permit. Complaints were received recently in reference to the Protective Mutual Live Stock Association, of Marion, Iowa, and the Missouri and Kansas Temperance Mutual Society, of St. Joseph, Mo., neither of which is authorized to do business in Kansas.

PATENTS lately issued to Kansas inventors: Benjamin F. Holiday, of Blaine, cloth crusher or roller for listed corn; Orson King and Alfred Morgan, of Randolph, green corn cultivator; J. H. Carlin, of Greeley, roller washing machine; Robert E. Rial, of Topeka, barb fence signal; Andrew Beams, of Augusta, electric program clock; John E. Young, of America City, thimble skein; Alvin L. Draper, of Ellsworth, condensing duplex heater.

The one-armed man who was run over and killed by the Missouri Pacific freight the other morning in Leavenworth County has been identified as Michael Mullin, an old soldier, who was formerly sergeant-major of the Dayton home. He had just been transferred to the Leavenworth home, and was on his way to that institution when he was killed.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

President Cleveland Making Arrangements For His Western and Southern Tour. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Invitations continue pouring upon the President, and almost the entire time of one of the clerks at the White House is occupied in scheduling and recording them. He has been invited to visit almost every city in the West and South, including San Francisco, New Orleans and Galveston. It would be almost impossible for the President to accept them all, even if he devoted the balance of the year to that purpose, so it will be seen that some places will have to be slighted. Among the invitations received yesterday was one from Governor Gray, of Indiana, urging the President to make a stop at Indianapolis on his way through that State.

A telegram was also received from Providence asking the President to visit that city on his rumored trip to Marion, Mass., where Mrs. Cleveland is visiting. This was the only one of the invitations answered. Colonel Lamont sent a short reply to the effect that the President had no intention of visiting Massachusetts just at present.

The President is seriously considering the best use he can make of the limited time he has allotted himself for his Western trip, and he will take the route which will enable him to visit briefly the principal cities of the two sections of country. He has about made up his mind that he will not go further west than Kansas City, and very little, if any, further south than Atlanta. He does not desire to be absent from the Capital more than twenty days, but delays and unavoidable circumstances may prolong his absence five or ten days more. He will begin the preparation of his annual message to Congress upon his return to Washington, and that and other important matters will then claim his personal attention and prevent his attending his visit much beyond the 1st of November. It is expected that a programme for his trip will be prepared within the next two weeks. None of the invitations not already acted upon will be answered until that is arranged.

SALISBURY ON THE SITUATION. The Tory Premier Takes a Hopeful View of Politics.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Lord Mayor's banquet to the Ministers was given at the Mansion House last evening. Premier Salisbury in a speech said the Government had done every thing to give effect to the country's mandate to preserve the unity of the empire. Extra powers had been placed at the Government's command, and the country had a right to complain if those powers should not be used discreetly but firmly. Regarding Egypt, the Premier said England should see real security in that country; that before British troops could be withdrawn Egypt should be free from internal sedition and safe from external attack. Regarding Ireland, the speaker said magical results should not be expected from legislation. Ireland's troubles were due to a great extent to the strong depression in the conditions of human prosperity, which had been felt even in the wealthy metropolis. While the Government hoped much would result from legislative remedies, they were conscious that they should look more into the increasing prosperity of the people for the restoration of happy feelings between England and Ireland, which were also much desired. A large portion of the Premier's speech was devoted to the Egyptian and Afghan questions. In reference to the latter question, he affirmed that England's and Russia's concessions were equal, each side showing a desire to maintain peace and proceed with the work of civilization, in the prosecution of which there was ample room for both England and Russia in Asia. He concluded by expressing himself as confident that all dangers to European peace had passed away.

THREE FIREMEN KILLED. Fall of a Wall of a Burning Building in St. Louis With Fatal Results.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—Fire broke out at two o'clock this morning in the extensive store of Hays & Speer, 510 and 512 North Second street, dealers in foreign and domestic nuts, and twenty minutes later the building was completely gutted, involving an estimated loss of \$60,000. The firemen were still working on the ruins at nine this morning. A Hays' truck stood at the front of the ruins that had withstood the fire of the night, but were still burning. There were a dozen men on the truck, and about six men were on the ladder and in the windows of the unburned portion. "Look out!" cried two Western Union linemen, who were on a telegraph pole in front of the Acker grocery store. The men were scarcely out of their mouths when the wall of the grocery quivered and fell into the ruins of the peanut warehouse. This removed from the front wall of the warehouse its principal support, and in an instant it and the unburned part of the building that it supported fell into ruins, burying the firemen on the ladder and in the window beneath it. Three men were killed outright—Barney McKernan, acting assistant chief; Frank McDonald, of truck No. 6; Christian Haell, foreman No. 6 truck. A bystander, James O'Brien, was probably fatally injured. John Feldman, of No. 6 truck, had his right leg broken and sustained other serious injuries. William Rimmerman was also seriously injured and Matt Detore received slight injuries.

Colored Editors.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 11.—The National Colored Press Association resumed its session yesterday, and was called to order by W. H. Anderson, in the absence of President Simmons. The discussion of the day brought about a division as to which party the colored men should support.

The first topic announced for discussion was the relation of the "existing political parties." Rev. Allan Allenworth, of Louisville, opened the discussion. He said the negro's position. The trouble was that when the negroes asked for legal rights, a majority of the people seemed to think that they were asking social privileges. Negroes should in a measure, be separate from existing parties and teach them what colored men's rights should be. White men and colored men should cultivate more friendly relations. Teach the white men that the day will come again when the negro's aid will be needed as it was in the past. If it had not been for the part the colored man played the Union would not have been saved.

CROP REPORT.

A Very Heavy Reduction in the Yield of Corn Expected. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The prospect a month ago was for a very heavy crop of corn and a rate of yield about the average, a condition in all the States of the Atlantic coast is now unimpaired and of a very high promise. In Texas and Tennessee the condition has declined materially. In the central corn region, however, in the valleys of the Ohio and the Missouri, where two-thirds of the crop is grown and the commercial supply is secured, a very heavy reduction has taken place, which has made the national average 80.7, instead of 97.7 last month. The cause is the long continued drought, which has been the severest in Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. Nebraska has been scorched on the southern border and Iowa and Missouri have escaped with comparatively light loss, as have the more northern States. The seven corn surplus States stand as follows: Ohio, 82; Indiana, 64; Illinois, 65; Iowa, 90; Missouri, 80; Kansas, 90; Nebraska, 75.

The condition of spring wheat, reported very low last month, from the ravages of chinch bugs, is not improved in the August returns, but has fallen off very slightly, the general average being 78.8, but two points less than the August return of last year. Dakota has made a slight gain and stands highest in condition. The average for Wisconsin is 73; Minnesota, 64; Iowa, 72; Nebraska, 77; Dakota, 88. In the extreme West and on the Pacific coast the condition of spring wheat is high.

In the oats crop there is a change. Part of the crop was harvested at the last report. The condition averages 85.6, which indicates a crop slightly lower than the average. The barley crop promises to yield rather better than was feared last month. The Eastern product averaged a higher condition, but is reduced slightly since the last report. The average is 86.2, indicating nearly an average yield. The buckwheat crop appears to be practically the same as last year, and averages about 93 in condition.

There is great reduction since the first of July in the condition of potatoes, almost entirely the result of drought. There is no material decline on the Atlantic or Gulf coasts, but the injury is severe in the West. The loss during the month is reported as fully two per cent. of the prospective crop. The fruit crop is very poor. There will be few apples outside of New England and New York. There will be a partial crop in Michigan. In the Ohio river States the harvest will be nearly a failure. The hay crop is also greatly reduced. The tobacco crop is in high condition at the seed late States, averaging nearly 90, except Wisconsin. The shipping and cutting districts of the West make an unprecedented report of low condition; Tennessee, 70; Kentucky, 70; Ohio, 85; Indiana, 96; Illinois, 82; Missouri, 60. The heavy reduction in acreage only a small fragment of the usual crop may be expected. The official investigation of the area now in progress will determine authoritatively the breadth cultivated the present year.

GIANT POWDER EXPLOSION. One Man Killed and Ten Wounded by an Explosion Near San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—A giant powder works located at West Berkeley, six miles from this city, across the San Francisco bay, blew up at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The force of the explosion was such that windows along the battery front in this city were smashed, and buildings throughout the entire city were in the city quivered to such an extent that it was believed the city had sustained a heavy earthquake shock. There were four shocks, the second and third almost simultaneous, and occurring shortly after the first, and the fourth about five minutes after the third. The first occurred in the nitro-glycerine in the warehouse and the others in the magazines, resulting from the concussion caused by the first. The first report from the scene of the disaster was to the effect that thirty Chinamen had been killed, but later reports showed that only one Chinaman was fatally and four white men and six Chinamen were severely injured. The works were owned by Bandman, Neil

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

THE TOLD ME.

She told me not to love her,
And I didn't any more;
But I held the shade above her
As we walked upon the shore,
And I then began to love her
Precisely as before.

She told me not to meet her
At moonlight on the sand;
But nothing could be sweeter
Than ever that command.
And so I dared to meet her
And take her by the hand.

She told me, too, that dancing
She greatly did abhor;
But soon we two were prancing,
The rulers of the floor,
And then I wished that dancing
Would last forevermore.

She told me that she hated
My mean persistency,
And so I calmly waited,
But scarcely left her free,
Hoping the man she hated
I might not chance to be.

She told me to avoid her,
An order I should heed;
But I, who had enjoyed her
Sweet presence, felt its need,
And so I did avoid her—
Her absence, yes, indeed.

She told me that to marry
Was quite against her plan;
But schemes like that miscarry,
As many another can;
So now she means to marry,
And I am to be the man.

-N. Y. Sun.

THE OLD PIONEER.

He Entertains the Children With Stories of His Boyhood Days.

A Pet Bear and His Funny Ways—The Boys and the Panther—How an Indian Was Whipped by an Old Sow.

The Old Pioneer is bothered almost nightly by his great-grandchildren for stories of his boyhood days and the ways of the people who lived in the backwoods of Ohio. The desires of the boys ran mostly to reminiscences of bears and Indians, tales of war and the chase. That of Polly inclines more to stories of the pioneers themselves, and Polly being the old man's favorite, certainly the most imperative of his audience, generally has her way about such things. But the other night her brothers, one older and the other younger than Polly, declared so vehemently that they had a right to choose a subject that even Polly, though, as usual, curled up in the old man's lap, graciously waived what she considered her vested rights, she admitted for once she should not object to a story about a bear.

"But think if you can't remember some thing about a little bear, Grandpa—a baby bear—that wouldn't eat up children like the bears in the Bible that ate up the children that told 'Lisha to 'git up, old Baldhead?'"

The old man laughed a little, to himself as he said: "Well, Polly, I'm not so mighty sure of the bars we had them days was the kind old 'Lisha had follerin' him. Don't b'lieve they'd eat children. Hold on, though; come to think, they uster eat up a lamb now 'n then, 'n they liked a nice, fat little pig most too well."

Polly shuddered and drew up her feet until she made herself into a little round ball, with her fluffy yellow hair as a top-knot, and her blue eyes rounder and brighter than ever.

"I hed a b'ar myself, once," continued he, "a little feller. Father 'n my big brothers brought him home from a big hunt they took one time, after they'd killed the old mother 'n the other cub. He wuz 'bout as big ez a big puppy, 'n looked lots like one, jest ez fat 'n butter, 'n a nice, black, shaggy hide 'n th' funniest face you ever saw. He wuz ez cute 's a kitten 'n 'bout ez mischievous, soon 's got so he knowed our ways. He'd git into more mischief than all the family could keep him out of, 'n 'f he hadn't been so blamed comical he'd a gone into th' meat-barrel ez fresh meat long afore he did. Mother 'd say a dozen times a week that she'd enough ter do 'thout watchin' a b'ar, 'n 't wouldn't be more 'n an hour afore she'd be laughin' at 'n pettin' him like th' rest of us. He'd watch, 'n if ever she'd leave th' milk-house so's he could git th' door open he'd pry round 'till he'd git in, 'n then he'd go for th' butter, 'n lap up a whole crock o' milk 'fore you could say Jack Robinson. 'N if she'd come after him 'n slap him over, he'd turn a summer-set 'n come up right side foremost 'n paddle after her, a eryn' like a child 'till she'd stop 'n pet him 'n he'd seem so think it wuz all right 'n go off 't find somethin' else ter do. Then he'd go down by th' pond 'n watch th' young ducks 'n geese till he'd catch one, 'n he'd paw it over 'n over 'n play with it till th' old mother'd jest raise th' biggest kind o' rumpus 'n fly at 'im in a fury. That wuz fun, 'n he'd never mind it till some one o' us'd come down 'n make him quit, 'n then he'd trot off 't find somethin' else. By the nex' summer Bruno, ez we called 'im, got ter be a right smart b'ar, 'n more full o' mischief 'n ever. One Sunday they wuz a big meetin' a few miles off 'n we all went. I shed Bruno up 'n th' corn-crib 'n thought he'd stay there all right. He erid 'n whined when he see us all goin' 't leave him—he liked company better 'n most people 'n hed worse 'n pizen 't be shet up. We stayed till most night, 'n when got home mother opened th' door—she wuz ahead o' the rest of us—'n jest stopped 'n held up her hands 'n sed: 'Mercy on me! Who's bin here!' 'N there wuz th' awfulest mess you ever

saw. Looked like they'd bin a tornado turned loose 'n th' house. All th' chairs were turned over 'n layin' every which way, 'n every thin' else 'n th' room wuz mixed up 'n some o' them broke. 'N all over the floor wuz marks o' b'ars' feet, 'n the marks wuz all sticky. One o' th' windows wuz open, 'n all round it wuz marks o' b'ars' feet. They went up-stairs, too, 'n mother knowed in a minute whose feet hed bin there; 'n soon's she got over her surprise she begin ter git mad, 'n jest flew up-stairs. Things there wuz 'bout ez they wuz down-stairs, but she didn't see any Bruno, till presently she heard a kinder groan, 'n looked round, 'n finally she see a big bunch in one o' th' beds 'n turned down th' covers—'n there wuz Bruno, sure 'nough, jest plastered all over 'till maple-sirup, 'n lookin' so shamed and kinder sorry 't mother'd a laughed 'f she hadn't bin so mad at th' state she found things, specially her best bed fer company. It uz jest nacherly ruined 'tween th' maple-sirup 'n th' bar. When we come ter epher it all out it uz plain 'nough. 'The blamed b'ar'd got out o' the corn-crib. Then he come moseyin' round th' house 't find some body 't play 'till him, 'n not findin' nobody he'd gun down saller 't mosey himself. He'd got 't foolin' round th' barrel o' maple-sirup till he'd got th' faucet loose 'n th' sirup come a-pourin' out. Then he'd jest put his mouth 't it 'n drunk till he'd got plum full, 'n all th' time he'd been a-paddlin' in the sirup a-runnin' out on th' floor till he'd got daubed all over 'till it. Bimeby he'd got sick 'till so much sweetin', 'n then he'd climbed in through that open window fer sympathy, 'n hed pulled down 'bout every thin' in th' house tryin' 't find a doctor. 'N when he couldn't find any body he'd nacherly gone up stairs 't bed, like any invalid—he'd taken many a nap in mother's beds afore, 'n no amount o' whippin' 'd ever cured him o' th' trick, 'n so mother found him there, the sickest bear you ever saw. Well, that wuz th' last o' Bruno. Th' rest o' th' family sed he made most uncommon good eatin', bein' so nice 'n fat, but I never had th' heart 't find out, 'n I never had an other pet b'ar."

"Were there any panthers in the woods where you lived, grandpa?" asked one of the boys, after the bear story had been well digested.

"Plenty, plenty o' painters, but they didn't come 'round ter git acquainted very much, though. One o' those blamed varmints did come once, 'n we had all we wanted, ef he didn't stay long—that is, till he begun ter stay, cause he could help himself. One fall father 'n mother left us young folks alone, 'n went off ter th' next settlement ter Methodist quart'ly meetin', 'n giv my next oldest brother general charge o' th' family. They wuz gone three nights. We wuzn't afraid 'n hed purty good times keepin' house 'thout anny bosses. But th' third night, 'bout 'bout midnight, we heard a cry like a child's, 'n purty soon it came closer 'n closer 'n Tige 'n Bose, our two big dogs, they gunter bark 'n make a big fus. Purty soon Abe, 'n biggest brother, got up out o' bed 'n sed he knowed that wuz a painter come up into th' clearin' ter git one o' our young pigs, 'n fer his part he wuzn't goin' 't stand no such theivin'. Ef that painter wanted fresh pork he'd got ter fight fer it. Pigs wuz pigs, I tell ye, 'n them days 'n mighty scarce 'n kept close—that's th' reason th' pig pen wuz so close 't th' house. I wuzn't only a small chunk o' a boy, but I thought Abe was about right, 'n I said I'd help. So we got down father's big rifle from th' deer-horns over the fire-place—it uz allers loaded—'n stepped out careful into the yard. It wuz bright moonlight, 'n we could see th' dogs jumpin' round under a big tree that father'd left standing near th' house so 's to give a shade, their hair jest standin' up straight, 'n both mad 's they could be. They wuz old hunters 'n fighters, 'n we know'd they wuz more 'n a 'possum up th' tree. Th' pig-pen wuz atween th' tree 'n th' house, 'n Abe sed he knowed they wuz a painter in the tree, 'n plannin' 't jump down in th' pen 'n git one o' th' new pigs. Th' old sow wuz awful excited 'n gnashin' her teeth 'n threatnin' what she'd do 'f she only got a chance. We crep' along a few feet from th' house, 'n looked up 'n th' tree—purty careful, too—but didn't see anny thin' for a long time, till at last Abe sed, all excited like: 'I see 'im! I see 'im!' 'n pointed out to me, 'n I looked, 'n on a big limb 't reached over to 'rds th' house I see two sparks, 's I thought. Purty soon I saw a long black body 'n a long tail to it, 'n th' painter wuz a switchin' it jest like a big cat. Abe he jest gritted his teeth 'n sidled up to th' corner o' th' house where one o' th' logs stuck out where it wuzn't chopped off when they built it, 'n laid th' old gun across it 'n cocked it 'n begun ter take aim. I crep' up ahind him 'n held my breath. Th' dogs they'd got lots worse when they saw us come out 't help 'em, 'n bounced round like they wuz injun-rubber. I didn't know till father told me afterwards that them dogs did that way cause they wuz so sharp 't they knowed ef they didn't the painter'd hopped onto 'em too quick, 'n they hed sense enough 't know that wasn't what they wanted jest then. Well, Abe he took a long sight—I wuz holdin' my breath, 'n jest 'bout th' time I'd begun to think he wuzn't ever goin' ter shoot 'n I'd never got my breath back, bang she went! Down come somethin' out o' th' tree, whack! on the ground, no ten feet away from us, 'n 'fore I could bat my eyes th' two dogs ez onto it, 'n they wuz the biggest 'yeowlin', 'n growlin', 'n spittin', 'n scratchin', 'n fightin', you ever heard 'n your born days. It looked like the whole clear-

in' was full o' painter 'n dogs, 'n hair, 'n fur, 'n claws. Then the painter give one big screech, 'n turned over 'n kicked, 'n lay still, 'n the dogs come over where wuz worse scared 'n we thought they'd be, a lickin' their chaps 'n all bloody 'n muddy 'n tired, but prouder 'n peacocks. That painter measured more 'n nine feet, tail 'n all. 'n ef we'd seen him in daylight we'd a bin willin' 't told him he was welcome to all th' fresh pork he wanted, he wuz thet savage 'till his long teeth 'n wild eyes. Abe hed hit him in th' body near th' heart 'n the bullet hed gone on 'n broke his backbone, so when he went 't spring he jest tumbled, 'n when he went 't fight he only hed his front quarters ter home, so to speak. 'n the dogs got away 'till him. Father wuz awful surprised when he got home 'n saw it, 'n sed we didn't know what a risk we run 'r we'd never bin fools enough 't try it. He wuz awful proud uv us, though, but he didn't say so, 'n we wuz so stuck up over it ourselves 't we didn't pay no attention 't shortcomin' s thet way fer er long time."

The children were vastly interested, and as soon as they got their breath they began expressing their admiration. When Polly became certain that she was in no immediate danger from panthers she showed an appreciation for more stories.

"Did you ever have Indians come to visit you, grandpa?" she said.

"Lots uv 'em, off 'n on, Polly. They wuz all peaceable 'round there by that time; they'd all been whipped till they wuz good. 'Sides, they didn't live near us, but out to 'ards Sandusky 'n Detroit and them places, 'n jest come 'round where we lived 't be kinder sociable like, I guess, 'n see 'f they cud find anny thin' better 'n they hed 't home. Used 't ask fer vittles jest like th' tramps do now, 'n specially fer whiskey. Injuns like 't git drunk better 'n anny body 't ever lived. I do suppose. They don't drink because they like whiskey, but 'cause it'll make 'em drunk. One o' th' first Injuns I ever see wuz named Running Wolf, 'n he got wuz acquainted comin' round 'n much till th' folks used ter call 'n Billy, 'cause he wuz so good-natured, 'n then they called 'em Billy Wolf. First time he wuz at our house I reckon I'll never forgit. It uz in th' fall, 'n th' same old sow I told ye 'bout hed six young pigs. She wuz th' only sow 'n all that settlement, 'n father took a sight o' care uv her. They wuz lots o' acorns 'n th' woods 'n father'd turn her out 'n set us boys 't watch her so she wouldn't run off. One day me 'n Abe uz keepin' an eye on th' old sow out a piece from th' house by th' side o' the path in th' woods—hadn't no real roads, ye know. All to once we saw 'n Injun comin' along th' path. We hid; didn't know much about Injuns, but wuzn't goin' 't take anny chances, specially afore we wuz interduced. He come along 'thout seein' us o' th' old sow either, but all to once one o' th' little pigs come swoopin' down th' path 'n met th' Injun 'n didn't have no more sense 'n 't stop 'n look up in his face. Th' Injun stopped, too, 'n looked 's if he'd met a stranger. Purty soon he seemed 't make up his mind 't wuz a young 'possum 'r some thin' o' thet kind—he'd never heard uv a pig in all his life—'n he'd catch it. He spread out his blanket kinder low like, 'n then made a big jump 'n throwed his blanket over it. It'd been a rainin', 'n the path uz kinder slippery, 'n he jest sprawled out full length over it, but he caught fast. Th' pig squealed, o' course, 'n the old sow—she uz rootin' round behind a big tree not ten feet off—jest come a terrin' out 't see what uz the matter. Don't 's'pose she'd ever seen 'n Injun afore, but it didn't make anny diffrence. She made ter him full 't her bristles all up 'n her eyes adashin', 'n gnashin' her teeth 'n arguntin' like a hog does when it's awful mad. Th' Injun got a glimpse uv her over his shoulder 'fore she had her big tusks in his blanket, 'n begun champin' her teeth in it 'n tearin' away at it like one possessed. You never saw a more surprised feller in all your born days. He jest giv a big grunt 'n sed, 'Ugh, big devil!' 'n tried to roll over out o' her way. But she hed hold o' the blanket, 'n kind o' pulled the other way, 'n that made it tighter round him 'n the pig, too, 'n the pig squealed louder 'n ever, 'n th' old sow jest hactally got frantic after him. He got half way up when she made another charge on him 'n almost upset him, 'n bein' he wuz on the edge o' a little bank, he jest tumbled plum over backwards, 'n kep rollin' 'n on down till he landed kerswash into a deep hole in the little creek bed. His head went down first, 'n heels stuck up straight in th' air. By that time he'd let loose o' th' pig, 'n thet stopped squealin' 'n run up th' bank to its mother. She stopped when she see it uz safe, 'n stood there a shortin' 'n a gruntin' 'n a champin' her teeth 'r a minit afore she trotted back after acorns 'n th' other pigs. Abe 'n me'd been so excited over it all 't we'd forgot 't keep hid, 'n by th' time th' Injun got right side up 'n stood up in th' water a looked after th' sow wuz standin' there in plain sight. It all happened so blamed quick 't he didn't seem 't understand it at first, 'n looked so comical 't we both laughed out loud. That kinder seemed 't bring him to his senses 'n he wuz the most embarrassed Injun you ever saw. He waded out, 'n ez we seen he had no gun we didn't feel much afraid, 'n so we waited for him. He come up to us 'n finally managed 't make us know 't he thought it wuz only a new breed o' 'possum, ez I sed, 'n we got right sociable 'fore long, 'n took him home 'n let him stand afore the fire 'n dry off

'n give him somethin' 't eat. He come round often after that, but he never went near th' pig-pen or th' old sow."

"Why, grandpa," said Polly, "don't Indians have pigs?"

"Not one, Polly; not one—except themselves. They're pigs, least I used 't think so after I got right well acquainted with 'em." — Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE ELECTRIC EEL.

A Fish that Has a Great Career of Usefulness Before Itself.

A South American gentleman whose name we have not the space to print, thinks he has found a way to make every man his own electrician. The scheme is nothing more or less than bottled eels. It is well known that in the South American rivers the electric eel is an established institution. The electric eel has had a great deal of fun up to date and has done precious little of a useful nature. Scientists have given the electric eel a very wide berth until they had a coroner's inquest that the animal was particularly dead. If you pick up an electric eel by the tail you are apt to regret your misplaced familiarity with it for some time to come. The examination of very dead eels has shown cautious scientists that each eel is provided with two positive and two negative electric cells each one-thirteenth of an inch in diameter, and besides these there are innumerable smaller electric cells. It will therefore not surprise the non-scientific reader to know that the eel spends its joyous life in perpetrating numerous positive electric cells on all who come within range of it. Nothing so delights an eel as to have an alligator swallow it. The moment the eel gets comfortably inside it turns on its battery of about a thousand horsepower on the sensitive innards of the astonished 'gator, who has never taken electrical treatment before. If it is a small eel the alligator thinks it is some new and awful kind of indigestion; if it is a big eel the 'gator floats to the surface and dies of frozen horror. It can stand a good deal but not a big eel. When the small boy is sitting on a South American wharf fishing for bass the eel likes to get on the hook and send a telegraphic message up the line to the boy. The boy springs into the air as if he had sat down on ten thousand needles and the eel gets away with the fishing line and pole.

The South American gentleman with the long name thinks the eels have had amusement enough with the people of his country. He has succeeded in bottling up enough eels to run a small electric light plant. Thirty eels of two eels each give one thousand volts of electricity. Just exactly how much a volt is no one but an electrician knows. It may be a barrell or it may be a pound, but anyhow one thousand volts will kill three men in the most satisfactory manner.

These eels can be raised in a tank with water kept at the requisite heat. The South American with fifty jars of eels manages to light his large mansion at Achaguas, Venezuela.

By and by perhaps every household will have his own tank of eels and he thus independent of both the electric light companies and the gas companies. There is evidently a great career of usefulness ahead of the electric eel. —Detroit Free Press.

ENJOYING A NAP.

Some Interesting Comments on the Natural Position for Slumber.

Passing along the street recently I saw a bootblack enjoying a nap. He had stretched himself across a little platform on which there was a chair for the accommodation of his patrons, and with his legs hanging off the end of it and his head hanging off the other end, he seemed to be enjoying sleep as very few people in better circumstances and better bed ever enjoy it. But what interested me was the position of his head, for it brought to my mind a learned and highly interesting lecture on the subject of sleep which I heard several years ago at Farwell Hall, from Dr. Jewell. The doctor concurred in the orthodox view that sleep was the effect of anemia, or the retirement of the blood from the brain, and mentioned a good many facts that went to prove the truth of this theory. For instance, an ordinary sleeplessness, after lying down at night, may be cured by sitting up in bed, so that gravity will encourage the blood to leave the head. But all the facts that can be marshaled of that kind, seem to be more than offset by the single fact that the natural position for slumber is one in which the flow of blood to the head is greatly facilitated, while in many cases, as in the case of this bootblack, it goes on interruptedly when the circumstances all favor congestion of the brain. Almost every one has seen a man sleep in a boiling sun, with his head down hill, and his stomach and veins full of alcohol; and a great many people have found a cure for sleeplessness in a gentle stimulant of the circulation before retiring. The truth is that sleep is an enigma to the medical profession. The rest of us are content to know it with the poet, as "fired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." —Chicago Journal.

It has been observed that the quantity of electricity furnished by a machine increases considerably when the latter works in an atmosphere of compressed air. A machine that produces for instance, under ordinary atmospheric pressure, fifteen sparks a minute while making 400 revolutions, produces thirty-two when the pressure is increased to two atmospheres. By further increasing the pressure the quantity of electricity generated is considerably increased. —Boston Budget.

ABOUT THERMOMETERS.

Why the Useful Little Instruments Can Not Always Be Trusted.

During the hot spell there is no instrument that is studied more carefully than the thermometer. Every one wants to know how hot it is each day, and all continually consult these little glass tubes. These vary sometimes several degrees at the same instant. Said a dealer in thermometers to a reporter:

"Thermometers are very often curious instruments. Sometimes we find one that is all right at certain points, and at others it will be several degrees out of the way. These variations are caused by irregularities in the tube. The tubes are very frequently imperfect. When the tube is too large, of course, the registration is several degrees lower than it should be. Sometimes the tube is too small and then the mercury shoots up higher than it ought to. The tubes have to be seasoned. This takes several months. When glass is new it changes, expands, contracts and warps almost as badly as green wood. Very often, after buying a cheap thermometer, the customer has brought it back and said it registered one hundred degrees in the shade, when the temperature was only ninety. The best thermometers are made in London. These imported thermometers are, however, very expensive. Some very good ones are made in this country at New Lebanon, N. Y., and at Rochester."

"How are they made?" was asked.

"The tube is blown to the size wanted, the top being left open. The bulb is then heated to expel the air, and while heated the open end is inserted into some mercury. As the tube cools the mercury runs into the vacuum. The open end is then sealed and the tube placed on a scale. Then it is placed in water of a known temperature and the point to which the mercury rises is marked. Several tests like this are made before the instrument is offered for sale."

"How are the thermometers proved to be accurate?"

"There is a place at Harvard College for testing them. They are carefully examined at different temperatures, and any variation is marked. A certificate is given with every instrument that is examined."

"Which scale do you think is the best?"

"The centigrade is the one I think should be generally adopted. For the use of brewers there is a thermometer about three feet long with a bulb about two feet in length. The scale of this is short and is only marked for a few degrees above freezing point. Another odd instrument is of English make, and can be read in the dark. The tube is filled with a green composition and contains phosphorus. Spirit thermometers are used for very cold climates, as mercury congeals at thirty degrees below zero. These can not be used to measure extreme heat, as above a certain temperature the liquid expands too fast; it boils at one hundred and sixty degrees. For very high temperatures the pyrometer takes the place of the thermometer. The heat is measured by the expansion of metals, and will accurately register up to seven hundred degrees. Febrile thermometers, for the use of physicians, are very carefully made, and a certificate is sold with them indicating their variations from perfect accuracy." —N. Y. Mail and Express.

DOLLINGER'S ORPHAN.

A Benevolent Gentleman's Experience with a Genuine Dakota Waif.

Mr. Dollinger, who lives out on Twelfth street, is the kindest-hearted man in Sioux Falls. He is always looking around for a chance to do a kind act or relieve suffering in some way. The other day he found a ragged, hungry-looking boy some twelve or thirteen years old who was crying on the street. Mr. Dollinger's heart warmed immediately and he took the boy home with him.

"Here's a poor little orphan boy I found," he said to his wife when he got home, "we'll give him some supper." Supper seemed to strike the boy very favorably and he ate about all there was in the house. Early in the meal Mrs. Dollinger saw there was not going to be enough if the boy kept on for any length of time as he had begun, so she and Mr. Dollinger sort of drew off and let the boy have a clear field. After supper Mr. Dollinger said:

"Little boy, you stay with us tonight and in the morning we will give you some new clothes and you can start new again. Just make yourself at home and enjoy yourself."

Then Mr. Dollinger went down town and talked about the crop prospect for an hour and a half. When he got back he found Mrs. Dollinger out in the front yard very red in the face and evidently much excited.

"Go in the house this instant," she said, "and take that boy you brought home and put him out in the street!"

"Why, what has the poor, homeless little fellow been doing?"

"He is poor and he ought to be homeless! He said he didn't have enough supper and he broke the top off two cans of fruit I just put up and is eating it with a big spoon!"

"Why didn't you make him stop?"

"Make him stop! Didn't I try to? He shook his fist at me and said he never saw a woman he was afraid of in his life. Then he threatened to set the house on fire if I didn't go out."

As Mr. Dollinger went up the front steps he heard an unusual noise and when he opened the front door he found his orphan with a spoon covered with raspberry jam in one hand, while he dragged the cat by the tail back and

forth on the keys of the piano with the other.

"Hello, mister! I'm 'joyin' myself like yer said ferto!" howled the poor boy.

"You young scapegrace, you—stop that instantly!"

"Stop it, hey? Yer old snoozer, who says ter stop it?" and the homeless little fellow tossed the cat in the corner and threw the spoon at Mr. Dollinger's head.

"I say so!" thundered Mr. Dollinger, "go right out of the house or I'll give you a whipping!"

"Yer can't do it, old hoss!" said the boy with a yell as he jumped up and cracked his heels together and then began to roll up his sleeves. "I'm Billy the Kid, I am, an' some day I'm goin' ter kill Injuns an' rescue perty maidens! Come on, yer old duffer!"

Mr. Dollinger started for him and as he did so the little innocent waif put down his head and came for him with astonishing force, striking him in the neighborhood of the watch-pocket, and doubling him up on the sofa.

Mr. Dollinger groaned and held his hand over the region of pain.

Mrs. Dollinger, who had got as far as the door, screamed and retreated to the yard.

The little homeless orphan swung his arms around and walked on his hat and bent over and straightened up and crooked his elbows and kept his fists doubled up and otherwise acted as if he wanted to fight.

"Try ter grab hold o' me, will yer? Think yer can handle one uv der boys, hey? Thort yer could play me fer a sucker, did yer? Took me fer er soft one! Didn't know I was er tough! Never heered I was goin' ter join der circus! Tryin' ter raise a bald head 'n look pi'us, haint yer? I'm outer yer, though, tryin' ter lay yer hands on yer guests! Yer lanky old bloke, ef I ever fit any thing but men I'd light out yer an' pound yer all to pieces!"

And all this time he was walking around sideways, with his elbows crooked out and his chin up just as if he was spoiling for a fight.

And Mrs. Dollinger was looking in at the front window and screaming for help.

And every time Mr. Dollinger started to get up this orphan put down his head and acted as if he was coming for him again.

"Yer der sneakin'est old fraud I ever seed! Here yer brings a feller up ter yer house 'n then don't give him more 'n half 'nough grub at supper 'cause yer too stingy an' then try to stop him from havin' er little fun with der cat an' der p'aner! If I was er soft one yer took me fer yer der picked up pockets 'fore mornin'! Hi! Whoop! Yer old tramp! Take that!" and the orphan shoved the center-table over as Mr. Dollinger just as a man who had been driving by with an express wagon came in the front door in response to the screams of Mrs. Dollinger. When the boy saw the reinforcements he took the hint and went out through the dining-room and kitchen, taking another can of fruit with him and a silver spoon to eat it with, while Mr. and Mrs. Dollinger groaned and looked at the wreck and decided the next orphan should bring a certificate of character. —Dakota Bell.

THE COUNTRY BOY.

The Tremendous Advantage Which He Has Over the Average Town Lad.

The country lad, who is trained to simple ways and homely virtues, and who learns what a dollar is worth by actually earning it, under the laws of imperative necessity, has a tremendous advantage over the town boy. The country schools are far inferior to the town or city schools, but this is counterbalanced by the fact that the country boy is trained to work from the time he can pick up corn cobs from the kitchen stove, till he goes out to his own home. The country boy has a mile or so to walk to and from school, which gives him a vigorous appetite and health. The country boy or girl is face to face with practical realities. He sees how slowly money is made on the farm, he is taught from youth up the need of economy; he has the nature of saving first explained to him every day in the week; he is not exposed to the temptation of the saloon or the ball room; he is not tempted to be a ladies' man before he has occasion to use a razor on his downy cheeks. He may be a trifle rude, he may not feel easy in company; but in the long, closely contested race of life it is the boy who trudges to school bare-footed in summer, and in brogans in winter, whose mother cuts his hair with her shears, that leads the boy that goes to the city school with the starched shirt-front and fancy slippers, and whose hair is cut by an expert in the barber shops.

Such has been our observation, and we think our conclusion is not erroneous. Speaking from experience, we never read any books with such avidity as those we devoured while the horses were resting at the end of the furrow. The boys we envied forty years ago, because they wore cassimere and laughed at our jeans, have dropped so far back in the race that we have almost forgotten them. The young men who had plenty of money at college, have not, as a rule, succeeded in life, while the boy, who in the main dependent on his own exertion, wore plain clothes and applied himself closely to his studies in college, is one of the leading minds of the day. —Mothers' Magazine.

Two to three tons of stamps leave Somerset House, London, every day in the year, and at Christmas time the average rises to eight tons a day

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

BOTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

A MAKER OF DAYS.

Oh, the long, long, weary day,
I have come at last to its black, dismal edge
And sitting forlorn on the night's cloudy
ledge.
I look back on the tiresome way,
Ah, the drear, drear, drear empty waste,
With no flower in the way—no light shining
out!
Only brambles of discord and sharp thorns of
doubt,
And fruits fair but ashen to taste.
And I question my heart as I gaze
On the blank stretch of sky with no rose in its
gray.
If the faults that I see are indeed in the day—
Or in me, the maker of days!
Have I opened my soul to the light?
Have I swept out the dust, and let in the free
air?
Have I drawn on my bounty of blessings to
share
With those in more sorrowful plight?
Heart, seeking in sad discontent,
Have you thrilled with the pain of another's
woe?
Have you quickened with purpose and power
to show
Your friendship in deeds well-meant?
Face, have you let Love's sunlight shine
On desolate souls that grope in the night
For some haven of rest that is not in sight,
Watching in hope for the promised sign?
Lips, have you comforted and blessed
The weak and discouraged, the sick and sad—
Have you uttered a word that makes more glad
The heart of the weary oppressed?
Hands, lying so listless and dead,
Have you reached out to greet with friendly
touch
The tired hands of those who have suffered
much
Leaving their griefs and woes unsaid?
Feet, aspiring to heights sublime,
Have you hastened with help at cry of need?
Have you beaten the way for feet that bleed,
For feet too tender and weak to climb?
And the answer of each, alas! is "no!"
And I sit ashamed—afraid to lament,
And this is the cause of my discontent.
If the day is dark—I have made it so.
—Annie L. Muzzy, in Current.

SINK AND SWIM.

The Average Boy's Reason for His
Love of Water.

"Cause It's Fun"—A Prolific Source of
Filial Disobedience—How the Art of
Swimming May be Acquired.

To civilized mothers the antipathies
and proclivities of their male offspring
as regards water have ever proved in-
explicable. The average boy of Chris-
tendom dislikes to have his face
washed at any time, and the mere men-
tion of a tub bath exasperates him to
the point of outright rebellion. But,
give him the opportunity and he will
stay in the river or lake or ocean till
his lips are blue and his teeth chatter.
This performance he will repeat day
after day from the first warmest
weather of May till September nights
are touched with frost.

It is not a desire for wholesome
cleanliness that allures him. Nothing
is further than that from his thoughts
and desires.

If asked why he does so he probably
answers succinctly: "Cause it's fun."

This is a good and sufficient reason
from his intellectual standpoint, and he
lapses into careless or reticent in-
difference if the subject is pursued in
the interest of scientific research.

Probably more filial disobedience is
chargeable to this love of the water than
to any other in the long list of
boyhood's temptations. Some boys are
good enough and obedient enough as
a general thing not to go in swimming
against orders, provided permission be
granted with reasonably recurring fre-
quency, but it is not likely that any
boy of spirit can be restricted alto-
gether unless some uncommonly good
reason can be brought home to him.

The fact that his mother is afraid lest
he be drowned will have due weight
with every well-disposed boy, and may
restrain him for awhile, but he can not
help knowing that his mates bathe
with reckless impunity, and his virtue
must be well-nigh preternatural if it
endures the ever-increasing and un-
avoidable strain of perpetual tempta-
tion.

The fact that scores of lives are lost
every year through bathing goes for
nothing in the boy's mind. Indeed, a
spice of danger only adds to the at-
tractiveness of deep water. The long-
ing for adventure that is deeply rooted
in nearly every boy's heart is wholly
lacking in most women, hence the av-
erage mother is apt to strain her au-
thority and eventually renders the bur-
den of obedience insupportable.

Far better would it be if honorable
terms could be agreed upon by both
parties, bathing being permitted when
certain specified boys, if possible, older
and more or less trustworthy are pre-
sent, or under certain other regulations
such as can be devised to meet almost
any possible conditions. It is, how-
ever, a foregone conclusion that a
healthy boy who wants to bathe will do
so somehow—obediently if he can, but
otherwise if he must.

Granting that such is boy-nature, and
that the average American lad will be-
fore he is out of his teens secure nu-
merous opportunities for drowning him-
self, it is well that he should learn to
swim. That accomplishment may not
prevent him from being drowned, but
it largely reduces the probabilities.

Books are full of elaborate directions
for learning to swim, and in large cities
there are schools where the art can be
acquired at all seasons of the year, but
it is safe to say that any child having
ordinary courage can safely be taught
or can teach himself to swim by the
following simple method.

Find a place where the water deep-

ens gradually as an ordinary beach.
Often in a small stream there are pools
nowhere too deep for safety. Procure
a band or belt to go around the bust
under the arms with small bands over
the shoulders to keep it from slipping
down. To this belt attach a safety-
line of such length that the learner
can not go into the water deeper than
the waist.

The first thing to be done is to learn
to "duck" without minding it. Hold
your breath and put your head under
water several times whenever you
bathe. You probably feel strangely a
bit at first, but the ducking will become
less and less disagreeable until the
disinclination to go under water nearly
or quite disappears. Of course the
bather need not make a martyr of him-
self by spending his whole time in the
practice of ducking. He may splash
about as much as he likes. Some ac-
quire the necessary indifference to
being under water almost at once.
When it is acquired, let the bather
select a place where the water is just
deep enough for him to sit upon the
bottom with head and shoulders out of
water. Then let him take a full breath,
distending the lungs and placing his
arms by his sides lie down on his back
on the bottom. If unsuccessful, parti-
ally expel the air from the lungs and
try again. After having found out by
actual experiment how easy it is to lie
down on your back under water, go
out to the full length of your rope and
hold your breath, pull yourself in
toward shore, hand-over-hand, not let-
ting your feet touch bottom on any ac-
count until your breath gives out or
you run aground. No matter whether
you go under water or not, no matter
whether you keep yourself right side up
or not, go right on hauling yourself to-
ward the shore hand-over-hand, till you
reach shoal water.

When you can run yourself ashore
with ease and certainty you will prob-
ably have discovered that most of the
passage is made at or near the surface
of the water, and possibly you will
have learned after a fashion to keep
your nose above water. When you
can do this you can breathe
through your nose during the passage,
and as soon as you can breathe com-
fortably while hauling yourself ashore
you are ready for the next step—
namely: try to pull yourself ashore
using one hand for the rope and pad-
dling with the other hand. This is not
a very easy thing to do, and in all
probability before you accomplish it
you will find yourself paddling with
both hands and kicking with both feet
—that is to say, swimming. As soon as
you find that you can keep yourself
right side up, and your eyes and nose
above water, you have learned the
great secret, and swimming with the
most approved and scientific stroke
will follow according to your opportu-
nities and ambition.

These hints are intended to meet the
most difficult case possible, namely,
that of a boy who is obliged to depend
altogether upon his own resources. If
he has some one to help and advise, so
much the better. He will probably
learn to swim the quicker, but he must
haul himself ashore or the object lesson
will be lost.

These directions are based upon the
well-established fact that no one can be
a confident swimmer who is disconcerted
at finding himself unexpectedly under
water. Therefore the first thing to
learn is to catch the breath instinctively
under any and all circumstances—the
instant you find yourself going under
water. Strangulation occurs in conse-
quence of drawing water with the
breath into the air passages, and even
partial strangulation is unpleasant.
The first thing, then, for the would-be
swimmer to learn is to instinctively
keep water out of the wind-pipe. This
can best be done by frequent voluntary
duckings.

In the rough swimming-school of
boy-hood forcible duckings, often to the
verge of cruelty and danger, are fre-
quent incidents, and any preliminary
practice will be an excellent breaking
in for what most boys are likely to en-
counter.

The succeeding steps are intended to
teach the beginner by experiencing that
his body is really lighter than
water and will float with a trifling
amount of aid from air in the lungs
and from mechanical assistance with
the hands and feet.

Once learned, this lesson is never
forgotten, and after a little practice in
diving and swimming under water the
novice will find himself gaining a de-
gree of confidence that is indispensable
for satisfactory swimming.

The foregoing is intended for girls
and women as well as for boys and
men. Women are usually for obvious
reasons a little reluctant to wet their
hair. They often learn to swim easily
and gracefully almost without knowing
how to hold the breath. It follows of
course that when they find themselves
doused suddenly into the water from
an overturned boat or otherwise
plunged unexpectedly beneath the
surface, they become partly strangled,
lose all presence of mind and are no
better off than if they could not swim
a stroke. Let it then be borne in mind
by all swimmers that the best way to
learn how to swim is first learn how to
sink.—Charles L. Norton, in Denver
Republican.

—Virginia City, Nev., is now situ-
ated over what may be called an im-
mense cave, owing to the great mining
operations carried on there for years
past. The city is slowly sinking into
the subterranean channels, and it is
feared that it will not be long before
the citizens will be compelled to seek a
more substantial foundation to remove
their city to.

MARY ANN'S JERSEY.

A Close Old Farmer's Unpremeditated Act
of Liberty.

Farmer Simpson was "nigh," in
country parlance; he would "skin a
flint" for his personal advantage. Even
his daughters complained among them-
selves of his stinginess, the eldest
threatening to go out to service, and
leave him to fill her place with a hired
handmaiden. "I don't even have de-
cent clothes to my back," she said one
morning, over the churn, to pretty
Miss Deane, one of the summer board-
ers, and an "early riser."

"I've asked pa," she continued, "if
he wouldn't give me what butter I
could sell from one cow—and he's just
drove home two noble ones—but, no;
he don't care if my meetin' dress is all
out at the elbows."

"It's a shame!" cried impulsive
Jessie Deane. "If you even had a Jersey
to wear with that blue skirt, you could
get along without an entire dress. See
here, Mary Ann, I'm going to ask him
myself."

She ran lightly out to the yard where
Farmer Simpson was milking, leaving
Mary Ann to watch her in awe at such
boldness.

"Mr. Simpson," said the self-ap-
pointed ambassador, "there is some-
thing you can give Mary Ann that
would please her very much."

"Them plaguey cows ag'in!" mut-
tered the farmer to himself. "What
does she want of one on 'em?" But
he added aloud: "What' that, Miss
Deane?"

"Why, it's only one of these new
Jerseys that every body likes so
much?"

"She wants a Jersey? Wal, I yum!
If she's goin' to pester me for any of
'em, I should think she might put up
with a common critter."

"But these are very fashionable, you
know, besides being so useful."

"Taint fashion, Miss Deane, taint
fashion," said the farmer, shaking his
head. "It's butter an' milk ye've
got to go by."

Jessie was puzzled, but she stuck to
her point.

"I am going to have some things
sent down next week," she said. "Do
let me order a Jersey for her! I'd give
it to her myself, but she's too proud to
take it."

"Order a critter sent down from Bos-
ton! You forehanded folks do beat all!
No, Miss Deane; if Mary Ann has got
to have a cow, she can take old Short-
horn. I don't go to buyin' any fancy
stock for her."

Then Jessie began to laugh, but she
stopped in time to escape being thought
crazy by Mr. Simpson.

"But can she really have old Short-
horn," she persisted, "and begin with
to-day's milk?"

"I's'pose so," said the farmer, gruff-
ly, ashamed to refuse; "but women
folks do spend a powerful sight o'
money!"

"Aha!" thought Jessie, as she tripped
back through the wet path. "So Mary
Ann can buy her Jersey herself!"

And she did. Moreover, her father
is ignorant to this day of the im-
portant distinction between an article of
dress and a "critter."—Youth's Com-
panion.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

Suggestions for Those Engaged in This
Fascinating Pursuit.

An important fact to be remembered
in making portraits at close quarters is
that the professional photographer uses
for portraits a special portrait lens, but
the amateur generally does this work
with a lens made for taking views.
These view lenses "condense" very
much; that is, they exaggerate the per-
spective by taking in so wide a field.

Sometimes in taking a simple profile,
if the head is placed too near the cam-
era, the visible ear of the sitter, not hav-
ing a chance to get so far off as the
nose—which has, let us say, two and a
half inches of an advantage—is given
an alarming size. Then, in full-face
view, the poor nose has the worst of it.
On this account a "three-quarter"
view is the best for an amateur work-
ing with a view camera; though if a
fair distance is allowed between the
sitter and the lens, there need be no
difficulty of either sort.

Do not hesitate to make experiments.
Many of the advances in photography
have resulted from the seeming blun-
ders of amateurs.

To those who, at college or at home,
are engaged in scientific studies, the
camera will afford a means of interest-
ing experiment. The camera has been
one of the greatest teachers of this
century. It has, for instance, taught
Meissonier, the great French painter,
that the horses in his "1807" are not
galloping as horses actually do gallop.
It has taught the scientist who photo-
graphed a flying bullet that the reason
the best of marksmen can not hit a
suspended egg-shell is that a cushion
of compressed air precedes the bullet
and pushes the shell out of the way.
And in a thousand other ways has it
been confirming or upsetting scientific
and artistic theories. Let the amateur
therefore pursue his investigations
freely in this field of experiment, and
see what discoveries he may make
therein.—Alexander Black, in St. Nich-
olas.

—Dr. Davenport, the analyst of the
Massachusetts State board of health,
makes some returns that will be of in-
terest to all. Out of twenty advertised
cures for the opium habit all but one
contained opium. A marvelous cure—
"double chloride of gold!" A large
number of "temperance drinks" were
also examined. All contained alcohol,
and one as high as 44.3 per cent. The
majority contained over 20 per cent.
A preparation analyzed 41.6 per cent.
was claimed by a manufacturer "to be
a purely vegetable extract."

SWEET GIRL VOTERS.

A Conversation of the Future Days of Fe-
male Suffrage.

When the right of suffrage is finally
given to women and they both vote and
hold office, we may expect to hear
candidates for office sized up in the fol-
lowing scathing manner by women at the
polls:

"Who are you going to vote for,
Bessie?"

"Oh, I really don't know. But don't
you think it's just perfectly lovely for
us to have the right to vote at all?"

"Oh, it's too awfully jolly for any-
thing. But do you know I was just
worried to death for fear Madame Fit-
tend would have my dress done in
time for election day."

"But she did, I see, and it's just
lovely. I was worried awfully over my
election bonnet, but it came at the last
moment or I wouldn't have come near
the polls. Are you going to vote for
Manie Berkeley for city treasurer?"

"No, I'm not; we've been 'out' for a
long time, and I think she's just hor-
rid."

"I think so, too; she dresses away
beyond her means now, and there'd be
no living in the same town with her if
she was city treasurer. What do you
think of Mrs. St. John for mayor?"

"Oh, I think she'd be lovely. She has
such a queenly manner and dresses
in such perfect taste; but most of the
girls are voting for Howard Percy for
mayor; he's so handsome, you know."

"Oh, yes; but then he's so conceited
and such a dreadful flirt. He's engaged
himself to half the girls in town just to
secure their votes."

"The mean, horrid thing!"

"What do you think of Mrs. Ranter
for Congress?"

"I think she'd better stay at home
and look after her children. There's
six or seven of them running around
here now peddling out her tickets. Do
tell me, Janie, are my frizzes all com-
ing out?"

"No, they look nicely. How are
mine?"

"Lovely! Your hair does friz so
beautifully. Look at Mr. Meek elec-
tioneering for his wife for representa-
tive. They say if she's elected she's
going to leave her six weeks' old baby
home with him while she goes to the
capital for the legislative session."

"Think of it! And won't she dress,
though! I'd vote for Hugh Mandeville,
but they say he's engaged to Helen
Smythe, and I can't endure her. She's
around here somewhere trying to get
the other girls to vote for Hugh."

"I call that cheeky. But I shan't
vote for him. Margie Montague is my
candidate. She's going to invite me to
Washington if she's elected."

"How lovely that will be! I've half
a mind to vote for Margie myself. Do
you know, Belle Fielding and Libbie
Lavelle have had an awful quarrel over
the office of city councilman?"

"No! How perfectly dreadful!"

"Isn't it? Libbie accused Belle of
buying up votes with French bon-bons
and boxes of kid gloves; and Belle told
right out before everybody that eight
of Libbie's upper teeth were false and
that her lovely wavers are not her own
hair."

"How mean of Belle! If I was Libbie
I'd never forgive her. I intended vot-
ing for Belle, but I shan't now. I can
not conscientiously vote for a girl who
could deliberately give another girl
away in that shameful manner. It's a
mercy she didn't know all I know
about Libbie, or the poor girl might
have been mortified clear out of the
campaign. I shall scratch Belle."

"I've scratched about everybody on
my ticket."

"So have I. Most of the girls run-
ning for office are so horrid."

"So they are."—Toledo Blade.

Her Only Weakness.

"I do think that Clawa Maitin is an
awfully nice girl, and I shall always
continue to do so, but there is one
weakness she has that I can not ova-
look in her."

"What is that, Clawance?"

"It is her excessive fondness for that
vevy vulgah chawn, 'Home, Sweet
Home.' Why, she plays it on a how-
wid piano evvy time I go to see her,
and without evah being awksed."

"It is truly remarkable." And
they went down street together trying
to account for her peculiar fascina-
tion for the melody.—Merchant Trave-
ler.

Unnecessary Fears.

Employer (to new clerk)—Didn't I
see you coming out of a billiard-saloon
last night?"

New Clerk (frightened)—Ye-yes, sir.
Employer—You play billiards, then?
New Clerk—Ye-yes, sir.

Employer—Well, after we close up
I'll go around and play you a game for
the drinks. I'm something of a player
myself.—N. Y. Sun.

"What's the matter now?" in-
quired the doctor, as he met one of his
regular patients, looking rather dilapi-
dated. "I've got a bad cold, thad's
all. Id'll sood be ober." "That's all,
is it? That's the way all you people
talk. Some time you'll find that a
cold isn't to be sneezed at." "I al-
ways thought id was," replied the
sufferer. Now he couldn't secure the
services of that physician at any price.
—Washington Critic.

"It am my opinion, Bruver White,
dat de world ain't flyin' round in de
air like a pin-wheel, but sets solid like
a rock." "Yes, yes, dominie, dat may
be, but what does dat rock set on?"
"Another rock, in course." "Well,
and what does dat rock set on?"
"Bruver White, don't ask such jackas-
sical questions. Dey is rocks all de way
down, fo' suah."—Judge.

THE MAGUEY PLANT.

A Cactus That is Food, Drink, Clothing
and Medicine to the Mexicans.

The cactus grows wild in Mexico in
almost endless forms of growth, while
in some localities certain kinds are
cultivated for the profit to be derived
through their production. The Maguey,
a plant of the cactus family, is
one of the most valuable of the pro-
ducts of Mexico, and the uses to which
it is put by these people seem almost
infinite in variety. A fugitive para-
graph cut from a newspaper furnishes
a partial list: "The maguey seems a
special gift of nature to supply the
simple wants of the native. Its coarse
cloth makes his first, last and only gar-
ment, and its strong rope ties down
his coffin lid. The fiber of the leaf,
beaten and spun, forms a fine and
beautiful thread, glossy as silk in tex-
ture, which resembles linen when
woven into fabrics. It is manufactured
into a coarse cloth, also into paper,
bagging, sail-cloth, sacking, etc. The
rope made from it is called manilla
hemp, and is of uncommon
strength and excellence. Cut into
coarse straws, it forms the brooms
and whitewash brushes of the country,
and, as a substitute for bristles, it is
made into scrub-brooms, dusting-
brushes and the tiny brooms which
take the place of combs among the
poorer people. Beautiful fancy bas-
kets, money bags, purses, sachels, and
a thousand toys, trinkets and orna-
ments are woven from its fiber. If
your horse has a sprain or your donkey
a bruise, a maguey leaf, pounded and
bound upon the injured member, is a
certain cure. The pointed thorns,
which terminate the gigantic leaves
are strong as nails and sharp as needles,
and to this day, as in primitive times,
they serve for nails, needles and pins.
Upon paper made of maguey fiber the
early Mexicans painted their picture
histories and hieroglyphic figures.
Every Mexican estate, in certain dis-
tricts, cultivates more or less maguey.
The mighty plants answer for hedges
and mark the boundaries of ranches,
two rows—with their enormous leaves
and bayonet-like thorns—making an
impenetrable fence."

In short, the maguey is food, drink,
clothing, medicine and writing ma-
terial for the Mexican. It has well
been called "a miracle of nature," and
it is probable that she has never, in
any other way, so lavishly provided,
in such a convenient form, any thing
from which man can produce so many
things to sustain life and add to his
comfort and convenience at home.

One species of the maguey plant
furnishes a drink known as "pulque,"
which, before fermentation takes place,
is not intoxicating and not unpleasant
in taste. It presents a milky appear-
ance, and is slightly tart and pungent.
Fermentation occurs in a few days
after production, and pulque then, like
"hard cider," will produce intoxica-
tion if taken in sufficient quantity.

In some localities this drink is quite
as extensively used in this country as is
the malt-beer now so largely consumed
throughout the United States. In the
City of Mexico, where the water is of
poor quality, pulque is almost univer-
sally used, many persons discarding
entirely the water furnished by the
city, and using the unfermented pulque
solely as a beverage.

One of the richest citizens of the
Mexican capital realized his immense
fortune from the sale of pulque, being
the proprietor of several retail shops in
various quarters of the city. His in-
come is estimated at over \$30,000 per
annum. When it is known that on an
estate of one thousand acres of the
cheapest quality of land a million
plants may be constantly flourishing in
their several stages of growth, and
that during the entire time there will
be a sufficient number of matured ma-
gueys to furnish about four thousand
gallons of pulque daily, it will be quite
apparent that there is a good margin
for profit in the production of this be-
verage, which is worth about eight
cents a gallon as it flows from the
plant.

It is said that over forty thousand
gallons of pulque are sold and drunk
in the City of Mexico daily. From the
duty charged for the privilege of
bringing this liquor within the cor-
porate limits, the municipal treasury
derives an income amounting to \$1,000
a day.—Cor. Indianapolis Journal.

Eclipses in 1888.

Three successive eclipses are a very
rare occurrence, still it happens some-
times. On December 1, 1880, there
was a partial eclipse of the sun, follow-
ed January 16 by a total eclipse of the
moon, and on December 31 another
partial eclipse of the sun occurred.
Exactly the same happened 1884 on
March 27, April 10 and 26. If the pre-
dicted end of the world doesn't come
inside of a year, and we live long
enough, we will be able to see a total
eclipse of the moon on July 22, 1888,
which is preceded and followed by par-
tial eclipses of the sun. It will not
happen in this century again.—Chicago
Journal.

—During a thunder storm at Hazel-
ton, Pa., lightning struck a penknife
in the hands of High Sheriff Zierdt,
who was bathing in a tub. When he
recovered consciousness he found noth-
ing but splinters of the tub he had been
bathing in, and the water it contained
was equally distributed over the floor,
as if done with a mop in the hand of a
scrubwoman. The metal in the knife
was melted. No other evidence that
the lightning had entered the room
could be found.

—If 32,000,000 persons should clasp
hands they could reach round the
globe.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—It is fitting that those who are
made to suffer should suffer well.—
Burke.

—There is something wrong within
all those who are afraid to look within.
—Secker.

—Nineteen million of the sixty mil-
lion people in this land are members
of churches.

—The Boston School Board has voted
to reduce the time devoted to arithme-
tic in the public schools and to simplify
the process of instruction.

—Mr. A. S. Barnes, of New York,
has given \$40,000 to Cornell University
for the erection of a building for the
college Christian Association.

—If I can put one touch of a rosy
sunset into the life of any man or
woman, I shall feel that I have worked
with God.—George MacDonald.

—Over 170,000 of the communicant
members in regular connection with
the Lutheran Church in the United
States are found in the State of Penn-
sylvania.

—In Russia there are 32,000 schools,
having each an average of 36 scholars.
This is one school for 2,300 inhabitants,
at a cost of less than a half-penny a
head of the population.

—The Johns Hopkins University of
Baltimore has an income of \$220,000
from the endowment funds, and \$40,-
000 to \$50,000 from tuition. The stu-
dents, therefore, pay only about one-
fifth of the cost of their education.

—Dr. Horatius Bonar, of Edinburgh,
Scotland, an able preacher, author and
hymn-writer, but doubtless best known
in the latter capacity, is making ar-
rangements to retire from active min-
isterial life, after fifty years' service.

—The surprising fact is noted that
while the Wesleyan Church in Great
Britain had 1,970 ministers, it had 23,-
579 lay class leaders, and 15,000 local
preachers last year, so that the greater
part of its pastoral and preaching work
is done by laymen—and none the less
effective work for that.—N. Y. Witness.

—Unaided by revelation the human
mind thinks itself out into an eternity
of gloom. It is awful to think when
the thought can not strike God. But,
oh, what a being it is that can think!
Do you notice that man always reasons
upwards? They are aspirations, and
though veiled at the top, they are al-
ways towards those high and hidden
things.—Rev. Dr. Magee.

—Pastor Schneller, who for more
than twenty-five years has been at the
head of the Syrian Orphan's Home in
Jerusalem, reports that during the sea-
son just closed there have been more
tourists and pilgrims in Jerusalem than
in any single year in his life in the holy
city. There were nearly 30,000 pil-
grims. Russia is erecting a tower on
Mt. Olivet a hundred metres high. It
will be the highest building in the
East.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Sloth is the key of poverty.

—With the generality of men, policy
is much more powerful than principle.

—The earnestness of life is the only
passport to the satisfaction of life.—
Theodore Parker.

—There are few who conceive how
instrumental the tongue is to salvation,
or condemnation.—Quesnel.

—I'm jessed—Why, Annie, your hair is
all mussed, your collar is torn and you
are as red as a beet. Annie—Charlie
called.</

Hon. J. G. Waters, of Topeka, told the Wichita Beacon reporter his opinion of the metropolitan police law. He said: "I think that the police commissioners act in un-American and infamous; and I would, prohibitionist as I am, rather be an outlaw than be the Governor who signed the bill or put its machinery in motion."

"The returns are not all in," says the New York Times, "but it is shown that in the Department of the Interior 834 Union veterans have places, against 770 under President Arthur. To be sure, this is only one department out of many. But the showing it makes is extremely significant, since it is at present under the control of a 'rebel brigadier.'"

We have just received one of the prettiest songs ever written, called "There's no one like Mother to me," by Charles A. Davis. For a nice home song, in which both the words and music are so very pretty, it is hard to equal. It can be played on the piano or organ, and will be sent to any address for only 22 1-cent stamps. Address the publishers, J. C. Groene & Co., 30 and 42 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

Senator Plumb in a recent interview said that "the most beneficial bill that has passed Congress for many years is the interstate commerce bill. It will redound in the near future to the advantage of the Western grain shipper. Of course, there are many clauses in the bill that have been stricken out and many new clauses that ought to be incorporated into it, but, on the whole, for a new and experimental reform measure, it is a great step in the right direction."

"China bracelets are very fashionable now for girls engaged to be married," said a jeweler to a reporter, recently. "Some have a padlock attached. The lover places the chain about the wrist whose pulse beats for him, locks the dainty symbol of bondage and wears the key on his watch chain. Ladies who wear the bonds lightly find it easy to slip the pretty evidence of engaged affections far up the arm and beneath the sleeve when their wish to please others than their Romeo."

"A great many people," says the Athol Champion, "seem to be under the impression that none but the orphans of soldiers of the late war are eligible to admission to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. This is a mistake. Any indigent orphans or half orphans whose parents were residents of the State may be admitted upon application to the State Board of Charities, through Colonel Pierson, Superintendent. The children are fed, clothed and educated at the State's expense."

Mr. George Miller has retired from the Peabody Graphic to accept the agency of the United States express company at Peabody and the management of the paper devolves upon Mr. Fred Simpson, who has been its editor for two years or more. Under the control of Miller & Simpson the Graphic has attained a high rank among country papers in Kansas, and no doubt Mr. Simpson will not only keep it up to its present standard but it will increase in usefulness and interest as time advances.

From the Junction City Union we clip this delicate compliment to our Governor: "Following closely upon Governor Martin's associated press record concerning prohibition and the prosperity of Atchison, comes the following local notice in the columns of his own paper, the Champion: 'John Inten has succeeded George Guttler as agent for the Val. Blatz Brewing Co. in Atchison. There seems to have been something wrong in Mr. Guttler's management according to the ideas of the company.'"

On a light vote, August 1st, Kentucky gave a reduced Democratic majority, and the Republican organs affect to derive considerable satisfaction from the result. It is a fact that in any State where great majorities are the rule, the dominant party naturally grows careless of the voting privilege, and occasionally surprising and regrettable results come to pass. Still, the Kentucky Democrats record a good healthy majority; and that the Republicans are pleased goes to show that they are in shape to be tickled over very small things in these booming Democratic times.

The following from the Topeka Democrat is about as reasonable as the wind pudding the prohibitionists, for political purposes only, keep constantly giving the people who live elsewhere, and it contains more humor: "During the palmy days of the Glick administration, rain was plenty in Kansas, the heavens smiled and the crops bountiful; but lo! under the diabolical, rabid prohibition regime of his nibs, one puffed-up John A. Martin, the earth is ablaze, the streams dried up and the husbandman receives no reward for his toil. Is the great Jehovah enraged at our hypocrisy?"

It appears, now that the "war record" of General Tuttle is being looked into, that he was a still greater ass than he was when he was in the saddle. He has no more of that peculiar sort, thank you, and therefore the people of this country propose to give him another four years' lease of the White House.—New York World.

An exchange says: After you get angry and make up your mind to stop your paper, just poke your finger into water and look for the hole. Then you know how sadly you are missed. A man who thinks a paper can't survive without his support ought to go off and stay awhile. When he comes back he will find out that half his friends didn't know he was gone; the other half didn't care a cent and the world at large didn't keep any account of his movements. You will find

tells them to look their condition squarely in the face, practice rigid economy, and by every means possible, endeavor to weather the storm. By no means to part with their stock cattle at the present ruinous prices, if they can possibly hold them, saying that present prices are absurd and illogical, and bound by next spring to grow better. The banks, it suggests, should lend a helping hand to tide over those who need help, and advise the farmer to keep a rod in pickle for any banker or broker who will take advantage of his hard condition at this time, and "put the screws" to him.

Kansas has been booming at a wonderful rate on poor crops for three years in succession. We are at the bottom, and from now on the tendency will be upward. The Manhattan Republic says there is no country under the sun that is free from calamities. Kansas averages with the best, and whoever thinks he can better himself by moving elsewhere is liable to light in the quarter that will have a failure next year, and Kansas will have immense things. We verily believe, as a prominent farmer said to-day: "There will be a grand cleaning up this year; there has been an overproduction in the cereals, corn and cattle. There will be an evening up, and next year prices will be better."

If county newspaper proprietors were to publish the names of the subscribers who take, read and enjoy, and are gratified by, yet refuse to pay for their home papers, the reputation of most communities for honest honesty would depreciate 20 per cent. An editor's labors are seldom esteemed or compensated. A lawyer will give you five minutes advice on a topic and charge you \$5 for it. An editor will give you advice on a hundred topics and charge you five cents for it. And very often five cents given to an editor would save \$5 given to a lawyer. In fact no other business men are so universally robbed and swindled out of their labor and capital as the country newspaper publisher.—New York Sun.

There is great rejoicing among the Republican organs because the President of the National Civil Service Reform League, Mr. George William Curtis, took some exceptions to the course pursued by Mr. Cleveland in the matter of appointments. They forget or ignore the fact that Mr. Curtis also said that the President had more closely approached to the establishment of a complete and thorough civil service than had ever maintained, and that his course was in the main entirely satisfactory. The mugwumps have no notion of returning to their old allegiance, to the Republican party, and any calculation which puts them against Mr. Cleveland for second term is founded on a false basis. Mr. Cleveland has not lost a vote cast for him in 1884, and he has made tens of thousands by the straightforward honesty of his course.—Wichita Beacon.

Some of the agricultural newspapers in the country are printed for the benefit of farmers. We find the following healthy paragraph in a late number of the Western Rural and American Stockman: "Our Government in its exceeding zeal for the protection of the laborers puts a protective tariff of 50 to 100 per cent, on the already exorbitant price fixed by the manufacturers, and the result is that even the commonest necessities of life reach almost prohibitive prices. Under the present state of affairs the day is not far distant when we can cease to make our proud boast of a free and independent people and acknowledge ourselves subjects of the most tyrannizing master—monopoly; and when the day comes, which is as certain as fate unless there is a great reform, we will find it is not the work of a day or a year to break the fetters that bind a free people."

A correspondent of the Fort Dodge, Iowa, Messenger, while passing through Kansas on his way to Mexico, has the following to say: "The following morning we were soon rolling through the magnificent corn fields of Kansas. I never saw a more beautiful farming country, more promising crops, more flourishing towns or more signs of general prosperity than were to be seen from the train through that ride up the Cottonwood valley and over the prairies of this truly magnificent State. Here and there a farmer was going through his corn for the last time, but the stalks were up to a horse's back, and the stand everywhere was excellent, we passed through Lawrence, Topeka, Emporia, Peabody, Newton and Hutchinson, all splendid young cities of from 8,000 to 30,000 people, and other smaller towns, with such a crop as is now assured the Kansas boom is safe for another year."

There is a good deal of Grover Cleveland that is not yet known to the public.—New York Graphic. If our neighbors will pardon the intrusion, we suggest that it is his statesmanship. That is an absolutely unknown quality.—New York Tribune. The difficulty with the Tribune is that it defines the word "statesmanship" very oddly. When Republican officials were allowing cattle syndicates and speculators to steal the public domain by the half million acres, that was called statesmanship. A Democratic administration takes the thieves by the scuff of the neck and compels them to disgorge and immediately the Tribune screams Mr. Cleveland has no statesmanship. No, he has none of that peculiar sort, thank you, and therefore the people of this country propose to give him another four years' lease of the White House.—New York World.

An exchange says: After you get angry and make up your mind to stop your paper, just poke your finger into water and look for the hole. Then you know how sadly you are missed. A man who thinks a paper can't survive without his support ought to go off and stay awhile. When he comes back he will find out that half his friends didn't know he was gone; the other half didn't care a cent and the world at large didn't keep any account of his movements. You will find

things you can not indorse in every paper. Even the bible is rather plain and hits some rather hard lies. If you were to get mad and burn your bible the hundreds of presses would still go on printing them; and if you were to stop your paper and call the editor all sorts of ugly names the paper would still be published, and what is more you'd sneak around and borrow a copy of it every week from your neighbor whose subscription was paid up a year in advance."

Gen. H. K. McConnell, in a long article in the Osage City Free Press, on the subject of President Cleveland's declined visit to St. Louis, says: "The decalogue of socialism, nihilism, anarchism and treason are all inherent in one single aphorism, 'Thou must not respect the ruler of thy land.' It is strange, but true, that a plank so thin should be completely and definitely standard between a world of life, order, prosperity, progress and peace above, and an infinite abyss of death, disorder and destruction below." In the concluding paragraph of his article, the General modestly says of himself: "I am a born abolitionist, having taken my first breath and early education in an underground railroad station sixty miles north of the Ohio river, cast my first vote for Salmon P. Chase for Governor of Ohio, my first national vote for John C. Fremont for President, and have never missed an election nor scratched a Republican ticket since. I was in field service in the late war from 1861 to 1866, on the Union side. * * * And are we, therefore, not Republicans, also?"

At the coming centennial celebration, to take place in Philadelphia in September, President Cleveland will be invited by Meade Post, G. A. R., to become its guest for one day, when a fitting reception will take place, participated in by Posts from all parts of the State. Meade Post is the oldest and most conspicuous organization in the State, and at one time included Gen. Grant in its list of membership. Post Commander Geo. W. Devinney, who is a staunch Republican and was a gallant soldier, aid, in speaking of the matter: "The Grand Army is a loyal organization, and notwithstanding the attitude assumed by General Tuttle and his coterie of friends, it has no hostility to the President. No more fitting occasion to show this could, to my mind, be selected than that of his visit to this city to assist in celebrating the most important event of the nation's history—the adoption of the National Constitution. The trouble in the West was, no doubt, due to the President's veto of the Pension bill; but General Tuttle and his friends are not supported by the organization. For my part, I think that the bill should have been vetoed, and so do thousands of my comrades. The Grand Army is not a political organization, and all efforts to place it in a position which would appear to compromise its independence of politics should be frowned down. But, above all, we should never hesitate to show our respect and regard for the office of President, and that is our object in preparing to make such a demonstration as is contemplated."

EMINENT AUTHORS OF ALL ACES AND ALL COUNTRIES.

The seventh volume of Alden's Cyclopaedia of Universal Literature now contains biographical sketches of about 100 authors, of all ages and countries, with copious extracts from their writings, all arranged in strictly alphabetical order. The following are a few of the names included in the volume: Andrew J. Downing, the most famous writer on Landscape Gardening; Joseph Rodman Drake, author of "The Culprit Fay"; John W. Draper, the American scientist and historian; Prof. Henry Drummond, whose recent work Natural Law in the Spiritual World has been pronounced "almost a revelation"; John Dryden, the famous British poet; Paul DuChailu, the noted traveller in Africa and Scandinavia; Madam Dubevant, ("George Sand") the famous French author; Jonathan Edwards, the New England theologian; Ebenezer Elliott, "the Corn Law Rhymer"; Ralph Waldo Emerson, philosopher and poet; Thos. Dunn English, author of "Ben Bolt" and other popular ballads and poems; Epictetus, Epicurus, and Euripides, Greek classic authors; Erasmus, wit, scholar and reformer; Eusebius, "the Father of Ecclesiastical History"; Marian Evans, better known as "George Eliot"; William M. Evans and Edward Everett, statesmen and orators; John Evelyn, whose Diary is one of the most famous in English literature; and Faraday, the most Christian of scientists.

The scope of the Cyclopaedia is broader than that of any similar work in any language. It embraces not only the names and works of writers in the English language, but also those of prominent authors of all ages and countries, who have fairly made their mark in literature, Greek, Latin, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Prussian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish, Russian, etc., the works in foreign languages being given in translations into English. The work of the editors is now so far advanced that volumes will hereafter be published at comparatively brief intervals. The publisher's descriptive catalogue (64 pages) of standard books will be sent free to any applicant. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl Street, New York, or Lakeside Building, Chicago.

ALDEN'S MANIFOLD CYCLOPAEDIA.

Volume 1 of this work, now on our table, abundantly fulfills the promises of the publisher's prospectus. It is a really handsome volume of 640 pages, half Morocco binding, large type, profusely illustrated, and yet sold for 50 cents—postage 11 cents extra. Large discounts even on these prices are allowed to early subscribers. It is to be issued in about thirty volumes. The Manifesto Cyclopaedia is, in many ways, unlike any other Cyclopaedia. It undertakes to present a survey of the entire circle of knowledge, whether of Words or of Things, thus combining the characteristics of a Cy-

clopaedia and a Dictionary, including in its vocabulary every word which has any claim to a place in the English language. Its form of publication is as unique as its plan—the "Ideal Edition" its publisher calls it, and the popular verdict seems to sustain his claim. It certainly is delightful convenient. It will not be strange if this proves to be the great popular cyclopaedia. It certainly is worthy of examination by all searchers after knowledge. The publisher sends specimen free to any applicant. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl St. New York, or Lakeside Building, Chicago.

COTTONWOOD FALLS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

As the time draws near for the opening of our schools for the new year, it is believed that the following condensed statistics will be of interest to the patrons and friends of the public schools. The public school is the people's ward, and it is right and proper that the people, as well as the State, should have some knowledge of its progress and condition. The year recently closed has been characterized by quiet, steady, zealous work on the part of all: the earnest, faithful work of teachers, as well as the close application of the majority of pupils, is commendable indeed. It is to be regretted, however, that so many of our teachers, after having become acquainted with the work, should be obliged to leave us, and it is to be hoped that they will be as acceptably filled in the future as in the past.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes statistics for population, school enrollment, attendance, and other metrics.

The first detriment to the success of our schools, generally, is irregular attendance. No progress can be made until pupils learn to remain in school the entire year. Most frivolous excuses are allowed to detain the children from school. It is too cold in the winter, too hot in the spring, too much rain is taken from school and put to work at small wages, when, in very few cases, are the parents so poor as to need their financial help. Many pupils, and parents, too, are not impressed with the fact that "going to school" is a business—a business that is best begun early and carried on while the plasticity—the tentative power—of the youthful mind is strongest; a business that takes the child away from his home, and gradually leads it into paths of right, instead of permitting it to drift into ways of error. It is a business that concerns the future life of every individual, that can not be postponed until maturity, at which time the child is to be expected to be a man, a woman, which will make the ballot in the hands of an intelligent freeman an instrument of power for good or evil.

In this view of the matter, then, how foolish to allow a few warm days in Spring to interfere with business! How foolish that our haste to get rich we overlook the very elements of prosperity! Would you send your child adrift into the world, naked, ignorant, and without the least amount of preparation for the life to come? Or would you, rather, provide him with tools, with which to carve out a competent and useful life for himself? The time has come when physical force alone can not compete with intellectual skill. The best success is a happy blending of the two. It is within the province of the teacher to assist in making the true, virtuous, loyal, intelligent and honest citizen. The building of character is no less the work of the teacher than the training in science and language. The mastery of the individual, the intellect and the will, the appetites, and passions, being as certainly to the province of a school education as the discipline of the memory, imagination, or the reason.

PUNCTUALITY. Another source of evil is a lack of punctuality. Our records of tardiness in the year are one of which we are all most heartily ashamed. It is equal to and in some cases exceeds that of some of our largest cities, with a dozen ward schools, each larger than our own. For the most part pupils brought written excuses from their parents, and in some cases, as largely with the latter. This habit of always being late is a pernicious one, and one, too, which our boys and girls will carry with them through life, affecting, more or less, all their business relations. A different public sentiment should be created. Strictness about this matter is a matter of course, and this disgraceful tardy record to about one-third its present dimensions. Will parents lend a hand to this resolution to give.

PROMOTIONS. The per cent. of promotions is quite low, being only 79 per cent. of the number examined. The principal factor concerned in bringing about this result was irregular attendance. Pupils lose a week, month, fall behind in their classes, get discouraged and drop out entirely. A resolution to give.

THE COMING YEAR. The school meeting showed its wisdom in providing for an additional teacher. The work the coming year will be more successful and thorough than ever before. No teacher can do her best work with more than forty pupils, yet even with six teachers the average of each will probably exceed that number. The school census as taken in June, 1887, upon which calculations are based for next year, shows 235. And if no larger per cent. of these are enrolled than last year, it will give an enrollment of 230, or an average of 55 pupils to each teacher.

HIGH SCHOOL. There were enrolled in the High School last year 36 pupils. Of this number 40 graduated; a class of 13 will enter the Junior High School in the fall, making a possible 45 or 50 in this department next year. The High School is expected to do some fine work the coming year. Now that we shall have an assistant, the recitation period will be much longer, more thorough and exhaustive. It is advised that students do more studying outside of school. A resolution to give, at least, three or four evenings a week to study or useful reading should be adopted and rigidly adhered to. The work heretofore has been somewhat interfered with, because of the fact that pupils allowed outside influences to draw them away almost every evening in the week. The object of the High School is two-fold: first, to prepare pupils as nearly as possible for college, by a liberal and thorough course; second, to afford young men and women who are not able to take a higher course an opportunity of securing at home a thorough common school education, sufficient to enable them to take upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. The course comprises the departments, Mathematics, Primary Sciences and Language.

NON-RESIDENT PUPILS. Provisions will be made to receive a limited number of non-resident pupils, depending of course upon the seating capacity at command.

LIBRARY. The "one-thing-useful" at present seems to be a well equipped library. All High School pupils especially need books of reference, collateral books of reading bearing on the subjects they study in course, as well as a choice selection of the works of our best authors and prose writers. A beginning will be made in the way of a library this year.

The board has kindly furnished us with a reading table. And although this was a source of great interest last year, it will be made so much more so the coming year. Some method will be improvised for raising a small fund sufficient to provide a few of the standard magazines and daily and weekly papers.

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for 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.

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 Ephraim Elliott and 30 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: Commencing at the County line between sections 4 and 5, and 8 and 9, and 16 and 17, of above mentioned township and range, to junction with road No. XXVI. Road to be 100 feet wide.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: J. W. Brickell, Mat. Thompson and J. S. Arnold as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Cottonwood township, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August, 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 E. C. Varum and 17 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the change of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the County line between sections 4 and 5, and 8 and 9, and 16 and 17, of above mentioned township and range, to junction with road No. XXVI. Road to be 100 feet wide.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: J. J. Massey, J. W. Brickell and J. S. Arnold as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Cottonwood township, on Friday, the 24 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. 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 A. Curtis and 19 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 where the Fox creek road deflects from the section line between sections 17 and 18, township eighteen (18), range eight (8) east; from thence along that part of said road to the north line of Chase County, and to locate in place of the above described road, as follows: commencing on the north line of Chase County, at the corner of sections 5 and 6, township eighteen (18), range eight (8) east; thence south as near as practicable, on the line dividing sections 5 and 6, 7 and 8, 17 and 18, to the point where the Fox creek road deflects from the section line.

Whereupon, said board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: W. J. Dougherty, H. S. P. Davis and S. F. Jones, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, on Monday, the 29th day of August, 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. Chase County, } ss. Office of County Clerk, July 5th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of July, 1887, a petition, signed by E. P. D. S. No. 2291, 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 1/2 mile north and south of the northwest corner of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section fifteen (15), township twenty-two (22), range six (6) east; thence south as near as practicable, until it intersects the line between Clay Shaft and D. P. Shaft; thence east on the sub-division line between sections 14 and 15, township twenty-two (22), range six (6) east; thence south on section line until it intersects with the Samuel Johnson road. And for the vacation of the Samuel Johnson road, from the point of beginning to the point of ending as above described.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: J. M. Rose, H. E. Partridge and J. J. Massey, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Cottonwood township, on Tuesday, the 13th day of September, 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. 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 J. B. Wheeler, and 21 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: Commencing at the southeast corner of section ten (10), township twenty (20), range seven (7) east; thence north on section line, as near as practicable, one-half mile to northeast corner of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section ten (10); thence west on the half section line, as near as practicable, through sections 10 and 9, same township and range, until it intersects the E. C. Holmes road, No. 1.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Ha. Vev Geizer, W. J. Massey and H. V. Simmons, 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 13th 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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. Chase County, } ss. Office of County Clerk, July 18th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of July, 1887, a petition, signed by Charles Lacoss, sr., and 21 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: Commencing at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter (1/4) of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section twenty-eight (28), township twenty (20), range six (6) east; thence north on section line, as near as practicable, one-half mile to northeast corner of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section twenty-eight (28). Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: J. L. Crawford, Sr., Wm. shaft and Asa Breese, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said road, in cottonwood township, on Thursday, the 15th 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. Chase County, } ss. Office of County Clerk, July 18, 1887. Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of July, 1887, a petition, signed by E. Jolley and 21 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 east end of a certain stone fence, on a line of the Joseph Lacoss road, No. 18, in section twenty-seven (27), township twenty (20), range six (6) east; running north until the north line of the road in question is reached, thence east, thence north until it intersects the old road. And further ask that you vacate the portion of the old road between the place of beginning and place of ending of the above named road.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: E. C. Holmes, H. C. Varum and John Jacobs, as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Cottonwood township, on Wednesday, the 14th 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 TOPEKA, KAN., } July 18th, 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 August 19th, 1887, viz: A. D. H. E. No. 5048, of Lars Peterson, for the south 1/4 of northeast 1/4, of section 30, in township 21 north, of range 8 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles H. Vail, Stafford, Matt. Thompson, Cottonwood Falls, John Erickson, Toledo, all of Chase County, Kansas.

JOHN L. PRICE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANSAS, } July 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, or in his absence, before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on September 24, 1887, viz: H. E. No. 7634, of Dow Steadman, Range of said land, viz: Charles H. Vail, Stafford, Matt. Thompson, Cottonwood Falls, John Erickson, Toledo, all of Chase County, Kansas.

FRANK DALE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAN., } July 19th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on August 26th, 1887, viz: P. D. S. No. 2291, of Margaret Bueker, for the northeast 1/4 of northeast 1/4 of section 34, township 22 north, of range 8 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: David Mecer, Albert Zerck, George Hector, Thurman W. S. Pullen, Matfield Green, all of 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 of the District or in his absence before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on October 5th, 1887, viz: H. E. No. 25223, of Elijah M. Cole, Elm Dale, for the southeast 1/4, in township 20 south, of range 7 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: George Whitney, B. F. Nye, John McCarthy, Maurice Joy, all of Elm Dale, Chase County, Kansas.

S. M. PALMER, Register.

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 and 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.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., THURSDAY, AUG. 18, 1887.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms: per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$2.00; after six months, \$3.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for ad type (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 8 weeks, 1 year) and rates for different ad sizes (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 8 in., 10 in.).

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mr. Ed. Pratt was at Emporia, Tuesday, 102° in the shade, Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Jane Carpenter has moved back into her house.

Mr. A. D. Rilea was over to Council Grove, Monday.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, was at Topeka, last week.

Mr. Chas. Filson, of Strong City, has returned from Colorado.

Mr. Jas. Ryburn is suffering with a catarrh in his right hand.

Mr. J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, was at Kansas City, last week.

Mr. A. O. Shaff, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week.

Miss Etta McCabe will teach at the Baker school-house, next session.

Mr. Frank Murphy arrived here from Wichita, Thursday, for a short visit.

Mr. John C. Simmington was down to Emporia, last Thursday and Friday.

County Surveyor John Frew was at Emporia, from Friday until Tuesday.

Mr. J. W. Brown was down to Emporia, Monday, buying a stock of coffee.

Miss Fanny North intends attending the Emporia Normal School the coming session.

Master Harry Young came home, Thursday, from a two weeks' visit at Junction city.

Mr. Levi Griffith, of Cedar Point, has bought 320 acres of land near Cedar Point, for \$2,100.

Mr. Howard L. Ross, agent for the Fort Scott Monitor Publishing House, was in town, Saturday.

Mrs. Ed. Raymond, of Buck creek returned home, last Saturday, from a month's visit at St. Louis.

Mr. J. G. Brown has put down a sidewalk in front of his furniture and undertaking establishment.

Mr. W. S. Romigh returned from Lawrence, last Thursday evening, and left for Osborn county, Friday.

Mr. Frederick Willey has moved into his new house on Plum street, between Friend and Pearl streets.

Mr. H. P. Brockett has traded five of his horses for some farming land and town lots at Syracuse, Kas.

Mr. Alva Horn and wife, of Garnett, who were visiting at ex-Mayor J. P. Kuhl's, returned home, last week.

There was an excellent rain visited this county, Tuesday morning, doing a great deal of good to prairie grass.

Mrs. Norris, of Wellington, who had been visiting at Mayor J. K. Crawford's, left for her home, last week.

The baby of Mr. Wm. Stedegar, at Matfield Green, is quite sick with congestion of the stomach and bowels.

Died, at Matfield Green, July 30th, 1887, of diarrhea, the three months old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Richards.

The wall of the well in front of Central Hotel has been taken up and reset in cement to keep out surface water.

Mrs. T. R. Straider, of Hartford, who is visiting at her father's, Mr. A. P. Gandy's, was taken quite sick, Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Cosper gave her pupils a musical soiree, Tuesday, at her home on South Fork, at which refreshments were served.

Ex-Mayor J. W. McWilliams and Mr. J. D. Minick went to Kansas City, Thursday night, and returned, Saturday evening.

Mr. R. F. Holmes, of Stephens county, a brother of Mr. E. F. Holmes, is here visiting his relatives in this city and county.

Mr. Elmer B. Johnston has moved into the residence recently occupied by Mr. S. A. Perigo, and which he had bought from Mr. Perigo.

Mrs. S. D. Bress went to El Dorado, yesterday, to visit her sister, Mrs. F. R. Dodge, and to bring her daughter, Stella, home before school re-opens.

Pete Anderson (colored), of Strong City, who recently lost both of his arms by a powder explosion at Ottawa, has returned to his home at Strong.

Mrs. Chas. M. Frye and son and her sister, Miss Fanny Neal, left, Thursday, for Chetopa, the home of the latter, where Mrs. Frye will visit for awhile.

Tuesday, Mr. J. P. Kuhl paid to Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh \$2,500, as insurance money, from the Northwestern Masovite Aid Association, of Chicago.

Miss Lizzie Doyle, of Junction City, sister of Mrs. M. M. Young, and Miss Josie Gebhart, of Junction City, niece of these ladies, are visiting at Mrs. Young's.

Mr. C. J. Lantry came from Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Tuesday, went to Topeka, Wednesday, and returned to Colorado Springs, Friday, of last week.

Mr. Henry Botwell, proprietor of the Eureka House, this city, who has been visiting in Chicago, and other eastern cities, returned home, yesterday evening.

Mr. John Roberts, Messrs. Ferry & Watson's popular clerk, returned, last Thursday evening, from a six weeks' visit at his old home in Putnam county, Indiana.

Mr. Robert Belton, of Strong City, one of the best section bosses in the State of Kansas, took fifty hands to Hope, Thursday, to work on the C. K. & W. R. R. at that place.

Mr. J. R. Hower and family have returned from Bois D'Arc, Mo., glad to get back to Kansas, and are now living on the farm of "mother" Sharp, deceased, on Sharp's creek.

Mr. W. S. Nelson, of Kansas city, representative of Messrs. W. N. Coler & Co., of New York, who have in prospect, bought the C. K. & W. R. R. bonds, was in town, last Friday.

Last Sunday afternoon ten car loads of cattle were shipped from Bazaar to Kansas City, Mr. A. B. Palmer shipping two car loads, and Messrs. J. C. Farrington and Rattan four, each.

While attempting to board a moving freight train at Safford, one day last week, Mr. Geo. Pearey, of Strong City, got his foot caught under the wheel of a car and his toes were badly moshed.

There was a very pleasant dance at Mr. Jacob Daub's, west of town, Tuesday night, given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Miarod Daub, who will leave, today, for Erie, Pa., where they will make their future home.

Mr. Dow Steadman, of Bazaar, came home, last week, from his farm in Nebraska, and he reports everything along the road over which he came home as looking very dry, and in many places there was nothing green.

Vaught & Harwood will be at Music Hall, Friday night, with the celebrated Peck's Bad Boy Company. This troupe has the name of being a most excellent comedy company. See bills for price of admission, etc.

The game of base ball that was to have been played at this city, Saturday afternoon, between the Council Grove Club and the Falls Club was postponed until the 26th and 27th instant, when it will take place at Council Grove.

Dr. W. H. Cartter and Messrs. John Madden and F. P. Cochran were out to McPherson, Saturday, to witness the writhing and contortions of "Billy, the kid," in his agony to force upon this district a Republican Judicial Convention.

Mr. C. R. Simmons, of St. Paul, Minn., arrived here, Thursday morning, on a visit to friends and relatives, and started back home, Saturday night, accompanied by District Court Clerk E. W. Ellis who will visit with him a week or two.

Mr. Albert H. Lucas, of Red Oak, Iowa, formerly of Omaha, Neb., arrived here, Thursday, on a visit to his mother and his cousin, Mrs. John C. Simmington whom he had never seen before. He has secured a situation in Emporia, and gone there to live.

A Mr. C. W. Jones opened a writing school in the school-house in this city, last Monday, and he will continue the same for two weeks, giving lessons from 9 to 10, a. m., 4 to 5 and 8 to 9, p. m., each day. Tuition, 60 cents for 12 lessons, or \$1 for 24 lessons.

Mr. Joel B. Byrnes, of Strong City, now runs his well drill by steam; and the machine, a good looking iron horse, passed through town on its way to Mr. Geo. George's, in the south part of the city, where it is now engaged drilling one of Mr. George's wells deep.

Miss Mattie Upton celebrated the 18th anniversary of her birth, last Saturday night, at the home of her father, Mr. T. L. Upton, on Buck creek, with a most enjoyable party of her young friends. Refreshments were served; and the presents were many and useful.

Last Friday morning Mr. J. H. Mann discovered the northwest corner of the Britton building to be on fire. By pulling off a couple of boards he put the fire out and saved the building. The fire is supposed to have originated from some matches that had just been swept out of the house.

Mr. Ralph Denn came in, last Thursday, from Texas and New Mexico, where he had recently been. He informs us that, aside from rheumatism in his feet, he has enjoyed good health since he left here, for Texas, last fall. He has located a claim in No Man's Land, but is staying in Texas.

Mr. D. B. Berry, Vice-President of the Strong City National Bank, and one of Chase county's most prominent and highly respected citizens, died at Long Branch, N. J., at 7 o'clock, p. m., Saturday, August 6, 1887, where he had gone for his health, and was buried at New York the following Tuesday.

We learn from Cashier Atkinson that the State Bank of Florence is rapidly extending its business relations among a very desirable class of patrons in this and Chase counties. Some first-class loans were made this week with parties from Marion, Cedar Point and Cottonwood Falls. - Florence Bulletin.

Mr. E. Cooley and wife returned from Las Vegas, N. M., last Thursday night. Messrs. J. M. Tuttle and wife, W. H. Holsinger and wife, Isaac Alexander, Mrs. E. Porter and Miss Mary Gandy, of the excursion party, went to Colorado Springs, Mr. Tuttle and wife, returned home, Monday, and Mr. Isaac Alexander arrived yesterday morning.

The Leader man went to McPherson, last Saturday, to try and have a Republican Judicial Convention for this district called; but, thus far, his little game has been blocked. However, the Republican County Central Committee, of this county, will meet in this city, to-morrow, to take action in the premises, when, no doubt, a part of said committee will be appointed to confer with a like committee from Marion and McPherson counties.

Last Thursday afternoon Mr. L. Holz, on Spring creek, went to his stock well for the purpose of washing himself and changing his shirt, and he laid his clean shirt down beside the new tin wash pan he had taken with him, and went to carry a bucket of water to a cow near by, and when he returned to the well, in a few minutes, the converged reflected rays from the sun had set the shirt on fire and burned it through eight thicknesses.

Mr. Barney McCabe informs us that we were imposed upon in regard to the two items we published in our last week's issue about Mr. Jas. Graham, a most worthy young man, who is working for Mr. McCabe, being kicked by a cow, etc., and about his going to look for the railroad bridge gang; that there was no foundation, except petty jealousy, for such a report. Now, we are sorry that we were the means of circulating an erroneous report, and we hope our friend(?) will never again impose upon us, or any body else.

While going home from town, Saturday afternoon, the team of Mr. Jas. Hays, South Fork, became frightened near Buck creek, and started to run, when one of the broke and Mr. Hays pulled the horses into a barb wire fence, upsetting the buggy and getting himself trown to the ground and very badly bruised and strained, so much so that he is yet confined to his bed at home, where he was taken that same day. The team were badly cut by the barbs; and they were taken to Mr. J. Frisby's, in the south part of town, and their wounds were sewed up.

Wesley C. Parker, a young man about 20 years old, shot himself in the Congregational church, at Elmdale, last Sunday evening. The young man, joined with the congregation in singing the doxology, and after the benediction was pronounced, while yet standing, he drew a revolver and saying "Ladies and gentlemen, I bid you all good-by," pulled the trigger. The ball entered a little below the right nipple. He was taken to the Palmer house. Since then Parker has talked a little, saying he had no money, and was discouraged and sickly, and therefore did the deed. His widowed mother lives near Sabetha, Nemaha county. There is little hope of his recovery.

Married, at the residence of the bride's mother, in this township, on Wednesday, July 27th, 1887, James W. Allen and Miss Mary Stark, Rev. P. G. Clark officiating clergyman. The groom is a member of the firm of Dennis & Allen, liverymen, and is one among the old settlers of this section, and is a good citizen and business man. The bride is a very estimable lady, and is highly respected in the community where she has lived. All present at the wedding report a very enjoyable time. The contracting parties took the evening train to Ft. Scott where they made a short nuptial sojourn. They are now happily located in their new home at the west end of Kansas Avenue. - Blue Mountain (Linn co.) Star.

Following this notice in the Star is a list of many valuable and useful presents. We heartily endorse what is said of the bride in the foregoing, as she resided two miles south of this city, on Buck creek, for several years before her mother moved to Linn county; and she has many warm friends here who join the COURANT in congratulating her upon her marriage to the kind of man she so well deserved, and who is to be congratulated for securing such a cultured, amiable and good woman for a helpmate through life. May their married life be all sunshine and happiness, is our earnest wish.

We learn from the Independent that W. W. Hotchkiss has purchased a lot in Strong City for \$500, whereon he intends to build a \$100,000 packing house. We are pleased to note the fact. - Last week's Leader.

Now, we are sorry to note the fact that the Leader outfit and like cranks tormented Mr. Hotchkiss to that degree that caused him to abandon the idea of building said packing house in this city; but we are pleased to know that he will not leave the county entirely, but intends to invest some of his capital in that place which, no doubt, in a few years will be a portion of this city. Mr. Hotchkiss is not the only man of means who has been discouraged from investing and building in our midst; and unless the business men of this city put a stop to the discouraging of capital that would otherwise locate here the boom that set in at this place, last fall, will die of inertia. We are also sorry to note this fact; nevertheless, it is a fact that should be patent to every thinking person in the community. Let the business men awake from their lethargy and see that no more capital is driven from our threshold; but rather seek to induce all that would do so, with a little encouragement, to come into our midst; and thus will this city have an era of prosperity such as it never had before. There is not a better town site in the State of Kansas than right here at Cottonwood Falls; our water power is sufficient to run several mills, instead of only one, and our quarries of fine grained stone are inexhaustible; and why should not this city become a large and prosperous place, unless stunted in its growth by its own inhabitants?

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Brown & Brown, doing business in the City of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, as undertakers and dealers in furniture, has, this 9th day of August, 1887, been dissolved by mutual consent, J. W. Brown retiring from the firm, and J. G. Brown continuing the business in the new store room, on the east side of Broadway, next door south of the old stand. All debts due the firm can be paid to either one of us, and are to be equally divided between us; and we are to settle all accounts contracted by the firm. J. G. BROWN, aug18-2t

EMANCIPATION DAY.

There will be a grand celebration of Emancipation Day, by the colored people of Chase and adjoining counties, in Cartter's grove, on Saturday, August 20, 1887, to keep fresh the memory of the day that brought freedom to the colored people. Everything is being done to make the day an immense success. The following speakers will address the people: Hon. John M. Brown, of Topeka; Hon. John L. Waller, of Leavenworth; John Madden and others. J. J. Massey will lead the singing. Come, one, come, all. By order of the Committee.

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. jg9-2m.

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

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

SETH J. EVANS, PROPRIETOR OF THE FEED EXCHANGE EASTSIDE OF BROADWAY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. LOW PRICES, PROMPT ATTENTION. Paid to ALL ORDERS. Good Riggs, ALL HOURS.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

W. H. HINOTE, GENERAL BARBER SHOP, EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE, LEXINGTON, MO. Nineteenth session opens Sept. 7th. Beautiful location. Thirteen competent and experienced teachers. Conservatory of Music. Improvements \$25,000. Heated by Steam. Lighted by Gas. Ample Bath Rooms. Address W. F. & K. Weaver, Trustees.

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, particle 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.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Others may equal, but none can excel the new restaurant in ice cream, good meals, lemonades, etc. Cream in large quantities, at \$1.00 per gallon. Bill Brown owns his hearse, and he runs it free. ang18-tf

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

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

WOOD, MACKAY & SMITH, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Will practice in all state and Federal courts. Office 145 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. jy18

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. feb28-tf

R. L. FORD, Watchmaker and Jeweler, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, BEATING ALL ELGIN WATCHES

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle.

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

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

Board, by the day or week, at Mrs. M. E. Overall's, west side of Broadway, near Music Hall.

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

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

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

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. Shop east side of Broadway, north of Drs. Stone & Zane's office, where you can get a nice shave, shampoo, or hair cut. jg9-2m.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, T. M. ZANE, STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons, Office, East Side of Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. nov12-tf A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. jyl1-tf

DR. S. M. FURMAN, Resident Dentist, STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches. Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. jeb4-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad 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-lyr

NEW DRUGS,

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

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

JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has MONEY TO LOAN In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands. Call and see him at J. W. McWilliams' Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. ap23-tf

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, E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas., on September 22nd, 1887, viz: P. D. S. No. 4283 of John W. Harvey, Thurman, Kansas, for the south 1/4 of southwest 1/4 of section 34, township 22 south, of range 8 east, of 9th, P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: George Reeder, Thurman, L. P. Jensen, Cottonwood Falls, Taylor Hicks, Hans Peoples, Matfield Green, all of Chase county, Kansas. FRANK DALE, Register.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. W. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

ABOUT BALKY HORSES.

How Animals Subject to This Vice Should Be Disciplined and Managed.

Balky horses are made by bad drivers and poor training, and bad drivers very often obliterate in a few days years of good training. There are several reasons why a horse balks and refuses to pull. Some no doubt are actuated by rice; a determination not to pull; some do not understand their work; some are easily discouraged, and when defeated in the first attempt sullenly refuse to try any longer; but most of them have their ideas turned from their work by the cruel beating they receive, and as a horse can only think of one thing at a time they are occupied in resenting and resisting the punishment they are receiving.

The training of a horse should be such as to avoid danger of this fault. He should be taught to pull steadily by loading a single cart or wagon gradually until his whole strength is taxed to draw it. This steadiness in drawing is the great point in a horse's training, and when it becomes fixed upon the animal, and not before, it should be trained to draw double. In drawing double the most important point is the starting. A good driver never overloads his team, and never does or never should tax them beyond their strength. After a sufficient training, and ability and readiness to start at the word are acquired, the wagon should be loaded and the load gradually increased up to the power of the horses. A good part of the training should be devoted to drawing up hill and over short, sharp ascents; to stopping on the road with a load and starting; but a team should never be stopped in the middle of a sharp ascent or a sharp hill, but always on a part of the ground where an easy start again can be made. In all this training the driver should study thoughtfully the consequences of every move and avoid faults and mistakes which will make useless a long series of former lessons.

Training should be carried on step by step, as one would pile up a single column of bricks with care, so as to place each succeeding one to make the column more stable and evenly balanced, and to avoid misplacing any so that it will destroy the equilibrium and bring the whole structure to the ground. The trainer should know his business, or at least understand what to accomplish and how to reach the ends in view, and then patiently and with perfect self-control gradually teach his horses how to do the work required of them. If a man can not control himself, and has not patience sufficient to prevent loss of temper and judgment, and is led to do things which he knows will undo much of his former work and neutralize a large part of the animal's education, how can he expect to control the will of an animal which has no reason to guide it, and can only connect one thing with another in a very imperfect way and in the narrowest limits.

When a horse has been properly trained and is at steady work the driving should still be a continuous education. We have seen horses who knew their work better than their drivers and riders, and would choose the best road in spite of efforts to force them otherwise. A well trained mountain saddle horse needs no control by the bit; he will carry his rider over rough roads, rocky fords, precipitous trails, loose rocks, through bogs, thickets and windfalls much better than the rider can guide him. He will invariably—as a deer or a mountain sheep will do—choose the best footing and the easiest and safest route. So, too, on a hilly road the team will take the longest turns, as if knowing instinctively that a winding path up an incline is the easiest. All this natural and acquired knowledge should be most carefully cultivated and the willing horse permitted to do his work without urging with the whip as long as doing his best. The need for the whip is occasioned by weariness and some times by laziness rather than by unwillingness to work. Laziness is a fault of training and of the gradual falling into the slow, careless movement by horses constitutionally deficient in spirit and ambition, and encouraged by an equally lazy and careless driver. A whip should never be used for punishment. Its proper use is as a stimulant, gently applied at first to urge the horse to do his best. A touch with it is sufficient for a spirited, well trained horse, and is to be used as an admonition to the animal to quicken his pace, and to keep up abreast of the mate.

The management of a balky horse should be gentle, patient and firm. When a horse is known to be subject to this vice it is a mistake to use him as though he were true and steady. He should be put under a course of training and his education begun over again. This is not difficult with a horse. A horse that is a confirmed balker should be worked in a single wagon as a beginning, and with this wagon taken on smooth, level roads, up easy ascents, and then over hills and difficult places; stopped and started frequently, and when any lagging or disposition to stop is perceived he should be encouraged by a word and a light touch of the whip. If the horse balks and refuses to go on he should be kept standing in the same place until he will start up at the word, if it takes a whole day or two days, and no feed should be given. If need be a stake should be brought and driven firmly in the ground and the horse hitched to it. Usually when feeding time comes he will be ready to go, but for a valuable lesson he should be kept standing some hours longer. When the horse is thoroughly broken of the vice he may be worked double and the

burden of the lessons given should be to start slowly, evenly, but promptly at the word and with the other horse. Then light loads gradually increased, with care to avoid losing ground by any mistakes, will eventually cure the worst case.—Henry Stuart, in N. Y. Times.

WELLS AND CELLARS.

The Two Most Prolific Sources of Disease Among the Rural Population.

Among household topics none are more important than those which relate to the water supply and the sanitary condition of the dwelling. Farmers generally depend upon wells or cisterns for their drinking water. As a rule the latter is the safer dependence, though even a cistern may be so neglected as to become charged with impurities. But the well needs to be watched and guarded as one would watch a priceless jewel. Indeed, it is far more important that it should be protected against contamination than the costliest gem from the hand of the robber. For the health and perhaps the very life of those dearest to the heart depend upon the purity of the water drawn from its "crystal depths." A little girl, the idol of her parents, died recently after a considerable period of "ailing." She had not been exactly sick, but gradually lost strength till the end came in a sudden development of malignant sore throat. The doctor analyzed the water from the well—a deep one, yielding a clear, sparkling liquid, showing not a sign of impurity. "You must not use that water any more," was his significant comment. But the household pet was gone. And this is only one of many instances which have come under the writer's observation in recent years.

Another source of danger to the health is a damp cellar. One might as well live over a powder-magazine as over a wet, slimy cellar, reeking with decaying matter and sending up poisonous exhalations to the rooms above. A damp cellar is an invitation to those twin foes of humanity, disease and death, to walk into the house and make themselves at home. The *Annals of Hygiene* records a recent case near Pottsville, Penn., where seven children were taken down with typhoid fever, due to living over a wet cellar, and one, a boy of eleven, died. Of the fatal consequences of neglecting this source of disease numerous examples might also be given.

It is of the highest importance, therefore, that the exact condition of well and cellar should be known. Do not wait till the insidious foe has done his work, but look into the matter promptly and thoroughly. If there is suspicion of any thing wrong with the water supply, see that it is remedied at once, or the well abandoned. Happily, the condition of the cellar may be easily ascertained, and unless the drainage and cementing need to be renewed, the task of putting it in good sanitary order is not difficult. The removal of all decaying matter, thorough cleaning, and the application of white-wash to the walls, followed by proper (and continued) ventilation, are precautions that ought not to be neglected.—N. Y. Examiner.

LINCOLN'S FIRST DOLLAR.

An Incident Which the Great Man Considered One of the Most Important in His Life.

One evening when a few gentlemen, among whom was Mr. Seward, had met in the Executive chamber without special business, and were talking of the past, Mr. Lincoln said: "Seward, you never heard, did you, how I earned my first dollar?" "No," said Mr. Seward. "Well," replied he, "I was about eighteen years of age, and belonged, as you know, to what they call down South the 'scrubs'; people who do not own land and slaves are nobody there, but we had succeeded in raising chiefly by my labor, sufficient produce as I thought to justify me in taking it down the river to sell. After much persuasion I had obtained the consent of my mother to go, and had constructed a flat-boat, large enough to take the few barrels of things we had gathered down to New Orleans. A steamer was going down the river. We have, you know, no wharves on the Western streams, and the custom was, if passengers were at any of the landings, they were to go out in a boat, the steamer stopping, and taking them on board. I was contemplating my new boat, and wondering whether I could make it stronger or improve it in any part, when two men, with trunks, came down to the shore in carriages, and looking at the different boats singled out mine, and asked: 'Who owns this?' I answered modestly, 'I do.' 'Will you,' said one of them, 'take us and our trunks out to the steamer?' 'Certainly,' said I. I was very glad to have the chance of earning something, and supposed that each of them would give me a couple of bits. The trunks were put on my boat, the passengers seated themselves on them, and I sculled them out to the steamer. They got on board, and I lifted their trunks and put them on the deck. The steamer was about to put on steam again, when I called out: 'You have forgotten to pay me.' Each of them took from his pocket a silver half-dollar and threw it on the bottom of my boat. I could scarcely believe my eyes as I picked up the money. You may think it was a very little thing, and in these days it seems to me like a trifle, but it was a most important incident in my life. I could scarcely credit that I, the poor boy, had earned a dollar in less than a day; that by honest work I had earned a dollar. The world seemed wider and fairer before me; I was a more hopeful and thoughtful boy from that time.—William D. Kelley, in *Rice's Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln*.

PRINTING IN INDIA.

The Unrivaled Establishment of a Mohammedan Publisher in Lucknow.

The natives of India are rapidly adopting Western methods. In no respect is that fact more apparent than in the publication of books and serials. From the time when Carey landed in Calcutta, in the last decade of the eighteenth century, and set up his printing press in the little Danish suburb of Serampore, down to the present year, no Christian missionary has exhibited more energy and thrift than the Mohammedan and Hindu natives are now displaying for the propagation of their faiths.

The most striking illustration of this remarkable departure for strengthening the trembling fabric of the old religion of India is the great publishing house of Munshee Nawal Kishore, in Lucknow. This is the fourth city in size in India, and is well situated as a distributing center, not only for the whole valley of the Ganges, but for the entire Indian peninsula. Kishore is, first of all, a school-book publisher. He seems to have the favor of the British Government to a remarkable degree, and fills contracts for supplying books in the Indian tongues to schools in large portions of the Punjab. He is a Mohammedan, and makes no secret of it. But, with the publisher's instinct, he keeps his religion in the background. He never puts his faith at the top of his bill-heads. He is a broad man—broad in every thing except Christianity, and it is not likely that the Gospel has a more vigorous hater in the whole Gangetic Valley than this wily man. But he is no bigoted professional. Bitter hater as he is of Hinduism and of all the numerous non-Mohammedan faiths, he seems as ready to publish books for the promotion of Brahminism and of its rival faith, Buddhism, as to issue apologies and text-books in behalf of Islam.

The Kishore Publishing House is situated on the Hazrat Gunge, the main street of Lucknow. The buildings are numerous, but low, mostly of one story, after the native fashion, and exceedingly plain. Many of them are mere sheds, where the work is done in full view of others on the premises. The roofs are of brick tiling, which buildings cover vast space, and are divided into many alleys and nondescript passage-ways, running at all angles with each other, and describing such curves as one can find in the denser parts of Lubeck or Nuremberg. I entered the premises by a long lane running at right angles from the main street. No one passing along the street would suspect, unless he should turn into the lane, the number of men hard at work at the farther end, or the wonderful magnitude of their operations. The orders are constantly coming in from all India, and even from Afghanistan, Arabia, and Turkey in Europe. The many people engaged in carrying on this business have all they can do to fill the orders and prepare for new ones on the way. Were the buildings covering such an area as this in Europe, and four or five stories high, yet turning out no more work than these primitive huts and sheds, their value would not be less than a half million dollars. But in Lucknow value those buildings and the ground covered by them would not sell for more than forty thousand dollars. The huts have no wooden floors. Mother Earth is the common resting-place. The men and boys in great numbers sit on the earthen floor in all possible positions, and carry on their work. They set type, read proof and bind sheets while sitting squat on the ground.

There is a great disproportion between the amount of type and the volumes printed. While there is an immense quantity of type used in Kishore's house, the lithographing of a whole book is a favorite procedure. I have a copy of the Koran, bought upon the premises, which is one foot long and eight inches broad, and I am quite sure that not a type was used in the printing of it. The plates are lithographs, and of excellent finish. As this particular volume was intended to be illustrated in colors, the difficulty was to supply the cuts. This, of course, could have been met by a separate impression. But that is not Kishore's method. All these blanks are filled by colored illustrations applied by hand. These are quite rudely done, and yet the pictures are striking, and to an Oriental eye must be attractive. For the Koran which I bought, having three hundred and seventeen pages, with numerous manual illustrations, bound in full leather, the price was only two dollars and a half.

But while a large portion of the work in this Mohammedan publishing house is done upon stone instead of type, there is also an immense amount of the usual type-setting and casting. The Arabic and some of the Hindu tongues are very favorable for engraving on stone. The whole alphabet, in several cases, consists of curves which can be easily executed by sharp tools. But when it comes to the Roman letters—and Kishore has his abundant uses for printing even English books—this shrewd publisher uses type, and his capable artisans know how to prepare plates from it quite as well as the English or American founders.—Bishop John F. Hurst, in *Harper's Magazine*.

A Severe Love Test.

"Ethel, do you love me?" he inquired, in a hasty, eager manner. "I have often told you so," was the reply. "Then prove it now." "How can I?" "Change your face powder. The kind you use now almost invariably makes me sick."—*Merchant Traveler*.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

They Have Rights Which Train Employes Are Bound to Respect.

An interesting case has lately been decided by the court of last resort in Pennsylvania, where the plaintiff had recovered in an action against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company damages to the very unusual amount of \$50,000. The suit was brought on account of severe and permanent injuries which the plaintiff received in consequence of being put off in the middle of the night from the limited express train running eastward from Cleveland, O. He had a ticket which entitled him to a first-class passage from Cleveland to Erie, and about midnight he took his seat in a car of the limited express, to which he was directed by a brakeman standing by. It appears, however, that ordinary tickets are not good on this train, for which a special rate of fare is charged. The plaintiff was ignorant of this fact until the conductor refused to take his ticket, telling him that it was "no good;" and that his orders were to stop the train and eject immediately persons who endeavored to ride on such tickets. The plaintiff offered to pay his fare in money, and when this offer was refused, begged that at least he should be carried to the next station. The conductor, however, would not accede even to this reasonable request, but stopped the train and put off the plaintiff where there were many tracks and switches, where locomotives were constantly passing and where "broken trains" were "floated." While trying to reach the nearest station the plaintiff was struck in the back by some object which the jury must have inferred was either a locomotive or a car, and so received the injury on account of which the suit was brought.

The railroad company in their defense contended for a principle, which, if once established, would be extremely convenient for such corporations and quite the reverse for their passengers. They maintained that travelers by rail are bound to know the rules of the road in regard to the tickets which they buy just as a citizen is bound to know the laws of his State and city; and consequently that the plaintiff, in taking a seat in the limited express, was a trespasser, and could lawfully be treated as such by the company. The court rejected this pretension, saying: "A passenger who has an open way to an open car going to the place to which he bought and holds a ticket, without knowledge that the ticket is not good on such car, is not to be treated as a wrong-doer, endeavoring to ride without payment of fare, or to ride in a car which he knows his ticket gives no right to enter." The plaintiff, therefore, was entitled to pay his fare in money, and the company had no right to eject him. Another point as to damages, almost equally important, was also decided in this case. The judge who presided at the jury trial charged that "punitive" damages, that is damages which would be more than a compensation for the injury, and in the nature of a punishment—might be given if the jury found that the plaintiff was put off from the train at a dangerous place. The court sustained this ruling saying that the act of the conductor amounted either to wilful misconduct or reckless indifference to the safety of the plaintiff; and that inasmuch as the plaintiff could have recovered punitive or exemplary damages against him, he could also recover them against his employer, the railroad company. The court added with some humor: "It is unnecessary now to consider whether the company may put off a trespasser to whom it owes no duty, at a place where there is probability that he will be killed."—*Boston Transcript*.

Incandescence Light.

The term incandescence, so much used at present, indicates a white heat, or the glowing whiteness of a body caused by intense heat. The little glass bulbs, remarks a writer on this subject, with their brilliant horseshoe of glowing filament, attract no more attention than the flickering gas jets. But the facts about the gas jet are, unlike those of the electric lamp, easily and generally understood. Both produce light by incandescence, the molecules of gas being rendered incandescent by the heat generated by the combustion of other molecules. The blue portion of every gas flame is where combustion is taking place, and from there comes the heat which keeps the rest in a state of incandescence. With the electric lamp it is the heat produced by the friction of an electric current compelled to go through a fine carbon filament, which raises that filament to a condition of incandescence, which produces light.—*Boston Budget*.

"Why, aunt," said a blooming young lady to her ancient spinster relative, as they stood waiting on the corner, "you don't really mean to get on to that crowded car, do you?" "That's just what I've been waiting for," replied the antique, grimly. "It's all very well for the young girls to talk, but when I get a chance to set on a man's lap, I ain't going to waste it."—*The Farmer and Manufacturer*.

J. R. Whipple, proprietor of Young's Hotel, Boston, has recently taken out \$500,000 insurance upon his life. Of this \$100,000 is a life policy, \$100,000 is twenty years endowment and \$300,000 is fifteen years endowment.

Little Nellie, aged two-and-a-half, on omitting her father in her prayer, was told to pray for papa as usual, and refused. Her mother insisting, Nellie said petulantly: "Well, do bless papa, for pity's sake."—*Babyhood*.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Hints Relating to the Latest and Most Popular Dress Novelties.

Black failles, satin foulards, poplins, moires, and also thinner materials in silk, canvas, etamine, grenadine, gauzes, velvet-striped and jetted nets, are all in high vogue. Black satin skirts, draped with broad gauze, edged with Chantilly lace, and worn with bodices of Chantilly net, matching in design, make thoroughly elegant toilets, these, like entire lace gowns in black, enabling the wearer to vary them by different colored trimmings and floral garnitures, if desired.

Though sleeves are generally worn longer than they were, still a large number of persons, for the sake of coolness, elect for those which reach a little below the elbow. The fashion, of course, entails gloves long enough to meet the sleeve trimming, and though mitts and silk gloves are no longer considered high fashion, they are very convenient, more comfortable than kid, and more easily put on and off in hot weather. Where the elbow sleeve is disliked, a very good substitute is furnished in the model so popular everywhere now, which is straight and full from the shoulder- seam to wrist-band, and very generally made of a semi-diaaphanous fabric.

Although the dress bodices for young girls are cut after the fashion of their elders, in a square or V-shap front and back, in the case of youthful angularity of form it is preferable to have a high, semi-transparent chemise with full bishop sleeve of the textile. These gimpes are gathered around the neck into a wide necklet, made of black velvet, with a narrow pearl embroidery at the edges, in the front of which is placed a little brooch, something "young" and simple in device. When the same arrangement is applied to richer matronly toilets, the dog-collar is often covered with garnet pendants, sequins, small gold set medallions connected by fine gold chains, diamonds, jeweled clasps, or a clever mingling of several gems.

A novelty which may or may not have a run of any duration is the plaited scarf of columbine, made in tulle, India mull or illusion, and worn around the throat and chest as a complement of a low bodice. During the carnival at Nice, and elsewhere in the Riviera, half-high dresses of white faille were in much request, and many of them were finished off with ruffs and scarfs of this kind, the head-covering being a white erape Tam o' Shanter cap, or one of dark Venetian red velvet, made secure by means of long silver-headed pins. This style is now quite frequently adopted by English bridesmaids.

Paris-made evening dresses of soft, white India foulard or surats are frequently finished with a graceful scarf-drapery of the silk crossing the bodice diagonally from the shoulder, and then forming a Louis XIV. panier at one side, while at the other side a lighter textile of gauze, silk, muslin or lace is draped and arranged to fall like a peplum sash loosely knotted, the ends falling bow on the skirt and ending in a pearl-beaded pendant, to which the ends are gathered. Young ladies in Paris dress almost entirely in white, in cream or ivory tints, with sash and floral accessories of the new beautiful summer colors of pale green, reseda, golden olive, raspberry, terra-cotta pink, Gobelins blue, primrose yellow, Persian mauve and tea rose. The new shade of pale periwinkle pink is also in high favor, the tint being not unlike the rare and lovely shade called "dawn"—a pink with a sheen of gold in it.—*N. Y. Post*.

Cleaning Black Silk.

I have recently ripped, sponged and made over an old black silk with such success, that I must impart my knowledge to the readers. The process was a new one to me, although it may not prove so to you. I first thoroughly brushed it with a soft camel's-hair brush, then laid each piece flat on a clean pine table, and sponged it with hot coffee that had been strained through a piece of muslin. This I did on the side which I intended to turn out; allowed it partially to dry, and ironed it on the wrong side. It was very dirty, shiny, and adorned with a few grease spots, before the operation, and I was surprised to see how completely the grease and shine were removed. It has none of the crackly stiffness imparted by water or beer. Try it on an old silk apron or cravat.—*Rural New Yorker*.

There is a bad coon in Brockville, Can. It recently attacked a sow with a litter of pigs. She fought him off as best she could until the uproar attracted a squad of other hogs, which rushed to the sow's assistance and succeeded in driving the coon away. The latter, however, after abandoning the contest, stood, bristles up, sulkily watching the hogs, whereupon a woman who was looking on threw a stick at him. To her astonishment the animal at once pounced upon her and began tearing her dress to pieces. After much exertion she succeeded in beating him off.

After the death of an eccentric Nashua (N. H.) man recently, who was not supposed, even by his wife or children, to have a cent in the world, between \$300 and \$400 were found hidden away in old letters, boxes, bags, the fingers of gloves and the toes of his stockings.

Heiress—I am afraid it is not for me that you come here so often, but for my money. Ardent Wooer—You are cruel to say so. How can I get your money without getting you. *Boston Courier*.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Every pasture should afford shade of some kind to the animals in it.

—An occasional sprinkling with copperas solution will help to keep the cow stable free from offensive odors. —It is a good plan to have two sets of roosting poles for the hens, and change them each week, setting them outside when not in use.

—Market men say that the demand for currants is increasing yearly. The old way of shipping in bulk is giving place to berry crates and baskets.

—Pickled Beets: Cook beets, dry, remove skins, slice in a jar; take one pint vinegar to one-half cup sugar, a few cloves and cinnamon, boil up and pour over beets. Repeat this process several days.—*The Farmer and Manufacturer*.

—Recipe for Crackers: One egg, white only; one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of sweet milk or water, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream tartar. Mix very stiff, beat well, roll thin and bake. —*Toledo Blade*.

—Old newspapers will put the finishing touch to newly cleaned silver knives and forks and tinware better than anything else. Rub them well and make perfectly dry. They are excellent to polish stoves that have not been blackened for some length of time.—*Mother's Magazine*.

—For cream cake use one and one-half cups of sugar, one cup of cream, two eggs and three cups of flour. If the cream be sweet add one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, but if sour omit it; one small teaspoonful each of soda and salt; add lemon or nutmeg for flavor. Bake in one loaf.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

—Tapioca Pudding: Four tablespoonfuls of tapioca soaked in water two hours. Heat one quart of milk, and add to it the tapioca, the yolks of three eggs well beaten, sugar and salt to taste. Stir until it becomes thickened, then turn it to a pudding dish, and frost with the whites of the eggs beaten with sugar. Brown slightly in the oven.—*Baptist Weekly*.

—The hard soda soaps are preferable to the soft potash soaps for toilet purposes. The quality of soaps depend upon the character of their constituents and the thoroughness of their saponification. Good soaps must not contain free alkali or any foreign irritating substance. The addition of moderate quantities of perfumes does not materially change the quality.—*Farm, Field and Stockman*.

—Johnny Cake: Two teaspoonfuls of corn-meal, one cupful of flour, two cupfuls of sour milk, half a cupful of brown sugar, one egg, a half teaspoonful of salt, and one teaspoonful of soda. When the cake begins to brown, dip a clean rag in butter, and baste all over the top—it is a great deal better. If the sour milk is not to be had, sweet milk with baking powder will answer for a substitute.—*Exchange*.

—The farmer should closely watch the condition of his pasture, for his milk cows, and see to it that they have all of the pure water they desire; the careless farmer is very likely to neglect to keep the spring cleaned out, but waits until some night his cows come home dry, then he investigates only to find, that even the muddy water has been exhausted, and the cause in the shrinkage of milk has been because of the want of good water. If the flowage of milk is to be kept up, not only must the cows have all the good water they need, but they must also have plenty of good food.

THE PLANK DRAG.

A Home-Made Implement Which Does the Work of a Costly Roller.

I never use a plank drag without wishing that every farmer knew the value of this simple instrument. My old one, which had been in use for ten years or more, gave out when we were putting in oats, and I made a new one which I expect will last ten years at least. It took 78 feet of lumber, six carriage bolts 1 1/2 inches long and about thirty minutes to put it together. I saved two pieces of 4x4 scantling each 2 1/2 feet long, sloped the front end of them to two inches thick running back a foot, where they were left full thickness. This is to make the front board turn up a little like a sled runner so that it will not drag directly against the raised places of earth in the field. I bolted the front board fast to the scantlings, then laid the second board down so that the front edge lapped 4 inches on to the first board and bolted it as before. A third board put on the same way completed the drag, which when turned over with the scantlings on top and a chain attached to it to hitch to is ready for use.

This drag is made of three planks each 12 feet long, 1 foot wide and 2 inches thick, and when completed is but 2 1/2 feet wide. Sloping the pieces to which the planks are bolted is quite an advantage, for if sods catch and drag along, as they will sometimes, by stepping on the front of the drag it tips or rocks forward and passes over any obstruction. The drag is heavy enough for a good team with the weight of the driver added, and will do good work when not weighted at all. Under favorable conditions of soil it is superior to a roller, for it fills up depressions, covers the grass and weeds which are starting, and gives a mellow level surface without packing the land as a heavy roller does. It has not the weight to crush dry hard clods as a roller will, but if used before the clods have baked and hardened it annihilates them. In nine cases out of ten I prefer it to a roller, while the cost is about one-tenth that of a moderately good roller, and it is much easier stored and cared for.—*Waldo F. Brown, in N. Y. Tribune*.

TWO FUNNY TOADS.

The Most Curious Exchange of Clothing Ever Recorded in Print. "No one knows the funny things toads will do," said Hon. James A. Sweeney, a Luzerne County naturalist and ex-member of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

"During the struggle on the ground the skins of both toads burst open on the back, and I supposed I was about to see the interesting process of toads taking off their coats, rolling them up in little balls and swallowing them, as naturalists say they do. I did witness the process of shedding the skins, but something much more singular than the swallowing incident then occurred.

"The little fellow seemed to enjoy the novelty of the situation, and hopped around the large toad in what must have been a most tantalizing manner. The big toad was shivering like a person chilled through, and by and by picked up the skin of the small one and began to force it on his body. The process was a difficult one, but after several minutes of unceasing effort he stood habilitated in the cast-off garment of his diminutive companion. If the effect of the big skin on the little toad had been comical, that of the little skin on the big toad was more so.

HINDOO WORKMEN.

An Indolent and Listless Lot of Depraved Human Beings. The Hindoos of British India, partly from the enervating influence of the climate and the peculiarity of their physical temperament, are generally indolent and listless. They are most unwilling to labor, and thus every species of it is partitioned out as if for the express purpose of employing the greatest number of hands possible, leaving very little for each to do.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—Mrs. James T. Fields has one of the choicest collections of autograph letters of authors of America. —Cambridge University, England, has conferred an honorary degree upon Prof. Asa Gray, the botanist, of Harvard College.

—It is said that the late Colonel Sam P. Ivens, of Tennessee, put in type the first railroad charter ever presented to a legislative body on this continent.

—Millionaire Flood has recently enclosed his San Francisco palace with a bronze fence which cost \$30,000, and he is now adding two large bronze gates, each weighing 4,000 pounds, which will cost \$15,000 more.

—Those two celebrated preachers, Rev. Dr. Bacon and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, were once disputing on some religious subject, when the former accused the latter of using wit in his sermons. "Well," said Mr. Beecher, "suppose it had pleased God to give you wit, what would you have done?" —The Epoch.

—King David's treasure amounted to \$3,000,000,000. Reduced to tons it would be 6,250, sufficient to load 12,500 camels; made into a rod one inch square it would reach 1,250,000 feet, or 236 1/2 miles; a rod one-fourth of an inch square, nearly 1,000 miles; cut into three feet lengths it would make 1,666,666; put into a fence six to the foot, would reach 217,777 feet, or sufficient to make a gold fence over 60 miles long.

—A tragic incident recently took place in a prison-yard near Prague. A young soldier on guard, whose father and mother were sentenced, the former to twenty years imprisonment and the latter to imprisonment for life, when he was but eight years old, recognized his father in one of the prisoners. He embraced the old man, but was repulsed by him, and in the evening from shame and grief shot himself dead with his rifle.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—After a lynching here in Texas recently, a couple of men hung about, unable to leave the scene. —Puck. —Young Housewife—"What miserable little eggs again! You really must tell them, Jane, to let the hens sit on them a little longer." —Union Signal. —"Bessie, I hear your sister is sick. What ails her?" "I don't know, ma'am. Maybe it's the diploma." "The what, child?" "The diploma. I heard mother say she got it at school." —One would suppose that the wearing of an immense broad-brimmed hat would obviate the necessity of carrying a sunshade. But it doesn't—if the shade is an elegant and costly one. —Detroit Free Press. —First Mosquito—"What a queer smell! Wonder what it is?" Second Mosquito—"Guess somebody's cooking cabbage." "O, I see now. He! he! This fellow is smoking so as to drive us away." —Omaha World. —An urchin asked his mother a difficult question, and got the answer, "I don't know." "Well," said he, "I think mothers ought to know. They ought to be well educated, or else have an encyclopedia." —Union Signal. —He took a header. —Now is the time, in particular, when the festive young rider bicyclist, strikes the stone, and tumbles. In a way very peculiar. And losing his pose perpendicular, Alights on his northeast acrotail. —Puck. —Mother—"Now, Jimmy, put on your boots. I'm going to take you to the dentist's to have that tooth taken out." Jimmy—"Oh, mother, can't I wait till after it's dark?" Mother—"Why?" Jimmy—"Cos father said if you had your teeth taken out by gas it didn't hurt." —Golden Days. —Brown—"I say, Robinson, are you still sweet on Miss Tittlebuck?" Robinson—"I'm afraid she didn't appreciate my visits." "Why do you think so?" "Well, the last time I called she had an alarm clock in the parlor, and had it set for ten o'clock. I've given up calling there." —N. Y. Sun. —Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, on the occasion of a grand riot, ascended a block and attempted, by a speech, to quiet the people, when a random missile hitting him on the head felled him to the ground. He was badly hurt, and as his friends were carrying him into the house his wife met him at the door, and exclaimed: "Why, my husband, they have knocked your brains out!" "No, they haven't," said the Governor; "if I'd had any brains I shouldn't have gone there." —Argonaut.

Is This What Ails You?

Do you have dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharge from the head into the throat, some times profuse, watery and acrid, others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, watery and inflamed; ringing in the ears, deafness, hiccough or cough to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; voice changed and nasal twang; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, is there a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility? If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from Nasal Catarrh. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians, than this. The best remedy for Nasal Catarrh is the Golden Medical Discovery, a purely vegetable extract, that will ferment out and capture the most subtle lung or blood disorder. Druggists.

When a mother starts out to seek her boys who are enjoying a surreptitious life in the arms of these unscrupulous and a brigand moment of unscrupulous kids. —Boston Courier. —Lay Out That Adversary. Dyspepsia, with the aid of the stalwart reformer and protector, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Though the grand manufacturing center, your stomach, has long lain under the embargo of the tyrant he may be expelled with the Bitters. Nor less potent is it in evicting rheumatism, baffling fever and ague, subduing constipation, and checking the digestive organs, and the ability to digest well and a due quota of vigor are insured by its use.

Why is the bridegroom more expensive than the bride? The bride is always given away, while the bridegroom is often sold. —Children Starving to Death. On account of their inability to digest food, they find a most marvelous food and remedy in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. The doctor at Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in infantile wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite. I am glad to use such a reliable article."

Although unseen, my influence is felt; remarked the lively lion. —Town and Country. —Reduced Mileage Rates. The Monon Route (L. N. & C. Ry.) has placed on sale in their principal offices a new form of mileage book at rate of 2 cents per mile which can be used by a firm or a man and his family. The book will give satisfaction for one year from date of issuance and 150 pounds of baggage will be allowed on each coupon.

A very appropriate diet for oarsmen in training is oysters in the shell. —Lowell Citizen. —When fragile woman sighs, deploring that she cannot be a man, and health restoring. Can check the progress of decay? The only and the best work at hand. For pains and ills of such description, there is no other remedy. This is "Pierce's Favorite Prescription." The price of this royal remedy, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, is but one dollar. Specific for all these chronic ailments and weaknesses peculiar to women. The only medicine for such maladies, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee. From the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction or money refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles \$1. Six for \$5.

Does a boy's "funny bone" enable him to laugh in his sleeve? R. W. Tansill & Co., Chicago: We are selling our times as many "Tansill's Punch" against any other cigar and have only had them in the case a week. J. A. Tozier, Druggist, Brookport, N. Y.

"GOREMOUCHES" is the name given to scandalous lovers in England. —Tross Nuisances, Rheumatism and the Gout, are relieved by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Cure, 50c. The best.

No Hair in Pisto's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various goods in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Chicago. Includes items like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, FLOUR, BUTTER, EGGS, BACON, LARD, and POTATOES.

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE Stomach, Liver and Bowels. TAKE PACIFIC LIVER PILLS. STRICTLY VEGETABLE. COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Thief Arrested.

The news was received with the utmost satisfaction by the community that he had arrested; but the arrest of a disease that is stealing away a loved and valued life, is an achievement that should inspire heart-felt gratitude. Chills, cold extremities, depressed spirits, and extremely miserable sensations, with pale, wan features, are the results of disordered kidneys and liver. Arrest the cause at once by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a purely vegetable extract, that will ferment out and capture the most subtle lung or blood disorder. Druggists.

Dresses can not be beautifully draped without some underpinning. —N. O. Freeman.

Business Education. A full business course, Normal Penmanship course, Short-hand and Typewriting all taught by efficient teachers. Catalogue and full particulars sent free. Address: D. J. McISSA, M. A., Prin. Gen. City Business College, Quincy, Ill.

The man who can not talk yet nowadays is away in the rear of the procession.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS warm up and invigorate the stomach, improve and strengthen the digestive organs, and the food is promoted perspiration, and equalizes the circulation. As a corrector of disordered system there is nothing to equal it.

What feminine heroism can withstand a dress-maker's blunder! If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. SENNA-MANDRAKE-BUCHU. It has stood the Test of Years, in Curing all Diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BOWELS, etc. It Purifies the Blood, Invigorates and Cleanses the System.

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, JAUNDICE, SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, do disappear at once under its beneficial influence. It is purely a Medicine as its cathartic properties forbid its use as a beverage. It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

TO EXCHANGE FOR FARMS. Will H. McCurdy's Exchange List. 48-room house, new and well built; hard wood finish, metal, good stables, etc. \$1,000 each.

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 cures Constipation, Biliousness, Malaria, and Dyspepsia, and are a safeguard against all forms of fevers, chills and fever, gall stones, etc.

LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG DISEASES.

LIVER DISEASE AND HEART TROUBLE. Mrs. MARY A. McCURDY, Columbus, Kans., writes: "I addressed you in November, 1884, in regard to my health, being afflicted with liver disease, heart trouble, and female weakness. I was advised to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I received your Prescription and Pellets. I used one bottle of the Prescription, five of the 'Discovery' and four of the Pellets. My health is improved under the use of your medicine, and my strength came back. My difficulties have all disappeared, can work hard all day, or walk four or five miles a day, and stand it well and when I began using the medicine I could scarcely walk across the room, most of the time, and I did not think I could ever feel well again. I had a little baby girl eight months old. Although she is a little delicate in size and appearance, she is healthy. I give your remedies all the credit for curing me, as I took no other treatment after beginning their use. I am very grateful and happy to say, thank God and thank you that I am as well as I am after years of suffering."

Chronic Diarrhea Cured.—D. LAZARUS, Esq., 275 and 277 Dearborn Street, New Orleans, La., writes: "I used three bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and it has cured me of chronic diarrhea. My bowels are now regular."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established.

INDIGESTION, BOILS, BLOTCHES. Rev. F. ASHBY HOWELL, Pastor of the M. E. Church of Silveston, N. J., says: "I was afflicted with indigestion, boils and blotches began to arise on the surface of the skin, and I experienced a tired feeling and dullness. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as directed by him for such complaints, and in one week I began to feel like a new man, and am now sound and well. The Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the best remedy for bilious or sick headaches, or tightness about the chest, and bad taste in the mouth, that I have ever used. My wife and I have used them since we began to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Now she can walk quite a little ways, and do some light work."

RIP-JOINT DISEASE. Mrs. IDA M. STROBE, of Ansonia, Ind., writes: "My little boy has been troubled with hip-joint disease for two years. He commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets' and was confined to his bed, and could not be moved without suffering excruciating pain. But now, thanks to your 'Discovery,' he is able to be up all the time."

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD. GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. It weakens, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections. It is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severe Coughs, strengthens the system, and purifies the blood.

Consumption.—Mrs. EDWARD NEWTON, of Harrosville, Ohio, writes: "You will ever be praised by me for the remarkable cure in my case. I was so reduced that my friends had all given me up, and I had also been given up by two doctors. I then went to the best doctor in these parts. He told me that medicine was only a punishment in my case, and would not undertake to treat me. He said I might try Cod liver oil if I liked, as that was the only thing that could possibly have any curative power over consumption so far advanced. I tried the Cod liver oil as a last resort, but I was so weak I could not keep it in my stomach. My wife and I had been so long in bed that I gave me up yet, though he had bought for me everything he saw advertised for my complaint, procured a quantity of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took only four bottles, and the surplus of everybody, and I have now recovered, and am entirely free from that terrible cough which harassed me night and day. I have been afflicted with rheumatism for a number of years, and now feel so much better that I believe, with a continuation of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I will be restored to perfect health. I would say to those who are falling a prey to that terrible disease consumption, do not do as I did, take everything else first; but take the 'Golden Medical Discovery' in the early stages of the disease, and thereby save a great deal of suffering and be restored to health at once. Any person who is still in doubt, need not write me, inclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply, when the foregoing statement will be fully substantiated by me."

Cure Cured.—ISAAC E. DOWNS, Esq., of Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y. (P. O. Box 28), writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' is sold by Druggists. Price \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for \$5.00.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

MERRELL'S FEMALE TONIC. Prepared solely for the cure of complaints which afflict the womanhood. It gives tone and strength to the system, and restores the natural vigor of the system. It 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 the health of the child. It makes the critical change from girlhood to womanhood. It is pleasant to the taste and may be taken at any time with perfect safety. Price, 50c. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. J.S. MERRELL DRUG CO., Sole Prop., ST. LOUIS.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. The only SEAMLESS SHOE in the world. Finest calf, perfect fit, and warranted. Congress Button and Lace, all styles. As stylish and durable as those costing \$5. W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 SHOE exceeds all others in quality and durability. W. L. DOUGLAS'S SHOE SEAMLESS BEST KID.

MARLIN REPEATING RIFLE. BEST IN THE WORLD! Guaranteed perfectly accurate and absolutely reliable. It is the best rifle for large or small game.

BALLARD. Gallery, Hunting and Target Rifles. Marlin Fire Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE. Best in the World. Made only by the Fraser Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywhere.

FREE NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS, PENSIONS.

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 cures Constipation, Biliousness, Malaria, and Dyspepsia, and are a safeguard against all forms of fevers, chills and fever, gall stones, etc.

GENERAL DEBILITY. Mrs. PAMELLA BRUNDAGE, of 161 Lock Street, Lockport, N. Y., writes: "I was troubled with chills, nervous and general debility, with frequent sore throat, and my mouth was badly cankered. My liver was inactive, and I suffered much from dyspepsia. I am pleased to say that your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets' have cured me of all these ailments and I cannot say enough in their praise. I must also say a word in reference to your 'Favorite Prescription,' as it has proven itself a most excellent medicine for weak stomachs. It has been used in my family with excellent results."

INVIGORATES THE SYSTEM. Mrs. JAMES L. COBBY, Esq., of Pucatan, Houston Co., Mo., writes: "I was troubled with indigestion, and would eat heartily and grow poor at the same time. My stomach was sour, and many other disagreeable symptoms common to that disorder. I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets' and in a few days I am now entirely free from the dyspepsia, and am, in fact, healthier than I have been for five years. I weigh one hundred and seventy pounds, and have done so much work the past summer as I have ever done in my life. I am now in my life. I took a medicine that seemed to tone up the muscles and invigorate the whole system equal to your 'Discovery' and 'Pellets.'"

CHILLS AND FEVER.—Rev. H. E. MOSELEY, Monticent, S. C., writes: "Last August I thought I would die with chills and fever, I took your 'Discovery' and it stopped them in a very short time."

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established.

A TERRIBLE AFFLICTION. Skin Disease.—The "Democrat and News" of Cambridge, Maryland, says: "Mrs. ELIZA ANN POOLE, wife of Leonard Poole, of Williamsburg, Dorchester Co., Md., has been cured of a bad case of Eczema by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The disease appeared first in her feet, extended to the knees, and the whole of the lower limbs from her knees down. She attacked the whole and became so severe as to protrude her feet. After being treated by several physicians for a year or two she commenced the use of the medicine above named. She began to mend and now well and healthy. Mrs. Poole thinks the medicine has saved her life and prolonged her days." T. A. AYRES, Esq., New Market, Dorchester County, Md., writes for the above facts.

BLEEDING FROM LUNGS. JOSEPH F. McFARLAND, Esq., Athens, La., writes: "My wife had frequent bleeding from the lungs before she commenced using your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She has not had any since its use. For some six months she has been feeling so well that she has discontinued it."

WASTED TO A SKELETON. Consumption and Heart Disease.—"I also wish to thank you for the remarkable cure you have effected in my case. For three years I had suffered from that terrible disease consumption, and heart disease. Before consulting you I had wasted away to a skeleton; could not sleep nor rest, and many times wished to die to be out of my misery. I then consulted you, and you told me you had hopes of curing me, but it would take time. I took five months' treatment in your medicine, and was almost cured; could not perceive any favorable symptoms, but the third month I began to pick up in flesh and strength. I cannot now recite how, step by step, the signs and realities of returning health gradually but surely developed themselves. To-day I tip the scales at one hundred and sixty, and am well and strong."

OUR PRINCIPAL RELIANCE IN CURING MR. DOWNS' TERRIBLE DISEASE WAS THE "GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY."

BLEEDING FROM LUNGS. JOSEPH F. McFARLAND, Esq., Athens, La., writes: "My wife had frequent bleeding from the lungs before she commenced using your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She has not had any since its use. For some six months she has been feeling so well that she has discontinued it."

APPALLING.

A Niagara Excursion Train Plunges Through a Burning Bridge in Illinois.

Hundreds of Persons Killed and Injured—Untold Horrors—The Wreck on Fire.

Partial List of the Dead and Wounded—Awful Scenes—Houses Filled With Sufferers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—A Niagara Falls excursion train on the Toledo, Peoria & Western railway, consisting of seventeen coaches and sleepers, crowded with passengers from Peoria and points along the line, was wrecked two and one-half miles from Chatsworth, about one a. m. yesterday, by running into a burning culvert.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The Times' account of the awful railroad disaster near Chatsworth is as follows: All railway horrors in the history of this country were surpassed three miles east of Chatsworth last night when an excursion train on the Toledo, Peoria & Western road, dropped through a burning bridge and over one hundred people were killed and four times that number more or less badly injured.

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CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Indirectly the catastrophe was ascribed to the origin of so many other recent calamities, the unprecedented drought. The tall grass under a little culvert on the Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad a few miles east of Chatsworth had been rendered by the sun as dry as tinder and Wednesday night a locomotive spark set it ablaze.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The Times' special from Forest says: The coroner's inquest, which began last night, was held on the floor of a public school house. There were present only the coroner, the jury, President Leonard, of the Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad, Superintendent Armstrong, and the same road, Master of Bridges Markley, and the public on this point.

were all full of dead bodies, while every house in the little village had its quota of the wounded. There was over 100 corpses lying in the exterminated dead houses, and an amateur and woman was turned into an ambulance, but sealon nurse. Over in a lumber yard the noise of hammers and saws rang out in the air, and in it busy carpenters were making rough coffins to carry to their homes the dead bodies of the excursionists who, twelve hours before, had left their homes full of pleasurable expectations of the enjoyment they were going to have during the vacation which had begun.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—No sooner had the wreck near Chatsworth, Ill., occurred than a scene of robbery commenced. Some band of miscreants, heartless and with only criminal instincts, was on hand, and like the vultures who throng a battlefield the night after the conflict and rob from the dead the money which they received for their meager pay, stealing even the bronze medals and robbing from the children of heroes the other emblems of their fathers' bravery, so last night did these human hyenas plunder the dead from the wreckage.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The following are the names of the dead, so far as known, in the awful wreck near Chatsworth, Ill.: R. E. Stack, Peoria, Ill.; Miss Stephens and father, Miss Regan, Birmingham, N. Y.; William Craig, Cuba, Ill.; Henry Hickley, Peoria, Ill.; Noah Havermeyer, Vinton, Ill.; M. Smith, Matamora, Ill.; G. A. Smith, Peoria; Mrs. Zimmerman, Peoria; Rosa and Maggie Murphy and Dale, Mrs. William M. Macleod, Malvern, Peoria; Miss Neal, Moxvill, Ill.; Emiline Carruthers, Evans, Ill.; Jesse Meek, Eureka, Ill.; Sherman, Brimfield, Ill.; McClintock, engineer, Peoria; Elizabeth Cross, Washington, Ill.; Mrs. E. D. Stoddard, West Point, Ill.; Mrs. Pearl Adams, Peoria; Pearl French, Peoria; W. H. Fottner, Bushnell, Ill.; Mrs. M. C. Gray, Eureka, Ill.; J. D. Richards, Mrs. Brees, W. Gerritsen, Peoria; E. F. Adams, Fairbury, W. H. Lot, Ellwood; Addie Webster, Mrs. William Allen, Mr. W. Valdejo, Mrs. H. B. McClure and daughter, Mrs. Miller, Mr. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ball and daughter, Mr. F. B. Wymette, Peoria; Mr. E. Goddell and son, Dr. William Collins, Galesburg, Ill.; J. Body, J. Skaler, Breeds Station, Ill.; Mr. John Murphy, Peoria, Ill.; Henry Singleton, Keokuk, Ia.; Owayne Spathe, Green Valley, Ill.; John Al Moore, Jacksonville, Ill.; J. D. McFadden, Peoria; Captain Amite, S. S. Martin, Bloomington; J. A. Green, Breeds' Station, and about twenty dead at Piper City.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Charnel houses and hospitals made up last night what had been the peaceful village of Chatsworth. Of 800 merry excursionists journeying by here to the falls of Niagara twenty-four hours ago, fully half that number have since passed through a maelstrom more fearful than all the whirling waters they were traveling far to see. Eighty-four of them—blackened, mangled corpses—were scattered in the depots, schools and engine houses here and at Piper City and are being carried on trains in all directions to their homes, while 115 bandaged, moaning cripples are still held on all the available mattresses, beds, chairs and floors in the vicinity, struggling for a little lease of life.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The investigation by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton committee was continued last night, but the work of tracing the preferred stock was suspended and attention turned to the affairs of the Vandalla line. The counsel for the committee states that Ives is indebted to the road for a large amount, but whether it is \$1,000,000 or not he declines to state. Negotiations are now going on for raising up the Ives loans secured by Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton collateral, and one creditor, Irving A. Evans, has been paid \$300,000. William Fellows, Morgan & Co., who carry the \$2,000,000 loan, were asked to compromise on their claim, but refused. The full amount of Ives' liabilities, as stated on the street, is \$17,000,000, but this figure represents the same loans in several different shapes. The World will say to-day that the block of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton stock which was to have been sold on the stock exchange to-day is held by Kessler & Co. as security for a loan to Ives, and that the Cincinnati syndicate paid Kessler & Co. \$300,000 to withdraw the stock from the sale and hold it for a week.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—About three yesterday morning Policemen DeFrates and Maher saw a stranger, whom they suspected of being a horse thief, riding through the east part of this city. They halted him, but he refused to halt, when they pursued him, firing their pistols at the ground to bring him to a halt. DeFrates was ahead of Maher, when a ball from the latter's pistol rebounded from the ground, striking DeFrates in the hip and passing into the bowels. DeFrates will die. A little later it was learned that the supposed horse thief was a farmer coming for a physician for his daughter, who was dying, and has since died.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The forests adjoining this city are all on fire and farmers are busy fighting the flames and taking care of their property. The Wabash road, which runs through Little River prairie, is also experiencing great trouble.

TRUSTING TO LUCK.

The Republican Party in the Shoes of the Poor Fellow Who is Waiting for Something to Turn Up.

A large number of Republican politicians, of greater and less degree, have been interviewed in various parts of the country within the last few weeks regarding the prospect for their party in the approaching Presidential campaign. Nobody can have read many such interviews without being struck with the unanimity with which all these politicians confess that they are trusting to luck for success next year.

It is curious to observe how completely the old "issues," which have so long been the stand-bys of the Republicans are now disposed of. There was the "scare" argument, to begin with, which did such excellent service so long as the Republicans were in power and could fool business men and laboring men into the belief that a Democratic administration "involves financial, industrial and commercial peril," to quote the words of the Massachusetts platform in 1884.

The following are the names of the wounded, as far as taken: E. W. Walker and wife, Peoria, wounded in the head and limbs; Mrs. Emma Regan and son, Peoria, both badly injured; Mrs. M. C. Gray, broken and back injured; H. T. Oden, Grayton, Ill., head and foot injured; Florence Ebouche, Bayard, Iowa, arm hurt; Pat Bradley, Gilman, Ill., foot and head; Sophia Pauline, Peoria, head; C. W. Young, West Jersey, head; W. S. Zank, West Jersey, foot and shoulder; G. A. Scott, Toledo, Ia., ankle; Thomas Trimmis, Parke Ridge, Ill., arm and legs; Theodore Godel, Peoria, head and legs; Mrs. Edith Chelov, Glassford, Ill., leg broken and ankle bruised; Mr. Chelov, leg dislocated; Joseph Neal, Moxvill, Ill., head and limbs; Mrs. Joe Neal, head; Mrs. J. B. Zank, Peoria, head; Miss Julie Valdejo, Peoria, internally; Abe Demons, Discot, ankle; Dr. E. P. Hazen and wife, Fort Madison, Ia., heads hurt; Miss Emma V. Utters, West Point, Ia., head and limbs; Mrs. H. G. Thorne, Risk, Ia., internally; H. E. Bond, Colchester, Ill., internally; Mrs. J. W. Grant, Peoria, internally; Mrs. I. W. Grant, Peoria, internally; Mary Morris, Peoria, bruised; Mr. Robert Simmerman, Peoria, head and spine; E. F. French, Peoria, hips and body; Eaton Waters, Peoria, hips and body; Otto Johnson, Burlington, Ia., legs; Mrs. W. H. Clark, Klotown, Ia., head and arm and leg; G. W. Cross, Burlington, Ia., head and chest; J. E. Dechman, Peoria, ankle; Madge T. Harris, Peoria, ankle; Arthur McCarty, Eureka, Ill., both eyes gone; David Crawford, Pitton, Ill., head, limbs and hips; A. F. McGee, Latharp, Ill., leg and shin; R. S. Jordan, Tonic, Ill., foot; William C. W. Zank, Peoria, head; H. E. Bond, head; Elizabeth Sellers, Sharpe, limbs; Miss Lydia Walters, Peoria, nose, jaw and leg; H. Abraham, Peoria, internally; William Smith, Peoria, head crushed; Grant Taylor, McComb, Ill., internally; John Steer, Rushville, Ill., leg; J. W. Cross, Burlington, Ia., head; Mrs. M. C. Shomberg, Peoria, hip and head; S. T. Belsley, Deer Creek, Ill., head and ankle; Paton Cross, Washington, Ill., leg; J. B. Kelley, Reeds, Ill., hip and leg broken; Frank Snadaeker, Brighton, Ill., head and leg broken; Daniel Rock, Rosefield, Ill., head, leg and hands; A. C. Bond, Danville, Ia., leg; C. E. Allen, Galesburg, Ill., head; W. E. Ellis, Peoria, head; Minnie Vaughnsdale, Peoria, leg broken; Calvin Davis, Peoria, arms; Conductor Stillwell, head arms and legs; C. E. Carter, Jr., Burlington, Ia., body; Harold B. Lawrence, Burlington, Ia., body; John M. Master, Peoria, body; Frank Brown, Peoria, head; Mrs. Kellogg, Tremont, body; Mrs. K. J. Wells, Peoria, body; Mrs. Isaac Whiteside, Illinois, body; Catherine Lot, Peoria, Ill., body; Blanche Allen, Peoria, body.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The Times' account of the awful railroad disaster near Chatsworth is as follows: All railway horrors in the history of this country were surpassed three miles east of Chatsworth last night when an excursion train on the Toledo, Peoria & Western road, dropped through a burning bridge and over one hundred people were killed and four times that number more or less badly injured.

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RANDOM SHOTS.

General Tuttle's reputation would have been better than to-day if he had defended the Union by means of a substitute.—Chicago News.

—Mr. Blaine, it seems, can not prevail upon Mr. Gladstone to come to America. But can't Mr. Gladstone prevail on Mr. Blaine to remain in England?—Chicago Times.

—Rev. R. R. R. Burchard has been interviewed on the Grand Army business. He sympathizes with Tuttle, but evidently thinks the General has made a fool of himself.—St. Louis Republican.

—Now the statement is that "Blaine of Maine—Right" on the Kansas Pacific documents was a brother—a long deferred brother. If a straw-berry mark can be produced the story is complete.—Albany (N. Y.) Times.

—A photographer in Scotland was unable to take a picture of Mr. Blaine, on account of the rapidity with which that statesman changed his position and appearance. It came very easy to Mr. Blaine to do that. He has had a good deal of practice.—Chicago News.

—Thomas E. Powell, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio, was a private soldier in the Union army. As he is not a very ferocious man, it is not likely that he ever killed and swallowed whole Confederate brigades, as Foraker did.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—The organs of the Republican party have only one motto, and if you keep that in mind you will understand all the fine rhetorical trapeze work which they are now getting in. That motto is "When the bloody shirt goes to the laundry we go to the cemetery of dead issues."—N. Y. Herald.

—Ex-Senator Dorsey is reported to be arranging to return to the glowing arena of politics, with his eye fixed upon a Senatorial chair. Perhaps it would be better for Mr. Dorsey to remain a simple sheep herder in New Mexico and cool off his political ambition, which will rob him of that peace of mind which he has no doubt enjoyed since he retired to the New Mexican sheepfolds.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press (Rep.).

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CHATSWORTH'S HORROR.

Confirmation of the Reports That the Awful Wreck on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Was the Work of Parties Bent on Robbery.

Toledo, Peoria & Western Was the Work of Parties Bent on Robbery.

Scenes at the Two Morgues—Evidence Before the Railroad Board and the Coroner.

CHATSWORTH, Ill., Aug. 13.—Sensational features were developed yesterday morning as to the cause of the wreck. Rumors were afloat the day before that it was due to the robbers who fired the bridge, but little credence was given them. Yesterday morning new facts, apparently showing the catastrophe to be the work of an organized band came to light, and the company find them worthy of serious investigation.

Superintendent Armstrong said to an Associated Press reporter that the more he investigated the more it appeared to him that the bridge had been set on fire. The burned grass in its immediate locality was not of the nature that seems likely to admit of the bridge catching fire from it. He had observed many thieves at work and had stopped them while they were despoiling the wreck of property and money. Other instances of robbing the dead were being brought to his attention. The excursion had been extensively advertised and the time it would pass over the bridge was well known. Citizens say that a gang of suspicious fellows have been loitering around Chatsworth for some few days. Many of these were found attending to relieving the bodies of valueless than to caring for them otherwise. Trainmen and passengers had frequent conversations with the scoundrels. In one instance Superintendent Armstrong found a well known thief in the depot room where the property taken from the wreck had been stored. While the people of the town have done all in their power for the sufferers, there is a horde of tramps and thieves in this vicinity who do nothing but carry off anything they can get their hands on.

The scene at the two morgues yesterday was both horrifying and disgusting. The extreme heat of Thursday had rapidly advanced the decomposition of mangled corpses, and the stench arising from these in putrefaction was overpowering. Each body was covered in spots with flies that buzzed about in the sunlight, the ghoulish insects alternating from body to body. No means were taken for the preservation of the remains, the supply of ice being exceedingly limited. Those of the dead who were unidentified lay on the morgues guarded by village policemen, the faces of the corpses being hidden from view by blankets or an old coat. The situation became so urgent that the officials of the road decided to remove the bodies to Peoria by consent of Coroner Long, and having previously ordered the necessary number of plain wooden coffins from Bloomington, and which arrived during the morning.

The pecuniary loss arising from the accident is simply enormous. Under the laws of Illinois the relatives of those killed in the disaster will, if they have any claims at all, deplete the treasury of the Toledo, Peoria & Western of something like \$500,000, and those injured would receive at least \$250,000 more. The superintendent of the road, Mr. Armstrong, by indirect action at least, claims the accident was in no wise the result of negligence or the lack of care, simply by act of God. Mr. Armstrong and his foreman of bridges insist the structure was entirely safe and the roadbed in condition to stand rapid transit.

From the evidence adduced before the railroad board it appears that the train was speeding along at from thirty to thirty-five miles per hour. Mr. Armstrong says the track is in fair order, having the customary number of ties per mile and steel rails with fish bar attachments. There is unquestionable evidence to show the bridge was tested twice at Peoria and once at Forest, where a coach was dropped and another substituted. Mr. Markley says he examined the bridge in May last and considered it safe for two years to come. Many people here express a belief that the train was wrecked by thieves for the purposes of plunder. Nothing in substantiation of this theory has as yet been developed. Mr. Armstrong told the commissioners that he ordered a general inspection of the bridges along the road with a view of ascertaining their exact condition. He will produce evidence in support of his proposition before the commissioners on Tuesday next. The claim is made that the trestle would not stand the weight of two locomotives, and that the first engine broke down the bridge by a sudden reverse followed by an immediate opening of the throttle.

It is understood that the company will, through its general offices at Peoria, furnish to the public a complete list of the dead, wounded and missing. Unless this is done the general public will never know the full extent of the calamity. The bodies of the victims, nearly all of the wounded, and the personal effects of the passengers, are no longer in Chatsworth, Peoria, Forest, Ia. All efforts to accurately ascertain the identity of the sufferers have up to this time been unavailing. The coroner himself is at sea with his figures and under-estimated the full extent of the disaster. The railroad officials alone can enlighten the public on this point. The newspapers are powerless, as numerous bodies and wounded people were removed before any of the correspondents arrived at Chatsworth.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The Times' special from Forest says: The coroner's inquest, which began last night, was held on the floor of a public school house. There were present only the coroner, the jury, President Leonard, of the Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad, Superintendent Armstrong, and the same road, Master of Bridges Markley, and the public on this point.

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THE PENSION RECORD.

The Sort of Figures Which Talk Louder Than Republican Party Lies.

Several Republican papers have recently taken occasion to deny the statement that more pension work is now being done in the Pension Bureau and in Congress than ever before. The statement is true, and the bureau has the figures to show it.

The number of private pension bills which have passed Congress and been approved by the President in two years is double the number Hayes signed, and more than both Grant and Hayes or Garfield and Arthur signed. These four, in the fifteen years from 1870 to 1885, approved 1,524 private pension bills. President Cleveland, in the two years from 1885 to 1887, approved 863 such bills, over half as many. If the proportion continues to hold good Mr. Cleveland will sign two hundred more pension bills in four years than Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur did in fifteen years.

The number of pension certificates of all classes issued from July, 1885, to July, 1887, double those from July, to July, 1885, and \$16,000,000 more paid out.

There are now about 402,000 pensioners on the rolls, an increase of over 55,000 since July, 1885, as against an increase of 41,000 from July, 1883, to July, 1885.

These are the sort of figures which talk.—Washington Post.

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