County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1887.

NUMBER 44

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

PERMISSION has been granted the Central and South American Telegraph Company to extend its lines across the Isthmus of Panama and along the Atlantic coast of South America.

At a council of the President and some advisers, held at the White House on the 26th, it was virtually decided that he should visit this fall Kansas City, St. Paul and the Minneapolis exposition, Milwaukee and Chicago as well as St. Louis. It is possible that this will immediately precede the Southern trip through the Gulf States.

THE general internal revenue collections for the past fiscal year show a general in-crease of \$1,932,888. There was a falling off in the spirit tax of \$3,262,944.

THE Washington Catholic University Committee has been called to meet in Rome

ASSISTANT SECRETARY MAYNARD has in structed the Collector of Customs at New York to prohibit the importation of merchandise belonging to non-resident owners, unless the invoices are verified by the oath of the owner. The oath of an agent is not to be accepted, except upon evidence that the regular invoice could not be obtained. JOHN H. GLEASON, of West Troy, N. Y. has been debarred from practice before the

Interior Department. ASSISTANT SURGEON CRAWFORD of the navy, in charge of the naval hospital at Washington, has been arrested under the provisions of the Edmunds Polygamy act for criminal communication with a young girl said to be under fourteen years of age, the daughter of Dr. White, a leading chir-

opodist of Washington.
The Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry has made a preliminary report to the Commissioner of Agriculture on the progress of the work for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia for the six months ended June 30, 1887. The report shows the disease to be extensively spread.

THE EAST.

In the case of the Traders and Travelers' Union against the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, the Inter-State Com-merce Commission decided that it had no jurisdiction and dismissed the complaint. The case involved free transportation of

extra baggage.

ARGUMENTS for a new trial in the Sharp bribery case, New York City, were made

UNKNOWN parties the other night entered the weaver room of the large cotton mill of the Manville Company at Manville, R. I., and by running a knife along the rods ruined some 5,000 yards of fancy goods on the looms. The mills were recently the scene of a weavers' strike.

The steamer Martha's Vineyard went ashore near New Bedford, Mass., the other day. The passengers were all taken off.
United Labor party men of New York repudiate the idea of their uniting with the

Prohibitionists as reported.

A PASSENGER train collided with a freight near Foxburg, Pa., recently, killing W. D. Jones, of Pittsburgh, a passenger.

and injuring several other passengers. Powderly to grant a charter to the Iron-workers' National District Assembly is calling forth considerable severe criticism from its executive board and others. The ironworkers threaten secession in a body from the Knights. This would include nearly

THE sixth annual meeting of the National Temperance Society began at Ocean Grove, N. J., on the 27th.

THE American Paper Makers' Associa tion held its annual session at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 27th. An alarming epidemic of dysentery with

fatal results is reported in the penitentiary at Wethersfield, Conn. HEAVY rains did considerable damage at the Schuylkill falls, near Philadelphia, and

at Manayunk recently, the loss being over THE Massachusetts Republican State convention has been called for Boston, Sep

Over half of the Pinkerton police who have been on duty in the Pennsylvania coke regions have been withdrawn.

SCHEDULES in the assignment of Boynton & Smith, manufacturers of ladies' suits New York, show liabilities of \$121,853, non inal assets, \$86,642; actual assets, \$37,096.66. HEAVY thunder storms occurred on the 29th at many points of New York and New

England. In Southern New Jersey the electric disturbance was very violent and was accompanied by a downpour of rain. Amos GRIGLEY and his seven children, living at Terre Hill, near Reading, Pa., were

taken suddenly ill the other day, vomiting and showing other symptoms of poisoning It was thought that some malicious person threw poison into the well, and the water WALDO R. GATES, an ex-superintendent

of the Boston & Worcester railroad, was arrested in New York recently on a charge of swindling numerous local merchants by means of forged checks and drafts, Moses A. Shaw, lumberman, of New York, and Tonawanda, Pa., has made an assignment both individually and as

surviving partner of the firm of Shaw & Co., composed of Mcses A. Shaw and Nil T. Childs. The capital stock of the firm was ATTORNEY-GENERAL O'BRIEN, of New York, has brought suit in the Supreme Court of that State against ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt to remove him from office

as quarantine commissioner, on the ground that he is a non-resident of the metropoli-THE directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road held a meeting at Boston on the 29th and voted to make a new issue of

\$10,000,000 of stock. Corron broke 36 points in New York on the 29th, due to a break of 4 points in Liverpool.

THE WEST.

ARMOUR'S new beef house at the stock yards, Chicago, was burned on the morning of the 27th. Loss, \$300,000; insurance. \$195,000.

D. R. ANTHONY, editor of the Leavenworth (Kan.) Times, was horsewhipped on the 27th by W. H. Bond, councilman from the Second ward of that city. Bond had been called scoundrel, dog, snake, skunk

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JOHN D. PERRY, of the Missouri Central railroad, who was in New York recently, denied the rumor of any consolidation of his road with the Atchison, Topeka &

THE Ohio Republicans in session at Toledo on the 28th, nominated the following ticket: Governor, J. B. Foraker; Lieutenant-Governor, Captain W. C. Lyon; Su-preme Judge (long term), W. T. Speer; Suprme Judge (short term), F. J. Dick-man; State Auditor, E. W. Poe; State Treasurer, J. C. Brown; Attorney-General, D. K. Watson; Member of Board of Public Works, C. A. Flickinger. Resolutions endorsing Senator Sherman for the Pres-

idency were adopted.

By the burning of a bridge at Franconi near Needles, N. M., recently, a freight train was wrecked and burned upon the Atlantic & Pacific road. The engineer and brakeman were fatally injured and the fire-

man was instantly killed. MATLOCK BROS. were expelled from the West Side track at Chicago the other day for entering their horse Rappeta in races and making no effort to win with him.

WILSON G. BAKER, a Chicago real estate broker, who agreed to testify for the prose-cution in the boodle case, has disappeared. Baker negotiated the sale of the Reform

School property.
E. C. Harper, the Fidelity Bank (Cincinnati) defaulter, has filed two suits against Joe W. Wilshire and Howard Eckert, doing business as Wilshire, Eckert & Co. The first is for \$60,000 and the second \$47,000. These claims are mixed up with the wheat deal affair.

DANIEL C. RYAN'S cooper shop, Chicago, was destroyed by fire the other day. Loss,

THE eastbound passenger train on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad was wrecked recently near Cochran, Ind., by a broken axle. Postal Clerk Robert Baker and a man who was walking beside the track were instantly killed. No other serious

THE six acres of Cincinnati known as Sloptown" were swept over by fire on the afternoon of the 29th. Fifty cows, the shanties of the people and their household effects were burned, but no lives were lost. Several firemen and a policeman, however were prostrated by the heat.

A DISASTROUS tornado passed through the center of the town of David City, Neb., on the evening of the 29th. The damage was estimated at \$200,000. BOODLER KLEHM pleaded guilty at Chi-

ago on the 29th. Sentence deferred. THREE outlaws attempted to kill a deputy sheriff of Holt County, Mo., near Nodaway station recently. They were afterward surrounded near Corning, where they fatally and seriously wounded two constaoles, one of the outlaws being captured. The other two fled on horseback, closely followed by a large number of arme farmers.

JOSEPH RICH, a farmer, together with his wife, baby and wife's mother, attempted to cross the railroad track ahead of a passenger train at Richmond, Ind., recently. As a result, he, his baby and his wife's mother were instantly killed and Mrs. Rich terri bly mangled.

A HEAVY wind storm swept through the country adjacent to Mason City, Iowa, on the evening of the 29th.

to several persons on the morning of the 29th. Nine persons were killed or fatally njured, including a fireman, who fell into the building while attempting to rescue a woman and her child who were both burned in the flames.

THE SOUTH.

THE employes of the Eclipse woolen mill, Louisville, Ky., struck recently on a demand for ten per cent. increase in wages. A BAPTIST preacher named Blackwell was assassinated by unknown parties near Killeen, Tex., recently. The cause was supposed to be an old neighborly grudge. THE grand State rally of anti-prohibi-tionists began at Fort Worth, Tex., on the 26th. Forty thousand persons were said

A HEAVY storm prevailed on the Gulf and Mobile bay on the 27th. It was feared that the schooner White Sea, which put to sea in spite of cautionary signals, had been caught in the worst of the storm.

A DELEGATION from Lynchburg, Va. headed by Senator Daniel, called on the President recently and invited him to attend the State fair to be held at Lynchburg in October next. The President promised to consider the invitation and said ne would give them a decided answer at a later day.

A MOB at Redan, Ga., the other day lynched Reuben Johnson (colored). He had outraged the person of Mrs. James Rush. Reuben Cole (colored) was also lynched for the same offense in Surrey

MARYLAND Democrats at Baltimore on the 27th nominated Elihu E. Jackson for Governor; W. P. White, Attorney-General; L. V. Baugmann, Comptroller.

WHILE a party of men were engaged in pitching dollars in the rear of G. W. Phinney's store at Bertram, Tex., the other day lightning struck and killed M. B. Sinclair and G. A. Phinney, and mortally injured Quinn Sanford. G. W. Phinney and Dr. Hayward were badly shocked.

ELEVEN new cases of yellow fever and two deaths were reported at Key West, Fla., on the 28th. THE mangled remains of some unknown man were found on the Fort Worth & Den-

ver City, near Henrietta, Tex., the other night. The body, legs and arms were sep-Fire in Georgetown, Kv., recently de stroyed seven business houses including the newspaper office. Loss \$60,000. THE Mississippi State Prohibition conven-

tion met at Jackson on the 27th. CHARLES, the ten-year-old son of C. T. Harrell, of Darlington County, S. C., was playing in his father's yard the other day with a colored boy, when they were struck by lightning and both instantly killed.

FURTHER trouble was expected at Morehead, Rowan County, Ky., as soon as the sheriff's posse was removed. The Tolliverites threaten to avenge the killing of Craig Tolliver. His widow is running a saloon at Morehead, the other business of the town

being completely dead.

The boiler of the Houston (Tex.) Lumber Company's saw and planing mill exploded recently, wrecking half the building and killing A. G. Wells, general manager of the company; Andrew Henry, engineer, and Frank Wilson, a laborer. One man and two boys were reported missing.

GENERAL. ONLY two-thirds of the new Panama

canal loan has been subscribed in Paris. THE French Government has decided to complete the great works on the Seine, at Havre. It is proposed to expend 125,000,000 francs on the works.

Among the passengers who sailed for Europe on the steamer Germanic on the 27th was Governor John S. Marmaduke, of Mis-

RECENTLY an attempt was made to surprise and attack the building containing the Government treasury at Rustchuk, Bulgaria. The guards fired upon the attacking party, who fled.

The Servian Cabinet has appointed a

commission, the members of which are drawn from all three political parties, to prepare a new constitution. THE enlistment of one man in every twenty for service in Northern Afghanis-

tan has been ordered by the Ameer.

THE Pope has decided that there is no ground for Papal interference with the Knights of Labor question. QUEEN VICTORIA has refused to accept the resignation of Lord Charles Beresford as Junior Lord of the British Admiralty. Lord Beresford made a blunder in courtesy

at the recent naval review and this prompted his resignation. ANOTHER member of the Irish constabulary has resigned as a protest against the

Coercion act. THE congress for the codification of the law of nations, at London, on the 28th, agreed to recommend that the maritime lowers adopt Wynekin's code for insertion

Two pleasure yachts, both well laden with people, were capsized in a squall off Yarmouth, Eng., recently, and ten persons were drowned. A FIRE in the town of Liederkerks in Brabant, Belgium, recently destroyed thirty-three houses, depriving 200 persons

of their homes. LORD SALISBURY, in a speech at Norwich England, recently, warned the Conserva-tive party to prepare for a possible dissolu-

A DISPATCH from Shelbourne, N. S., of the 28th, states that the schooner Annie W. Hodgson has sailed, having been released by the collector of customs. The fine as-

sessed against her was deposited by Consul General Phelan with the customs authorities.
TIMOTHY HEALEY, the prominent Nationalist member of the British House of Commons, was suspended recently for two

PRINCE LOUIS, of Battenberg, has been appointed commander of the British ironlad Dreadnaught over the heads of scores of seniors. It is expected the radicals will criticise the appointment in Parliament.

weeks for outrageously defying the Speak-

DUBLIN, so it is officially intimated, has Crimes act dealing with forcible possession and assaults on the police. SIGNOR AUGUSTIN DEPRETIS, Prime Min-

ister of Italy, died on the 29th. FRANCE has agreed to join the international conference at London on export bounties.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies, by a

vote of 83 to 35, has rejected the proposal to extend the right of suffrage. Business failures for the seven days A SUFFOCATING fire in a tenement house, ended July 28 numbered for the United 3165 Archer avenue, Chicago, proved fatal States, 162; for Canada, 22; total, 184, comred with 174 the previous week, and 196

for the corresponding week of last year. THE Spanish Government has abolished Cuban and Porto Rico export duties on sugar, spirits and honey.

THE LATEST.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 30.—United States Marshal Gross returned from Taylor County last night, where he went with a mandate from a Federal Court to collect railroad taxes. The marshal, although boycotted by the people of the county, succeeded in making several hundred levies. He reports it as tough work. The citizens put every obstacle in his way, and refused to pay One man, who was about to pay his taxes, was rumored to have been lynched, and have not been sold yet, and, doubtless, will have to be shipped out of the county before purchasers can be found.

TORONTO, Ont., July 30.-A dispatch from Winnipeg says: "A disastrous railway ac cident occurred vesterday on the Canadian Pacific railroad, eight miles west of Hawl Lake, near Ratportage, at a point known as Portage. The trestle had been filled in, but the embankment washed into the lake carrying with it about twenty yards of track. Through this opening a heavily loaded freight train was precipitated. The engine was completely sunk in the water, and seven cars were covered up. Several horses were killed and two railroad employes received painful injuries."

New York, July 30 .- A prominent wall aper manufacturer denies the pulk-hed statement that the proposed wall paper pool has perfected arrangements for tem porarily reducing the price of wall paper to cost, and thus forcing outside manufacturers to come into the pool. He says that the misunderstanding arises from the statements of manufacturers who knew the pro ject had been discussed, and who signed proposed agreement. Objections, he said, to the agreement were raised, and nence it fell through. Another meeting will be held to take definite action in the

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 30 .- John T. Tay lor, or as he was familiarly called by his associates, "Jack" Taylor, was fatally crushed by an elevator in the Nelson building, corner of Missouri avenue and Main street, yesterday noon. Taylor is a plumber, about thirty years old, and unmarried, and at the time of the accident was in the shute doing some work when he thought he would ride up a story by clinging to the outside of the elevator as it passed him. There was not room enough for him, however, and he was fatally crushed against the wall.

Sofia, July 30.-No official knowledge is possessed here confirmatory of the rumor that Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, has decided to come here and as sume possession of the Bulgarian throne to which the Sobranje elected him, and not wait for the powers to confirm his election. The rumor is at least premature. NEW YORK, July 30 .- The imports of dry

goods at the port of New York for the week ended July 29 amounted to \$3,070,074, of which \$2,384,705 were entered for con sumption and \$685,369 were warehoused. Withdrawals from warehouses for the week marketed \$2,946,033.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

FATHER JAMES O'RIELLY, lately created Bishop of Wichita, died on the 26th at To-peka. Official notification of his appointment had not been received and he had not been consecrated at the time of his death.

The store of Robert Seymour, at Bowling, Leavenworth County, was broken open the other night and robbed of \$150 in money and goods. Last spring a tramp succeeded in getting Mr. Seymour's sympathy and he gave him employment. This man disappeared simultaneously with the

Pensions granted Kansas veterans on the 25th: Mary F. Knode, former widow of George W. Bradfield, Stockton; Wilhelmna, widow of Christian Hanson, Granada; Clara A., widow of Supply D. Shattuck, Peru; James H. Bowen, Eureka; Norman Peru; James H. Bowen, Eureka; Norman D. Knight, Burton; Jacob Schlosser, Wich-ita; James Head, Plasa; Ashford Hann, Lawrence; John J. Moss, Warwick; Thomas Madden, Florence; John T. Woods, Clay Center; William R. Romings, Motor; Samuel F. Lewis, Cherryvale; Thomas Inks, Dentonia; Ithamar Richards, Larimore; Jesse J. Edwards, Salem; James Hamlin, Altoona (Mexican war); William V. Barr, Waverly; Noble J. Braun, Altamont; R. W. Lowry, Stafford; Robert W. Fleming, Leavenworth; John M. Carter, Harper; David M. Cowarden, Pleasanton; James Haskery, Hazelton; William F. Cloud, Topeka; Richard Newcomb, Mound City; James Potter, Mount Pleasant; William Goodin, Williamstown; John W. Kingscott, Argentine; Christopher C. Shore, Oxford.

MRS. CLARA E. BURKLAND recently committed suicide by hanging herself in her cellar at Larned. She was about thirty years of age, and formerly from Mattoon,

THE Grand Army exercises at Garfield Park, Topeka, on the 25th were largely attended. One of the important features of the day was the memorial address by Rev. Dr. Newman, of Washington, on "Grant

and Logan." JOSEPH PARDIE, a farmer living four miles south of Lawrence, was struck by lightning and instantly killed about four o'clock the other afternoon.

JUDGE HUMPHREY, who recently made a trip over the State on an inspection tour as a member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, said that notwithstanding the dry weather Kansas would have an abundant corn crop. While the expectations of several weeks ago would not be reached, here would be millions of bushels to spare in the State.

Dr. Hopkins, veterinarian of Wyoming, recently telegraphed that Kansas cattle will now be admitted into Wyoming on certificate of health from the State Veterina-

Pensions were recently granted the following dependents of Mexican war veterans in Kansas: Jerome K., widow of Chris T. Bethel, Topeka; Almeda, widow of John A. Ayres, Plymouth; Perenelia, widow of Bennett, Parrish, Iuka.

ABOUT 500 Kansas teachers attended the ate National Educational Association at

SOME time since Harvey Cunningham wrote from Elk Fails to Commissioner of Pensions Black as follows: "Drop me from the pension list, for am cured by faith in the Lord. Blessed be the name of the Lord. There never was much the matter with me, so the Lord hadn't much ated. Questions were then propounded as to do. Blessed be his holy name." Cun ningham has been drawing a pension for a long time, and the pension will not be stopped until the matter is investigated and all the facts known, the probabilities being first and largest contracts on the Centhat his mind is in that condition requiring greater need than ever of the Government's

UNITED STATES PENSION AGENT GLICK has secured from the Pension Bureau the establishment of seven additional pension medical examining boards for Kansas, which will greatly facilitate the preparation of pension papers and save a large item of expense to the soldiers. The new poards are located at the following places: Leoti, Wichita County; Kingman, Kingman County; Clay Center, Clay County; Bird City, Chevenne County; Winfield, Cowley County; Dighton, Lane County; McPher-

son, McPherson County.

THE Superintendent of Insurance has notified the Northwestern Masonic Aid Asociation, of Chicago, and the Covenant Mutual Benefit Association, of Galesburg, Ill., that by the laws of the State those as sociations not being under the supervision of a grand or supreme lodge, are not entitled to do business in Kansas, and requesting them to call in their a gents.

A LATE fire at Meade Center destroyed property valued at \$35,000, upon which there was an insurance of only \$6,000. One man jumped from a second story window and was badly injured. LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Es-

tablished, Hardtner, Barber County, Jacob Achenbach, postmaster; Waterford, Stevens County, Timothy Nihill, postmaster. Discontinued, Homer, Russell County; Noble, Rice County; Poheta, Saline County; Union Center, Elk County. At the request of cattlemen along the

southern line af the State, an inspector has been appointed and stationed at Coffeyville, the expense to be borne by subscriptions from cattlemen. PENSIONS granted Kansas veterans on

the 27th: Eliza, mother of William M. Thompson, Holton; Sarah Walek, for widow of James H. McMillen, Red Bud; Sarah Bennett, for widow of Samuel F. Rowe, Savonburgh; Nicholas Blancet, Independence: Daniel M. Benter, Parsons William Walker, Oswego: Samuel John son, Ness City, William Richardson. Junction City; James B. Tremain, Elsinore; Andrew W. Holston, Hale; James Hendrick, Keelville; Anderson Underwood, Linn; Frank J. Lambert, Fort Leaver worth; William E. Tatman, Harper; Edwin C. Jaquith, Cedarville; Alvah Thayer, Independence; Benjamin I. Dungan, Spring Creek; Charles Carver, Olathe; Daniel Waymire , Miltonvale. Mexican War Veterans-Isaac Curry, Tribune; John L. Harris, Lawrence; John M. Wood, Wilmot; Joseph O. Mann, Solomon; Michael Fields, Greeley; Alfred M. Jarboe, Burlingame; Daniel Belleman, Weir City.
THE colored men of the State recently held

convention at Hutchinson. The report of the Industrial Committee showed that there are 167,000 acres of land owned by colored persons in Southern Kansas, valved, with the city property, at \$2,190,000. The committee on the political situation were \$561,328, making the total amount recommended a thorough organization of the colored people.

AN APOSTLE DEAD.

John Taylor, the Mormos Apostle, Dies While in Hiding From Federal Officers. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah. July 27.—John Taylor, president of the Mozmon Church, died at 7:55 yesterday evening. The funeral will be at noon on Friday next at the Tabernaele. The body will he in state in that building from seven to 11:30 a. m., and the public will be permitted to view the remains. John Taylor was born in Milnthorp, Westmoreland County, England, Nevember 1, 1808. He joined the Methodist Church in England, emigrated to Canada in 1832, following his parents, who went two years before, got into conflict with the Methodists in Toronto and became a Progressive Methodist when Parley Pratt visited that city, and in 1836 he and others were baptized in the Mormon Church by Hill, and in 1834 was gathered to Kirtland, O. In 1838 Joseph Smith had the "revelation," naming him and others for members of the Twelve Apostles to fill vacancies. He did much missionary work for the Church for twenty years in the Isle of Man, England, Scotland, Ireland, France and Wales. He was also editor of various church papers; was with Joseph Smith in the Carthage jail and received four shots when the assailants opened fire One bullet lodged in his watch, which saved his life. He published the Book of Mormon in French and issued a paper in New York City in 1854 called the Mormon. Taylor was President of the Twelve Apostles when Brigham Young died in 1877, and, as such, remained at the head of the Church till 1880, when he organized the first presidency anew, taking the chief place himself, which he held till death. After the passage of the Edmunds law of 1882 Taylor pretended to give up his wives, but constantly preached that no Mormon could do this, and nobody believed he had done it. He was indicted early in 1885. He last appeared in public February 1, 1885, and since then he had been in hiding from the officers of the law. Taylor was one of the earliest and firmest adherents of polygamy, yet after adopting it he took occasion to deny such practices as prevailed among the Mormons. George Q. Cannon published a long, violent announcement of his death in the Descret News last evening, charging his death to the cruelty of the officers of the law in not permitting Taylor to come out and have his usual exercise. Cannon says: "Taylor occupies the place of a double martyr, that he has been killed by cruelty of officials who have in this Territory mis-represented the Government of the United States." Again: "His blood stains the states." Again. This clothes of those men who, with insensate hate, offered rewards for his arrest and have hounded him to the grave."

PACIFIC INVESTIGATION. Evidence of E. H. Miller, Secretary of the

Southern Pacific Railroad.

San Francisco, July 26.—The Pacific Railway Investigating Commission began its session here yesterday in the rooms of Leland Stanford, president of the Southern Pacific. E. H. Miller, secretary and comptroller of the company, was examined at great length. The Commission desired to learn the names of all railways consolidated with the Central Pacific, but it was stated that no book of records detailing to the contracts which had been given for the construction of the road, and it was elicited that Charles Crocker, now one of the directors of the road, took one of the tral Pacific road. Anderson, one of the Commission, asked for Crock-er's European address, that he might be sent for to appear as a witness. Many names of all the counsel in the employ of the company were also elicited from the witness before he was dismissed. To a question propounded by the Commission the witness, Miller, said that the contracts under which Charles Crocker had constructed a portion of the Central Pacific road were missing and could not be found. The witness said that the executive com-

SAMOA AND UNCLE SAM. Uncle Sam Will Get Left if He Does Not Set

mittee of the road kept no record of its pro-

About Renewing the Treaty.
WASHINGTON, July 26.—The United States, if it desires to retain the advantages which it now has in Samoa, will be obliged to renew the treaty with that Government. The present treaty, which was the first that Samoa ever negotiated, will expire on July 3, 1888. The special advantage conferred upon the United States by treaty is the rights secured by the third section to a coaling station. Under this treaty our vessels have the privileges of entering and using the port of Pagopago without importor export duty. Before this coaling station was established our naval vessels had sometimes been compelled to pay \$26 per ton for coal, but the great advantage of this station is its geopraphical location. If a canal shall ever be built through the Panama or Tehuantepec isthmuses the harbor of Pagopago will be of great advantage. It is in the direct roadway to Australia, and it is a point at which all vessels stop. It is in the course of vessels from to Sidney, and from Valparaiso to China. and being out of the hurricane track, is the most valuable group in the South Pacific.

BISHOP O'REILLY. Death of the Newly-Made Bishop of Wich

ita Before His Consecration. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27 .- A special from Topeka says: Father James O'Reilly, Bishop of the Wichita diocese, died at the parsonage in this city at 6:30 last evening. He had been ill for about ten days, but no fears were entertained that he would not recover until last Sunday night, when he was taken suddenly worse. Monday his physician-Dr. Jones -called in Drs. O'Brien and McGuire for consultation, and it was agreed that his condition was alarming and his recovery doubtful. It was pronounced that his ailment was typho-malarial fever. His constitution had been weakened by overwork, and a few weeks ago he was pros trated with the heat, and this was probably the primary cause of his death. About ten days ago a cablegram was received here to the effect that Rev. Father O'Reilly had been appointed Bishop for the Wichita diocese. The report was confirmed, but the official papers have not arrived, althoughthey are daily expected. James O'Reilly was born in Ireland in 1849.

NO DISCRIMINATION.

The Inter-State Commission Decides That Commercial Travelers are Entitled to No Better Rates Than Other Travelers. WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Inter-State

Commerce Commission delivered its opinion vesterda vafternoon in four of the cases recently brought before it. Those entitled Louis Larrison against the Grand Trunk Railroad Company and the Michigan Central Railroad Company against the Grand Trunk Railroad Company were by consent heard together: The charge was unjust discrimination, Larrison complaining that the road would not sell him a thousand mile ticket at the price paid by commercial travelers, and the Michigan Central Company that the Grand Trunk Company was selling to commercial travelers at lower rates than to the public generally. The defendant admitted the facts as charged, but averred that nothing seleged was in

conflict with the law. The opinion reviews and discuss length the various points set up by the defendant and concludes as follows: Common earriers may continue the issuance of mile-age tickets, the charge for which must be easonable and just and free from unjust discrimination or unreasonable preference. Persons belonging to the class known as commercial travelers are not privileged to ride over railroads at lower rates than are paid by other persons. Whatever reasonable rates commercial travelers are made to pay other travelers may be made to pay. To charge one more than the other is unjust discrimination, and this is true whether tickets issued are mileage tickets or in some other form. The refusal of the defendant, the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company, to sell the complamant, Larrison, a thousand mile ticket for \$20, the price at which said company was selling such tickets to commercial travelers, and the neglect to publish rates at which defendant was offering to sell mileage tickets, were alike in conflict with the act to regulate commerce." The opinion was by Commissioner Morrison, all concurring. The case of the St. Louis wholesale gro-

cers against the Missouri Pacific embodies a complaint that while commutation tickets are sold at rates which would amount to not more than \$15 for 1,000 miles, the 1,000 mile tickets upon which commercial travelers travel are not sold for less than \$25, The Commission is also asked to order and direct that a discrimination be made in favor of commercial travelers—in short that 1,000 mile tickets must be sold to them

at lower rates than to others.

The Commission does not regard the fact that commutation tickets are put on sale at a given rate, to be one that entitles the parchaser of a mileage ticket to complain of unjust discrimination if charged a higher rate, as the circumstances and conditions are not the same. The Commission sads nothing in the testimony submitted going to show that the charge of \$25 for a thousand mile ticket is unreasonable.

In respect to the order it is requested to make in favor of commercial travelers the opinion says: "The Commission would hardly be willing to make such an order in any case, however urgent the circumstances might appear to be. But in respect to this matter we agree that the entire policy and spirit of the law are against it, and that when mileage tickets as distinguished from trip tickets are issued, they should be sold to all impartially and on the same terms." The opinion was by Commissioner Walker, all concurring.

CONVICT LABOR.

Report of Carroll D. Wright, the Govern ment Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The report of Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright on convict labor in the United States, has just been made public. It gives a mass of figures from each State and Territory. The report says: "There are four different systems in vogue throughout the country. The contract system, the piece price sys tem, the public account system and the lease system. The first system is the most prevalent. Under it more convicts are employed, and more goods manufactured than any other. The prison officers generally advertise for bids for the employment of convicts, the highest responsible bidder securing the contract. The piece price system is a modification of the contract system, the contractor having nothing to do with the convicts. The contractor furnishes the prison officers with material ready for manufacturing and the officers return the completed work at an agreed price for each piece. The public account system consists in working the convicts by the prison officials for the benefit of the State. The lease system is that by which the convicts are let to contractors for a specified gross sum. The returns show that there were employed at productive labor during the time covered by the investigation, 42,799 convicts, divided as follows: Contract system, 15,425; piece system, 4,693; public account system, 13,888, and lease system,

Concerning competition with free labor the report says: "It is perfectly evident from information drawn from tables that the competition arising from the employment of convicts, so far as the whole country is concerned, would not of itself constitute a question worthy of discussion. The production of prisons is but 5 4-100 of one per cent. of the total mechanical products of the country. The whole prison population of these institutions in which productive labor is carried on is but one in 1.000 of the population of the country, and those engaged in convict labor but one in 300 of those engaged in mechanical labor. Lest one might naturally suppose that

there was no such thing as convict competition with free labor, the next few lines are quoted: "These facts, however, do not invalidate the claim that locally and in certain industries, the competition may be serious and of such proportions as to claim the most earnest attention of legislators."

While the Commissioner is particularly cautious about expressing a decided opinion on any point, it is surmised that he is in favor of hard labor under the public account system, as it keeps the prisoners employed, and does not come so much as the others in competition with free labor. The report further says: "This plan then has that in it affecting all people alike. It has humanity in it because it allows every effort for reformation without any engagement or interference through forms of labor. It has morality in it because it re-moves effectually the whole question of the convict labor agitation not only from the minds of the workingman and manufac-turers, but from the list of questions agi-tating the public."

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS . KANSAS

DOLLY'S SLIPPER.

Dolly's slipper with its rosette, Once of blue—now faded gray, In the attic grim I found it, And I dragged it into day. With its toe so pointed, taper, And its dainty heel of leather; Ah! no wonder swains would caper

Where the slippers danced together Where's its mate? That doesn't matter; Half the world's as good's the whole. You can't count a maiden's conquest Gazing on a single sole.

Ah, me! fancies they engender
Dreams elysian of the olden

Here, the slipper, slim and dainty, Half reveals the waltzes gay, Though its rosette, once so pretty, Now is faded, prosy gray. Fifty years or so-no matter, With its little mate a prancing In a rythmic sort of patter O'er the waxen floor 'twas dancing

Past-tide when the hearts so tender

Put the satin slipper, laddie, Mongst the dust again to rest-For, a cunning little mousie
In the toe has made its nest. Long ago, no matter, matter, Dainty trifle, cute and chipper, With its mate it used to patter-Dolly's was my mother's slipper.

-H. S. Keller, in Detroit Free Press

CAPTAIN DOLLY.

The Romantic Adventure of a "Born Sailoress."

[Original.]

"Genr'lly speakin'," said the Ancient Marine, chafing between his hard palms the tobacco he had just cut from a plug of natural leaf, "gen'rally speakin', wimmin is out of their sp'ere aboard ship," but I acknowledge there is exceptions, and Miss Dolly, which were daughter of old Cap'n Jabe Baker, of the ship Boswell were one of them ex-

ceptions."
"Yes?" was my interrogative response, as I pushed the ancient mariner's pipe toward him to make room for the foaming tankard which had just been set on the small table at which

we were sitting.
"She were," gravely returned my seafaring friend, proceeding to fill and light his pipe with enjoyable deliberation, and after a bref interview with the beer, he began: "I were a young man in them days, raised in the same t wn on the cape as Cap'n Jabe and Miss Dolly come from, though I'd run away to sea whilst she and me was kids, goin' to the same school together. And stumblin' on the Cap'n quite by accident like, after bein' paid off from a Dutch bark in New York, I shipped along of him in the Boswell for a run to London.

"It were plain to see from the first, that Miss Dolly as had been goin' reg'lar vy'ges with her pa, was a born sailoress, but for all that she were a lady true, and drawed the line sharp a'tween the quarter deck and cabin. different from some Cap'n's wives I've sailed shipmates with afore now.



"A BORN SAILORESS."

"Well, she were the apple of Cap'n Jabe's eyes, and no mistake, he were proud of her, which well he might be, havin' learnt her to handle the ship, besides shootin' the sun and workin' up a day's reckonin' nigh as accurate as hisself. And it were a pretty sight for to see that handsome young girl a standin' side the old man on the quarter, wearin' a jaunty cap jammed down onto her short, crispy hair, a givin of orders when we were tackin' ship, or makin' or takin' in sail. Her eyes would shine like dim'uns bright, and we'd hear her voice a ringin' out like a silver bugle above the bellerin' of the wind and thunderin' of the canvass agin the yards. 'Now, then, boys, Miss Dolly's a watching of you', Mr. Clark, the secon' mate, would say kind of low so she couldn't hear, and ond, which he were put together with the way we'd spring to the work were

a caution!" "Now, as I learnt from the steward, Mr. Clark had been the previous voyage with Cap'n Jabe and his daughter, for a minnit half stunnid. which they knowed him considerable better than they did Mr. Carrick, the Carrick had picked hisself up and colmate, who were a year or two older lared him, for he were a perfect madthan Clark, and a han'some man, which man when his temper slipped his holt. the secon' mate never was, though I But Carrick, hisself, were blind with liked him far the best of the two by rage, and whether he mistook Cap'n all odds. And it wasn't long before we see that he worshiped the deck-planks or whether he didn't care who it were, Miss Dolly's little feet trode on, though he let the old man have a hot one, he were one o' them quiet-spoke young knockin' him stiffer'n a stake. fellers as looks a sight mor'n they

Miss Dolly or with the Boswell that she and carried to his berth, but breathin' was said to own a controllin' interest like he were snorin', till Mr. Clark, as dead or dyin', or both. Mr. Clark had in, through it bein' left her by a rich were handy at any thing, bled him, his arm 'round Cap'n Dolly's waist, nnele, or with both together, he best takin' nigh a pint of blood from his she bein' almost in a swoon at the knowed. Certain it was that he hadn't arm which a doctor said afterward was sight of the blood which was runnin' been aboard a week afore he begin a all that saved his life.

lookin' tender to'ards her out of his "Next mornin' he opened his eyes."

young man with reg'lar dark fe'tures, han'some mustache and smooth, easy way to'ards the wimmin, it began to look like he were tryin' to cut Mr. Clark out.

"But, as it happened I knowed Carrick 'fore he come aboard the Boswell. Then he were New Orleans Jim, and they said he were a part Spanish mullatter, though well edicated, and with the manner of a gentleman. But when I was shipmate with him in the notorious old Neptune, he were as blackhearted a secon' officer as ever old Beansole carried, which is savin' consider'ble. Carried brass knuckles in his pocket constant, and shot a Swede offin the yard-arm for droppin' a marline spike overboard.

"Howsomever Cap'n Baker didn't have no knockin' down and draggin' out aboard the Boswell, so Carrick had to keep hisself in boun's, but the way he'd cuss the men under his breath when the old man or Miss Dolly wasn't round, were not slow by no means, though who so smooth and salvey when

she were on deck p'ticlerly.
"Now, Mr. Clark wasn't one of the bullyraggin' kind, no more he wouldn't stand no bullyin' from the mate, which was inclined that way, till he found what kind of stuff the second mate were made of. And when Carrick begun to see that he were a bit sweet on Miss Dolly, he hated him wus'n ever.

"How Miss Dolly, which were a lady true, felt to'ard either of 'em, isn't for me to say. She were frank and easy, spoke with both so far as I could see; and penned up as people is a-shipboard, there's a tolerable good chance to notice how sech things goes. If there were a shade o' dif'rence, it was by her bein' a bit more reserved to'ards Mr. Clark, which through modisty seemed kinder backwards about comin' for'ard.

"It were Christmas eve when the trouble first begun in good earnestthe weather for a wonder bein' fine, for gen'rally speakin' it's blowin' a livin' gale all over the western ocean that time of the year, with the watches always sure of four hours on deck, but never sure of 'em below. The cook killed one of the two pigs and we had half of him roast for dinner, with plenty of plum duff. And as we knowed afterwards, Cap'n Baker, as were feelin' generous through hisself a celebratin' a bit strong, give the mate a bottle of brandy for us for ard, which nstid he hides away in his stateroom or his own cheer.

"Now, the old man were give to eatin' and drinkin' more than were good for a pusson weighin' nigh two nundred, with a thick neck and the olood rushin' to his head when excited, which the New York doctors told him was sure signs of aperplexy, if he warn't careful of his diet and all. And when I relieved the wheel that evenin' from six to eight, I see his face were redder'n ever, whilst his tongue were a trifle thick, though, mind you, otherwise he were straight as a string.

"But Miss Dolly, bless her! never noticed nothin' outen the way, and after Cap'n Jabe looked inter the compass and 'round the h'rizon, he went below a-tellin' Miss Dolly as Mr. Clark would be on the quarter to take charge after he come from for ard.

"Now, it bein' dark, I couldn't see from the wheel just what did happen. I noticed soon's the old man went below that the mate started to jine Miss Dolly, which was standin' on the house atween the two boats a'look for'ard. whilst Mr. Clark, when he see Carrick goin' up all so bold, hung back on the main deck.

"As nigh as I can figger it out. Miss Dolly thought at first it was Mr. Clark who come up behind her in the dark. And then I mistrust that Carrick, bein' bit screwed from makin' love to the brandy bottle, was fool enough to forgit hisself intirely and slip his arm around Miss Dolly's waist. The stooard, which was trimmin' the binnikle lamp, says it were worse'n that, but the noise he thought were a kiss. I cal'late was the smack Miss Dolly give Carrick acrost the mouth with the flat of her little hand.

"Any way all to once I heard her give a screech, and knowin' somethin' were wrong, I sings out to the old man -not darin' to leave the wheel for fear of the ship a'comin' to-and he got on deck just as Miss Dolly came flyin' down off'n the house with her eyes blazin' through her tears, a sobbin' out

"'Why, the blasted hound!' velled Cap'n Jabe, red hot in a second, and he pushed Miss Dolly one side and made a break for the top of the house. but he were a bit too late, Mr. Clark were before him, and though the mate were the heavier of the two, the secsteel springs and twisted wire, had fisted into Carrick and hove him bodily over the rail, 'round the top of the house, down the deck, where he laid

"Cap'n Jabe got down there just as Jabe in the dark for the second mate,

"Well, there were a pretty kettle of fish then and no mistake. Cap'n Jabe "Whether the mate was took with laid like a log after he was picked up

along about four bells in the afternoon Miss Dolly come on deck lookin' whiter'n the new main r'yal, but with kind of a set look on her hansum face which meant biz'ness. The mate which had took charge of the deck give her good mornin' bold as brass, but she swep' by him without so much as a look and asks Mr. Clark to muster all hands aft.

"It wasn't long before all han's ceptin' Riley to the wheel was standin' round the capstern on the main deck. Miss Dolly steps to the break of the quarter and then she told us as nigh as she could make out Cap'n Jabe had a same's though they was Cap'n Baker's Them that were please step over to

"Before she'd fairly done speakin' every man back of us were acrost the were compitant to run the ship, specially through bein' backed up by ten A B's with willin' 'arts and strong ands. She thanks us pritty, and then all to once turns sharp and quick on the mate which were figgettin' round the quarter a waitin' to put a word in.

"You,"-she says, in a voice froze like a Artic icicle-"you, are disrated! Move your chest and bedding at once into the forecastle! Mr. Clark"-to the secon' mate, which was lookin' -and for that matter the rest of us-'you are now the Boswell's first officer, while you, Mr. Hale"-speakin' sudden to me standin' with my shipmates—"will fill Mr. Clark's place, and I hold myself responsible for all these changes.

"It were a uncommon thing to do o, but somehow nobody-not even the mate hisself-seemed to make any question. Lucky we didn't-if Miss Dolly'd so much as raised her finger we'd give him a sea toss on the minnit. But there were a devil in his eye as big as the ship's log, when he took his chist and beddin' forard, where he were hazed and chaffed uncommon by all han's-being no favorite with any one. Mr. Clark weren't inclined to favor him none too much as a matter of course, and you can imagine how Carrick must a' felt to'ards him."

"We struck the wust kind of weather most ever I see, to the east'ard of the Banks. Cap'n Jabe kep' along jest about so, breathin', sleepin' and bein' fed and tended like a baby by the stooard, with Miss Dolly in and out of the state-room twenty times a day, yet allers to the fore on deck in all kinds of weather, wrapped from head to foot in Cap'n Jabe's long ileskin coat, with a nobby little fur cap on her head. It were a bitter cold Sunday night, blowin' a livin' gale o' wind and the ship's head reachin' under lower topsel's some'eres nigh the chops of the Channel a hopin' by daybreak we'd sight a Channel pilot."

"Carrick were to the wheel, which only needed shifting now and then. Cap'n Dolly had gone into the cabin a minnit to study the chart. Mr. Clark goin' below, whilst I was forced to make sure the sidelights was burnin' clear-the ship bein' then right in the track of vessels and steamers.

"It were Cap'n Dolly herself, as was good enough to tell me what happened, after it were all over. She said she were bendin' over the chart when she heard a noise on the quarter like some one had fell heavy; and then Mr. Clark singin' out stifled like:

" Dolly, Cap'n Dolly!" "She said she felt what the matter were in a minnit. She grabbed Cap'n Jabe's revolver from the table-drawer -it were one of them self-cockin' "bull-dog" pattern-and were up the companionway-steps quicker'n li'tenin'. It were dark and blowin' heavy, but the pinnikle lamp showed what was goin' on.

"The mate were down, jammed atween the wheel-ropes, and atop of him was Carrick, clutchin' Mr. Clark's throat with one hand and holdin' his sheath-knife drawed back in t'other all ready for a lunge.

"Cap'n Dolly never fired a pistol in all her life, but she never stopped to think of that. She'd see Cap'n Jabe shootin' to a mark and knowed all she to her father as the mate had insulted had to do was pint and pull. Which she did."



DOLLY TO THE RESCUE.

"I heard the 'splosion and put aft in a hurry! Carrick were layin' on deck greanin' frightful, allowin' he were

down Carrick's face.

big, black eyes, and bein' a well sot up but he couldn't speak nor didn't seem | come to pick Carrick up he were not so to sense what was said to him. And desp'rit bad after all, though the ball which, lucky for him, were a small one—had went slap through both checks, a-knockin' out a jaw tooth on either side, which we found afterwards where he'd spit 'em out on deck. But he were bleedin' like a pig, so we plugged up the holes with lint and raw salt, after which he were very properly put into irons and shoved into a spare stateroom."

"Well, there ain't much more to tell. only that afore we sighted Lan's End, Mr. Clark had made bold for to offer hisself to Cap'n Dolly, which, I think, never diskivered as she cared for him truly till she see his life in danger. sort of shock and were we willin' to But nigh as I can find out she wouldn't stand by her and obey her orders lissen to nothin' of the kind whilst her father were in sech a condition, and so till he were able to get on deck again. things went till we arrived to London, thirty-two days from New York, where Carrick, havin' slipped his irons some way, managed to git off scot free.

"They took Cap'n Jabe to the Marine deck. Partly by reason of a sailor Hospital, where he begun to git better. allus bein' ready for to help a female but it were plain to see he'd never be in distress, and part from knowin' she fit for command no longer, and when Mr. Clark mustered up courige for to tell the whole story, and ax should he have Miss Dolly, the old man took it very reasonable.

"'She's her own mistress,' he says 'and if she don't objec' I'm sure I don't. My seafarin' days are over,' he goes on, with kind of a sigh, 'and I shall have to go back passenger in the "Boswell," so if you two git married afore the ship sails, you'll have to settle it 'tween you which is to go cap'n nigh as much struck aback as Carrick of her, seein' Dolly have showed herself nigh as compitant as any body for command.

"They was married in London and was good enough to give me the mate's berth for the return passige under Cap'n Clark, which finally took charge, though I never could see but what Cap'n Dolly were ekally capable, but as I said to the beginnin' she were an excepshun to all general rules. Here's your 'ealth, sir, good night."

FRANK H. CONVERSE

THE PEARL HARVEST. Relating to the Mother-of-Pear

Pearl, or more precisely speaking mother-of-pearl fisheries in the Red Sea extend the whole length of its coast, from El Wedj on the north to Aden on the south. About three hundred boats are employed, the majority belonging to the Zobeid Bedouin Arab tribe. They are open, undecked boats of between eight and twenty tons burden, carrying large lateen sails, and are manned by crews varying between five and twelve men, each boat being provided with a number of small canoes. There are two fishing seasons during the year, one of four months and one of eight months, during which nearly all of the boats keep the sea, the crews living on board and visiting their homes for short periods of but two to four weeks in the year. The crews are composed principally of slaves, and are paid by share of the produce of their fishing, the owner of the boat taking one - third, the remaining twothirds, after deducting the cost of food consumed during the voyage, going to the men.

The age at which a diver begins to fellow his calling is about ten years, and the men are remarkable for their strength and good health. The fishing takes place in the neighborhood of reefs, the boat anchoring at a certain spot, and the crews fishing from their canoes in the vicinity. Operations are conducted only in calm weather, when the shell can be seen at a depth varying between seven and fifteen fachoms.

The value of the total harvest is estimated at \$120,000 to \$170,000 annually. the dollar varying in value between seventy-five and eighty-five cents. The shells are imported at Jeddah for sale and are disposed of by public auction in heaps of about half an English hundredweight (fifty-six pounds) each. A preliminary inspection is not allowed and the bidding is purely speculative, the bidders having to take dirt, coral excrescences and inferior shells in the purchase. Prior to exportation the shells are sometimes cleaned to remove the coral and dirt, and are then packed in barrels.

Up to ten years ago all shells brought to Jeddah for sale, were shipped by natives to Cairo. Now, however, the bulk to goes Trieste, a small quantity to London and Havre, and a few of the finest and largest shells are purchased for exportation to Bethlehem, where Jeweler's Weekly.

Her Idea of a Hot Bath.

A motherly-looking old female with gray hair, solid ankles, a scarcity of teeth, and a basket in her hand re- from going where he pleased among cently paid a shilling for a hot bath at the people whose affairs he was elected a Brighton establishment. She remained in two and a half hours, and as she paid no attention whatever to the pathetic appeals of the attendant that person at last put her head in at the door. She found her customer washing a mangy-looking poodle in the brewed, and a plate, knife and fork, were laid out on the window-sill. The were suddenly boxed, and the customer only departed upon being threatened heed to their pestilential breaths. For with the police.-London Society.

-One hundred and sixty millions of "I sung out for the steward, and in the South within the past year.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER. What the Press of the Country, Irrespect-ive of Party, Says About It.

Washington Hatchet: The sham pa-

Chicago Times: If the G. A. R. is to sons and the Halsteads, no loval and patriotic man can remain a member of that organization.

Washington Critic: Politically speaking, the Critic is inclined to think that the advantages, if advantages there be, of this new phase of the situation, are with the President, and that his letter is a master stroke of policy. Syracuse (N. Y.) Courier: In insult-

ing the President Tuttle and the rest of the shallow-pated hot heads, through the President insulted the people of this great country and if we mistake not, the people will resent the insult put upon them. Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette: President

Cleveland's letter recalling his acceptance of the invitation to visit St. Louis is printed in another column. If it does not make Tuttle and his ilk ashamed of themselves it will be because they are not subject to the ordinary feelings of men.

New York Times: There seems to be but one opinion throughout the country regarding President Cleveland's letter declining the St. Louis invitation. It is everywhere recognized as dignified, patriotic and manly, and it is evident that it will raise him in the estimation of the people.

Peoria Democrat: The blow is straight from the shoulder. It strikes the infinitesimal barnacles of the G. A. R. and the courageous warts of the radical press-a stalwart Democratic lick that makes them forget they were ever prominent before the public. Mr. Cleveland's action is most heartily indorsed.

Philadelphia Inquirer: It is not the heroic soldiers of the war who are trading in the prejudices and animosities of section and race, but the politicians, who hope to turn a penny, honest or otherwise, by it, against the next National election day. They should understand that the people North and South want peace and fraternity, not war and hatred. The lesson of Gettysburg should be taken to heart by them.

Detroit Journal: The letter is manly, frank and courageous. It ought to bring a blush to the faces of the men who offered to insult him, but the probabilities are that they will only chuckle at having "scared him away." The letter will strengthen him with the masses of the people. It is an appeal to their generosity, their sense of justice and fair play; and a man in this country seldom appeals to that sentiment in vain.

Chicago Mail: It must be admitted by men who want to be fair that his letter withdrawing his acceptance of the invitation is a manly, straightforward document. Sooner than be a disturbing element at that gathering he chooses to remain away from it, and if he believed that his presence would in any way contribute to discord manly in him to do what he did do; and he did it in a manner that leaves little, if any, ground for just criticism.

Detroit Free Press: The letter of President Cleveland, announcing his determination not to visit St. Louis at the time of the Grand Army encampment, is frank and explicit, as all his public utterances have been. He leaves no room for doubt in the mind of the mayor of St. Louis or the public mind as to his thorough comprehension of the situation and the character of the attack which has been made upon him and upon the Presidential office. He puts his declination upon grounds that are incontrovertible and unassailable.

Utica (N. Y.) Observer: Think of the President of the United Utates, the chosen chief magistrate of sixty millions of people the commander-inchief of the army and navy, the duly anointed successor of Washington. Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant -think of him, we say, being compelled for the preservation of the dignity of his office, to write such a letter. It is a reproach to the American name and a burning disgrace to the parcel of hounds that interfered with his acceptance of the hospitality of a free and generous city. Yet what they are engraved and sold to pilgrims. rightminded citizen would have had the President pursue a different course, in the light of recent transactions, Unless we are much mistaken this is the first time in the days of peace when a President was deterred by manifestations of unfriendliness

ENEMIES OF PEACE.

to administer.

The Pestilential Utterances of Fairchild

The "palsy" shrieks of little General Tuttle and the "soldier for revbath, the dog having evidently been enue only" camp followers of the gone smuggled in in the basket, while two out party, who have seen more service eggs were cooking in a bowl under the in turning the crank of the outrage hot-water tap, some tea was being mill than they ever saw in the civil war, have been captured, and they have some bread, cheese, and other victuals made an unconditional surrender of their swagger. They beat the drum attendant tried to explain that the of discord and blew the piercing fifes place was not a restaurant or dog-pu- of sectional discord in vain. Their rifying establishment, but her ears crusade against peace is at an end, and a time the Grand Army of the Republic was made to suffer from idiotic commanders, who attempted to make Northern capital has sought investment | that order of many patriots a political machine to further the ambitions of thing stick." -- Des Moines (Ia.) Leudes,

men like Fairchild and Tuttle. The "stop thief" cry did not work, and the people are not blinded by the schemes of such demagogues. A majority of triotism founded on a basis of sectional | the war-scarred veterans of posts in hate, which was so long the strongest this and other cities voted down the card of Radicalism, has seen its best Fairchild resolutions of censure, and that organization will appear in parade freed from the malicious parbe run by the Tuttles and the Clark- poses of its little coterie of political plotters. It has been saved from the fool-hardiness of its would-be destroyers, and a Democrat. who lost an arm at Gettysburg or a legat Spottsylvania can march in the ranks undisturbed with the National colors. flying over a peaceful country. The Union veterans that voted for "Little-Mac," and "Honest Old Abe," aremarching side by side to-day as they did when marching through Georgia. The blue and the gray that met in deadly encounter on the field of Gettysburg July 3, 1863, met there recently in the camp of fellowship and underthe folds of the flag of freedom, told toeach other their story of the carnage, drinking out of the same canteen of perpetual peace. A peace order came. from the President of the United States. in these words: "While those who, fought and who have so much to forgive lead in the pleasant ways of peace, how wicked appear the traffic in sectional hate and the betrayal of patriotics sentiment." To these veterans the memorable dedication speech of President Lincoln finds a harmonious refrain in the letter of President Cleveland as he brands the "palsy brigade" as those who "traffic in sectional hate." -Albany Argus.

POLITICAL RUFFIANISM. The Incidents That Led to the Now Historical St. Louis Muddle.

The reason why the President of the-United States is not going to visit St. Louis, as he originally intended to do. is because certain organizations in a few Western States which assume tospeak for the veterans of the army signified an unwillingness to receive him. and a purpose to insult and perhaps toattack him if he appeared there. This. is the first time in the history of the Republic when, in time of peace, the-President has been debarred from visiting any section of the Republic by reason of the hostility of the people. It is. a significant and a melancholy factthat the disloyal expressions which have brought about this humiliating conclusion have emanated from menarrogating much patriotism to themselves and assuming to speak for soldiers of the Union.

For purposes of historic accuracy it. may be worth while to recall the incidents leading up to this fact. The Grand Army of the Republic is to hold. a reunion this fall in St. Louis. As. the occasion promises to be a notable. one, many citizens conceived the idea. of inviting the President to be there at: the same time, and a graceful tenderof the city's hospitalities being made, the proposition was duly accepted. Immediately a few political ruffians in Des Moines, who have been prostituting a G. A. R. charter to the dirtiest. tricks which a malevolent and fanatical mind could conceive of, formulated a protest and announced that if the President were to be at the reunion they and other Iowa veterans would refuse to march past him and would insult him on sight. Some other professional veterans in Kansas followed suit and set all the camp followers and bounty jumpers in the country to threatening what they would and would not do if, at a reunion popularly supposed to be of the most loyal and valorous men in the country, the President of that country, to whom all owes allegiance, should be present.

No one who is acquainted with the real veterans of the Union armies doubts for a minute what sort of a. reception the President would receiveat their hands in St Louis or elsewhere, but under the circumstances it. is probably a wise move on Mr. Cleveland's part to remain away from a gathering which, plainly enough, isto be dominated more or less by a lot. of vicious blatherskites who recognize no allegiance higher than party. vulgar blackguards in Iowa and kansas will no doubt be gratified at the success of their Ku-klux tactics, but the Presidents refusal to attend the reunion will cause the vast majority of the old soldiers regret and shame. If the incident shall lead, as it should, tothe purging of the G. A. R. of the reckless villains who assume in some States to speak for it it will not be: without value. The President has done his duty. It now remains for the candid and honorable men in the Grand Army to do theirs. The publica at large will not be long in disaspociating in their minds the grand army which put down the rebellion from. that Grand Army whose mouthpieces. in the West are the venomous reprobates and latter day Copperheads of Des Moines and Topeka. - Chicago

Hard on the Tuttle Crowd.

The President has done what any sensible, self-respecting person doeswhen he is invited to a party and findsout that his presence will be distasteful to a part of the family. He has declined the invitation to St. Louis. There Tuttle crowd can have it all their own. way now, for the President of the United States thinks too much of thes dignity of his position to mix with them. We imagine they will feel cheup ... They judged Cleveland by the standard of the ordinary swashbuckling Republican politician, and thought he couldn't stay away from St. Louis.

"I can not marry you, my pretty maid."
"Nobody asked you, sir," she said. It is a rough year for the paintel-shirt shrickers. They can't make any

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COPPONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

WHEN LOVE WAS BORN.

When Love was born—ah, that was long ago, Before the universe had known a morn, Or stars were made, or winds began to blow, Then Love was born

The gaunt world lay a cold and silent waste, And sun and moon were formless and forlorn Unknown of light, at wide divergence placed,

Earth's molten masses, seething deep in gloo Their throes gigantic, of all terror shorn, Held but the germ of bud and blade and bloom When Love was born. For all the possibilities of life

The teeming cities, and the rustling corn, Were held in durance of chaotic strife.

But in the durkness, like a shadow grew The narrow line of Luna's silver horn, And star-gleams trembled in Heaven's lustrous

When Love was born The broad sun deepened to a living flame,

And woke to glory that is still unworn, And thought and form through swift gradation came, When Love was born.

And all the ages that have been since then. Smiling in peace, or with dissension torn, Have brought no better gift than came to men When Love was born.

O Love supreme! O Love! whose feet have In every path our manhood can adorn, souls were lifted nearer God When Love was born.

—Thomas S. Collier, in Current.

COUNTERFEITING.

An Hour in the Rogues' Gallery at Washington.

"There is \$1,700,000 in counterfeit money in that safe." The remark was made to me by the thick set, blond haired man, who, dressed in seersucker clothes, stands guard over the rogues' gallery of the treasury. The safe referred to was a big bookoase-like affair of steel which lined the walls at his back. In front of him there was a table and upon it some large scrap books, some of which were filled with the photographs of the more noted counterfeiters, and others which contained specimens of counterfeit bills. The room was not more than twelve by fourteen feet, and its walls were hung with card-sized photographs of counterfeiters. Faces full of vice and cunning look down upon us from every side, and there were, he told me photographs of over 3,000 rogues hanging

all around me. He opened a drawer of the table and showed me specimens of the weapons which had been taken with the counterfeiters, and told me that the Italians were seldom captured without knives upon their person, and that they would rather kill than be taken. I saw a pair of brass knuckles, a billy and a half score of cruel knives. One knife was made of a file blade, and it was fully two feet long, including the hanelle, and its point was as sharp as that of a needle. There were other knives of all shapes and forms, and the thickset, blonde-haired, blue-eyed man told me that many of the arrests made were accompanied by bloodshed. Besides these knives were some of the plates, dies and molds used for making the "queer;" and I watched him as he explained how the gold eagle and the silver dollar were easily counterfeited. A counterfeit dollar can be made of antimony and lead for about two cents, and if ten cents' worth of silver be plated upon it it can be made to feel and ring like the dollar of our daddies. This, however, soon wears off and the counterfeit is detected. There are many counterfeit nickels in circulation, and the molds for making these may be seen here. They look like bullet molds, and the counterfeiter is able to turn out a good many dollars a day.

of the business. "They always get taken," said he, "sooner or later, and it is often sooner.

He seldom escapes detection, however,

and the guard at the gallery tells me

that he has never yet known of a coun-

terfeiter who has made any money out

These counterfeiters, as they look down on the walls around the rogues' gallery, are persons of all ages, from the child of fourteen to the gray-haired man of seventy. They represent not only the counterfeit makers, but those who pass the bad money, and they include every nationality, even to the American and the heathen Chinee. There are a number of Chinese counterfeiters. They do not, as a rule, en- ger of detection." grave the bills they put out, but they are adepts at the change of a \$2 bill to a \$10 or a \$100, and by the aid of eigar stamps and similar bills they make some very fair imitations of the larger denominations. They are also coin fillers, and they will bore silver dollars through for the shavings and fill the holes with cheaper metals.

They are not an intellectual set of Chinamen, but they are perhaps the and we detected the fraud by a micromost expert imitators in the world. They get caught, however, and quite a number of them are now in the penitentiaries.

Women counterfeiters are of all ages and styles. Some are very pretty and others so homely that the Witch of Endor would look like Venus beside them. Counterfeiting often runs in families, and Colonel Brooks, the head of the secret service, once told me that he thought it somewhat hereditary. These women are more successful than men in getting rid of the counterfeit money and they can pass it where men would

terfeiting is done the wome. or wives money has the word "bad" cut into of the counterfeiters often attempt to them. put the spurious money into circula-

The money is not, as a rule, passed out in its new shape. There are various methods of making the bills look 'd and giving them the appearance of having been handled. They are sometimes dipped in weak coffee to give them a brownish tint, oil is used to produce the effect of finger-marks, and the bills are rubbed this way and that until they are soft and lose their rustling nature.

I am told that there is scarcely an issue of our money which has not been counterfeited, and I saw in the scrap book counterfeit notes of all descriptions. One curiosity was a \$1,000 coupon of 1881, and the Government has 204 of these bonds which they captured just before they were ready to be put upon the country. It is an excel-lent imitation, and it is impossible for the ordinary man to detect the difference between it and the original. It was engraved by Smith, a man who had worked for years for the engraving office in New York which engraved the Government money. There were three men in the scheme, Smith, Brockway and Doyle. Smith was the engraver, Brockway the manager and brains of the plot, and Doyle was to be the shover. Smith was one of the finest engravers in the United States, and he said that he worked three years on the plate for this bond. He lived in Brooklyn and did his work there. After they were completed Doyle started out to circulate them. He was captured with the bonds in his possession on a railroad train just before reaching Chicago. He had \$47,-000 in counterfeit money upon his person, and if he had had but a few minutes more he would have disposed of his bonds. Smith got off by turning State's evidence and Brockway managed to escape on the same grounds. Doyle got twelve years in the penitentiary and Brockway is now serving a five years' sentence for having forged some railroad bonds. Smith confessed while on trial that he had been counterfeiting all the time that he had been working for the Government, and it was found that he had been counterfeiting \$100 bills. I here looked at a specimen of Smith's counterfeiting. His \$100 bills would pass any where, and the guard tells me that one of the lady counters detected this from her familiarity with his work as a Government engraver. Like a man's handwriting, he could not disguise his orig-

"Have any other of the Government onds been counterfeited?" I asked the guard.

inality.

"Yes; there was a counterfeit several years ago of the old 7-30 issue. Jay Cooke took a number of these bonds, and the Treasury Department redeemed \$84,000 of them before their character was discovered. The Government had to enter suit to recover the money, but it did so, and the banks had to stand the loss. The most coun terfeiting is done in connection with small notes-ones, twos, fives and one hundreds. Less care is needed in passing these, as people do not look at them so closely. Here, however, is a curi-

And the man held up a \$20 green

"That bill is one of the best counterfeits in circulation, and it is made entirely with the pen. Every line and dot, with all the shades of green, black and red of the regular \$20 greenback, are reproduced here with a skill that is marvelous. We can not find the counterfeiter, and he has been circulating these bills for years. There can not be much profit in the counterfeit, for it would certainly take many days and probably weeks to pen out one of these bills."

"Look at this \$100 bill," the blonde haired, thick-set guard went on.

"That looks as though it would pass does it not?"

"Yes," said I.

"Well, sir, that is a \$5 national bank note raised to \$100, and this raising of bills is very common. Here is a \$1 raised to \$10, and \$2 to \$20. The plan is to erase whatever may be necessary to the change from the bill by means of acids and other chemicals, and then to put in new amounts by prints or sometimes with the pen. Such bills do not deceive men who are accustomed to handle money, but they pass easily in the country districts. It is in the country that the most counterfeiting is done and passed. The banks of the city are expert and wary, and there is dan-

I next picked up some \$5 notes, and the guard, picking up a \$5, went on. "That," said he, "is a very dangerous counterfeit, and the plates from which it was produced are so near like the genuine that they are almost perfect. We got \$70,000 of this money when we captured the man who made them, and there was a great deal in circulation. Some was sent here for redemption scopic examination. The trouble was that the same plate was used for six or eight different banks. They were made so that the name of the bank could be changed, and when it was advertised over the country that there were counterfeits of such a bank issue, they changed the name of the bank and were thus enabled to get more upon

the market." "How about the bank note paper! Can that be counterfeited?"

"Yes; Tom Ballard got thirty years for succeeding at this. We convicted him on two indictments for counterfail. Nearly every gang of counter- feiting, and sent him to the Albany

"Yes, we cut all counterfeit money that way as soon as it is received, and we ruin the plates by gouging grooves through the engraving." I looked at the engraved plates at this point and deed; a word must be said about it found them cut this way and that, so as to utterly destroy the design.

A curiosity in bad money was shown me in the shape of a \$50 bill. Every bit of the paper and every line of the bill is genuine. And I asked the guard what he kept it for and why it was.

"It is not a full bill," he replied; "and if you will examine it carefully you will see that it is made up of pieces pasted neatly together. The man who made this took twenty good \$50 bills and he cut each into twenty pieces and then put them together, him. leaving one piece out of each bill; so twenty \$50 bills, he had twenty-one. When he got through his bills looked very well and they passed easily, but after they had been handled two or three times they began to show the very difficult, and we get but very few such bills.

"There was counterfeiting done during the Confederacy," he went on, "but the trouble was the counterfeits of the Confederate money were better but they are shabby and more often in than the originals, and the money soon very bad taste. Silk and woolen goods became so very worthless that it did in which the colors of the rainbow are not pay to counterfeit it.

"One of the best counterfeits ever rich. He made an excellent \$50 and nati, and the plate secured. He was and while in confinement he engraved upon an old saw-blade an excellent opposition of colors. portrait of ex-Governor William Allen."-Frank G. Carpenter, in Cleveland Leader.

LOUISIANA ACADIANS.

A Primitive People Unchanged by the Pro

Back from that great highway, the Mississippi, there are innumerable smaller streams, called bayous in this section, which fertilize an immense expanse of prairie in Western Louisiana. It is an idyllic region; there are myriads of tropical flowers spangling the beautiful plains of Opelousas and Altakapas, whose long grasses sway and change color with every passing breeze, the bayous and little lakes gleam like silver in the sunshine, their islands marked with huge live oaks and venerable cypress trees fantastically garlanded with Spanish moss. Multitudes of brilliant birds add to the beauty of the scene; the quiet bayous are often stirred by the swift canoe of the sportsman in search of the wild fowl with which this section abounds. It is a land beloved of artist and poet; it is the country of Longfellow's "Evangeline."

Along the numerous water courses where steamboats are never seen, where railroads are unknown, the exiled Acadians are found in all their primitive simplicity, retaining almost unchanged the language, manners, customs and superstitions of the French peasant of nearly two centuries ago. These peculiar people were originally colonists from Normandy, who settled in Nova one knows, by the persecutions of the English. A modern historian says of them: "The Acadians were the most interesting French colonists in America, and no plea of necessity could justify the cruelty of tearing them away from their homes and consigning them to wretchedness and poverty."

Not for long, however, were they doomed to wretchedness and poverty, for in 1755 these exiles found their way to Louisiana, where they made a fortunate exchange in the sunny clime and fertile plains they peopled for the bleak land they had left behind them. A souvenir of their former home, the province of Acadie, has clung to them call themselves Acadians, but "Cre-

oles Français." The Americans, and even the Creoles, have corrupted the name Acadian into "Cajun," which term these people resent strongly, yet as "Cajuns" are known all over the State. They are, in fact, Creoles, being the descendants of French parents born in a French colony, but they are an entirely distinet people from all other populations of Gallic descent in Louisana.

They still retain marked characteristics of their Norman origin, as unlike the French people of more southern provinces as if they were indeed of separate race. Those Acadians who were of an upper class have long been amalgamated through intermarriage or association with other Creoles of the State; but the great body of these people have kept to themselves, and are now, as we said before, as primitive in their ideas and customs as when they first set foot in the New World, although many traits of the Norman peasantry, which they still possess, have been modified by climate and circumstances.

They have remained purely French and without Spanish admixture, as in the case with other Creoles. They are an independent, hardy, athletic race, entirely content with their own lot in life, being sufficient unto themselves and having little interest in the outside world. Their tastes are simple and nearly all their wants are supplied from their own industries. They are chiefly an agricultural and stock-raising population, and for this reason the families-though each from its own large proportions is a little colony in itself-do not live very near together, but are scattered broadcast over the in it, and in families where the coun
"I notice that all this counterfeit Francisco Chronicle."

THE STAMBOUL BAZAR.

one of the Strangest and Most Unique And the bazar-the famous bazar of Stamboul, which has employed the brush of so many painters? Yes, in-

It is a scot of arched city, mysterious, and never reached by the light of day except through large lenses set in the arched roof. Here people buy and sell, drink, and eat, and sleep, but they do not live here. In this immense confusion of passages, lined with small shops, one may see little things that glitter, and behold diminutive people squat upon a bench sleeping, as motionless as death, awaiting a purchaser without attracting him. without calling him, and almost without desiring The bazar is the capital of bric-a-

that at the close, instead of having brac. It is a tortuous confusion of dark and vermin-infested passages, where one would love to ramble were it not for the Jewish guides that harass you. Every thing manufactured or grown in the East is brought here, as seams and were easily detected. This if it were a storehouse. It is said that method of making money is, however, certain shops, with an uninviting look, conceal beautiful objects, possessing a fabulous value. This may be true, but these marvelous things are concealed. The things to be seen, the things that are exhibited, are odd and peculiar, mingled, headgear and footgear embroidered with gold and silver, operamade was by an Ohio man named Ul- comique costumes, beautiful carpets, inlaid weapons ornamented with pre-\$100 plate. He was arrested in Cincin- cious stones, glittering jewelry in odd forms-all these things are heaped up sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary, in picturesque disorder, and attract attention on account of the extraordinary

Let us accord a special mention to the place for the druggists, sheltered in a retired portion of the grand bazar. All the aromas of the world find a rendezvous in the pharmaceutical section, there they amalgamate and combine with one another, and form a perfume that is complex, acrid, strong, intoxicating and indefinable; that befuddles some and makes others sleepy, according to the age and temperament. The bazar of the druggist is visited especially in times of typhus fever and cholera, for the Turks look upon the promenades that they take there, and the lozenges that they eat, as the best preservative against epidemics. Moreover, the shopkeepers, with the frank and naive selfishness of the Levantines, give thanks to the beneficent plague that sends them a crowd of patients and customers, whose purses fear unties quickly.

I shall not stop to speak of the buresque ceremonies of the howling dervishes, who, at Scutari, every Friday, roar with distended throats, under the pretext of sacred transports and divine frenzy; nor shall I speak of the exercises of the turning dervishes, who, at the Teke of Pera every Tuesday, amuse cockneys and tourists by dizzying evolutions. It is difficult to take these queer ceremonies seriously; the less so since they are the source of good revenues for those that practice them .-Emile Julliard, in Cosmopolitan.

ORTHLESS DRUGS

An Interesting Field of Inquiry for Health Officers Everywhere. A New York paper has procured an

have become inferior or valueless by reason of age.

Doubtless the same condition of things exists in Chicago and other cities. size of a man's fist, imbedded in trap A grocer does not quit selling his sugar as long as any remains in the barrel, and many druggists put off on their in their name, although they do not customers, or into their prescriptions, old liquids that have scarcely a vestige of their original properties remaining. It is the practice of competent physicians to warn their patients of this fact and to advise them to deal with in Germany, France, Austria and in druggists of established integrity, but the advice is not always heeded, and of Siberia. Graphite has a number of not seldom they find their prescriptions inoperative because they were

compounded of worthless ingredients. As life or death often depends upon the promptness and efficacy with which a medicine acts, it is a matter of the first importance that only drugs of standard purity and strength be dispensed to the public. Those who buy drugs should be on their guard in this respect, and those whose duty it is to protect the public health would do well quiry .- Chicago Journal.

Japanese Sword-Makers.

The sword-makers of Japan turn out weapons of the most marvelous character, not to be matched by the blades forged in Damascus and Toledo, which have figured in so many stories of our boyhood. It is stated, as a not uncommon feat, that a Japanese soldier can cut a pig in two at a single blow. and that he can similarly divide bars of lead, and even of iron, without notching or injuring his sword blade. A sword is also mentioned of such excellent quality that a floating leaf drifting against it while the blade is held in a stream will be cut in two. If it be the fact that the Japanese understand the tempering of steel so much better than we do in this country, the sooner that a few skilled artisans are sent out there to learn the methods adopted the better it will be for Britain in general, and for our military authorities in particular .- Chambers'

MOUSE AND COBRA.

The Singular Actions of a Frightened and

I was visiting at a friend's house in Calcutta, and was, on this evening, sitting at dinner alone. The table had been some time waiting for the host, and I had at last received a note that he was not coming home, so I sat down alone. I had finished dinner and was still lingering at the table, when a little mouse ran up on the top of a bowl with a sort of basket-work cover on it. I should not have thought that of itself very singular, for the "tribes on our frontier' made most unexpected incursions. But when he did get perched on the cover of the bowl the little feltow rose upon his hind legs, with his bands before him, and began to entertain me with the funniest little mouse song you can imagine. "Chit-chit, cheep-cheep-chit," he whistled, and kept it up before me in a most unembarrassed and self-possessed little way. I must have been a trying audience, for I leaned back in my chair and roared with laughter. As I looked at the little performer I gradually became aware of a shadow, a something strange gliding out from behind a dish toward the mouse. Silently and slowly it neared the mouse, in another minute a beady snake's eye glittered in the lamplight. My hand stole softly for the carving-

knife. The snake reared his head level with the mouse, and the poor little fellow's song, which had never ceased, became piercingly shrill, though he sat rigidly erect and motionless. The head of the snake drew back a little to strike: out flashed the carving-knife. The spell was broken instantly, for the mouse dropped and scampered. The snake was wounded, for there were spots of blood on the table-cloth, and it was writhing about among the dishes and plates. I could not make a bold stroke at any part of it for fear of reaking the crockery, and whenever I made a dig with the point it was like prieking the garter. I would not have pelieved, until I had seen it, how much of himself a snake can stow away under the edge of a plate. At last I saw the and of his tail projecting out from under a dish. A snake held by the tail and swung rapidly round can not turn back and bite. I grabbed the tail with my left thumb and finger and drew him out until I judged the middle of his body to be under the knife; then I came lown and cut him in two. He was a cobra-a little one about two feet long, but quite long enough to "gravel" man .- Three Years of a Wanderer's Life.

ABOUT GRAPHITE.

Where It Is Found, How It Is Min How Prepared for Use. The name plumbago, usually applied

o graphite, is incorrect, as it contains

no lead, but is in composition similar

to anthracite coal, containing usually

from ninety to ninety-five per cent. of pure carbon. It occurs in masses or layers, in granite, gneiss, mica, schist and crystalline limestone, and sometimes in greenstone. It is regarded as the result of alteration of the coal formation by heat, and can also be obtained as an artificial product in the manufacture of gas from coal. It is success. found near Amity, N. Y., and also at Ticonderoga and at Rossie, in the same State. The localities of North Brook- at the head of the trade, they will have field, Brimfield and Hinsdale, Mass., and Brandon, Vt., also furnish the analysis to be made of samples of drugs | mineral, and there is more than one sold on that market, from which it ap- valuable deposit near Attleboro, Pa. pears that nearly forty per cent. were There is also a mine near Glenville, below the proper standard of strength | Conn., and one at St. John, N. B. The and purity. The practice of harmful mine at Burrowdale, in Cumberland, adulteration does not appear to prevail | England, has been known since the so much as the selling of drugs that time of Queen Elizabeth, and probably furnished the first lead-pencils ever made. It was in a mountain, and the graphite was found in pieces about the rock. The mine became so valuable as to be an object of plunder. The graphite was of so pure a quality that it needed no preparation, but was sawed up in its natural state for pencils. This mine became quite exhausted, and has not been worked for many years. Graphite has also been found enormous masses in the northeast part uses. Besides its important use in the manufacture of lead pencils it is used for making crucibles, and as linings for small furnaces, as an ingredient in lubricating compounds for machinery, also for polishing purposes, and in the work of electrotyping. Graphite is seldom found in so pure a condition as to be used without previous preparation. It is, therefore, finely pulverized, and again formed into solid blocks by the application of great pressure. to look into this interesting field of in- Great difficulty was experienced at first in consolidating the particles without using some adhesive material, but an English inventor at last devised a plan for thoroughly exhausting the air from the substance, after which it was made by pressure as solid as a natural block from the mine. This is then sawed into fine plates, the plates cut into thin sticks, and these encased in wood to keep them from breaking in use .-Chicago Inter Ocean.

-First Omaha Dame-"Are you not atraid your boy will get run over?" Second Omaha Dame—"O no, indeed. He's perfectly safe." First Omaha Dame—"But he rides his bicycle on some of the most crowded streets. Isn't he in constant danger from horses?" Second Omaha Dame-"Bless you, no. All the spirited horses run away at quick as they see him." -- Omaha World.

-A young couple who proposed visiting the summit of Mt. Washington registered at the Glen House as "Twe for ascent."-Boston Commercial Bui

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

-Baked Beets.-Wash a half dozen mooth beets and bake them in a moderate oven for one hour; rub off the skins, baste them with butter and lemon juice, and return to the oven for ave minutes. - Indianapolis Sentinel.

-Hammock pillows and slumber cushions are favorite summer work-They are made of Turkey red, worked with white, denim embroidered with white, drilling and other suitable materials. The slumber cushions are made usually of India silk embroidered with applique work .- Indianapolis Journal.

-Made Dish of Eggs-Cut one dozen hard-boiled eggs into slices and place in layers in a pudding dish, sprinkling over each grated cheese, salt and pepper. When the dish is full pour over all a white sauce made of a pint of milk and a tablespoon each of flour and butter; brown in the oven and serve hot.

-Onion Sauce-Boil some onions in milk with pepper, salt and nutmegwhen quite done pass them through a sieve. Put some butter and flour into a saucepan, when the butter is melted and well mixed with the flour put in the pulp of the onions, and add either milk or cream, stirring the sauce on the fire until it is of the desired consistency .- Cincinnati Times.

-Canned Peas. - Drain all the liquor off, then wash the peas in cold water. Put down a saucepan with just enough water to cover the peas, and when it comes to a boil put in a teaspoonful of brown sugar and the peas; do not add any salt, as that will prevent the peas from becoming soft. In about twenty minutes they will be cooked. Drain them well and pour over them a dressing made of melted butter, pepper and salt, and serve immediately .- N. Y. Herald.

USEFUL MAXIMS.

Sensible Advice to Young Merchants in It is always possible to gain a knowledge of the principal causes of a failure if we go about the investigation in

time. Upon the result of that investigation let the creditor's course of action be founded. Plate glass, fine show windows and

elegant fixtures will not alone secure customers. You must make your goods attractive as well as the store. And above all, avoid the creation of an atmosphere, both moral and physical, which is unpleasant to your patrons. If you are in financial trouble, ascer-

tain the whole state of your affairs. Learn exactly how much you owe. De not deceive yourself. By doing so you may awaken suspicions of dishonesty in the minds of your creditors when your intentions are far otherwise.

Keep your store in apple pie order Look at the samples of every commercial traveler who may offer to show them to you. You can only improve by it. You don't need to buy from each one. Don't buy too much at any one time.

Goods will not always sell themselves, and the latest styles will not of themselves increase your receipts unless aided by your business abilities. However, with them you can secure

If your customers know that your goods come from houses known to be confidence that they will prove as you represent them, for they naturally reason that such houses did not gain their reputation by selling shoddy articles.

Give us the straightforward, fearless, enterprising man for business, one who is worth a dozen of those who when any thing is to be done, stop, falter and hesitate, and are never ready to take a decided stand.

It is only by a perfect knowledge of business, by an exercise of tact, judgment and cautious discrimination, coupled with habits of industry and a diligent observation of the laws of trade and manner of men, that a young man can ever hope to become a merchant of honorable eminence. - Shoe and Leather Review.

COLLEGE EXTRAVAGANCE.

A Common-Sense View on One of the Burn-ing Questions of the Day. The very parents who speak so bit-

terly of the encouragement given to young men's extravagance by the modern college life have carefully trained their sons for just the life which they have found. Usually men in moderate circumstances, they have never compelled their sons to earn a dollar in their lives, or to know the cost or value of money, or to deny themselves any thing within their reach, or to do any thing except spend money when a favorable opportunity offered. The sons, passing for the first time beyond the father's eye, and able to plead circumstances which parents can not deny from personal knowledge, are in a fair position to deplete the paternal pocket-book, and have never been trained up to refrain from improving such an opportunity. It is not for his own selfish gratification that the son joins this or that college society, or takes all the college papers, or "goes with the nine" to watch an intercollegiate game in another college town, or does any of the other things for which his father has to pay-not at all; it is only because he would be ostracized in college if he refrained from such indulgences. Such are the statements which accompany the periodical petitions for checks; and the father, finding it easier to curse college extravagance than to take the trouble of ascertaining the true state of the case, continues his mistraining of the boy by paying his bills until, at the end of the college course, the son is turned loose upon the world, to find at last what a dollar really means. - Century.

Official Paper of Chase County.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The disgust inspired by the rav-ings of Tuttle and Fairchild has led to the formation of a new organization of veterans in Iowa. "The Associa-tion of National Veterans." The DesMoins Leader says that in two weeks the organization will number fifty lodges in the State, with a membership of 10,000.

An exchange truthfully says:
"There are some people who do not
think that the responsibility of helping to build up their town rests on
them, but who stand ready to reap all
the benefits possible to be derived
therefrom. This is neither fair nor just and does much to retard the wanted progress of this and other cities. Every business man should deem him-self one of the leading workers and all should work together as a unit.

The Kansas city Daily Snn is a new paper published by the Press depart-ment of the National Agricultural Exposition, which opens September 15th, and closes November 1st, 1887. The paper is published in the interests of Kansas City and the exposition and presents in a concise form all the local and telegraphic news of the country. The Sun seems to be a necessity as the other journals of the city cannot devote space necessary to place all the news of the exposition in their

The position of Gen. Palsy Fair-child is becoming painful. Wash-burne Post, G. A. R. of Madison, Wis., of which he is a member, it appears action. Several prominent members have withdrawn, and, at a recent meeting, a former official of the Post, after a hot political discussion, strip-ped off his sword, belt and sash, paid his dues, and left the Post forever. The meeting broke up in a row. The Democratic veterans are all likely to withdraw from the Post.

Another Northern "outrage" has been perpetrated against the colored brother. The managers of the National Drill at Chicago have decided to exclude colored companies from com-petition. This action of a Republi-can city, in the State of Lincoln, does not seem to attract the least attention from the Republican press, which can yet find columns to detail the putting of a negro off from a parlor coach on a Texas railroad. This sort of Republican consistency is just now getting to be fairly luminous.

Recent events in England point to the steady decline of Tory power and the coming triumph of Gladstone and the Home Rule cause. The Tories have been defeated or suffered heavy losses in all the recent elections, and the government has become so frightened that it has practically accepted all of the amendments to the land bill that are approved by Parnell. There is evidently a decided reaction in the English mind against the evitation of the second ictions and terrorizing in Ireland.

Gen. Fairchild in trying to organize "a preconcerted political movement in preconcerted political movement in opposition to a Democratic administration." It adds: "Politics is a dangerous rock, which will surely wreck our organization if we fail to give it a wide berth. 'All hands about ship!' The Grand Army should cease fooling around the ragged edge of politics. Bither cast out antirely the politics.

Our Little Men and Women for August comes with its 24 pages of half-and-half reading and pictures, as usual. In it we learn that a village of ants numbers sometimes half-a-million and that all the inhabitants not only M. Kerr, he celebrated the occasion, the former with a most pleasant than the most only the former with a most pleasant than the most only the former with a most pleasant than the most pleasant that the most pleasant than the most pleasant that the most pleasant the most pleasant that the most pleasant the most ple and that all the inhabitants not only know one another when they meet on the street, but remember one another for months. A naturalist found that out by catching some and keeping them four months and then putting them back among their old neighbors. Their friends were so glad to see them that they actually took them up and caressed and carried them in their—arms? Ants talk with their horns. That is, they toss their horns and understand one another. Little folks have the advantage nowadays of picking up a great deal of knowledge in learning to for months. A naturalist found that out by catching some and keeping them four months and then putting them back among their old neighbors. Their friends were so glad to see them that they actually took them up and caressed and carried them in their—arms? Ants talk with their horns. That is, they toss their horns and understand one another. Little folks have the advantage newadays of picking up a one another. Little folks have the advantage nowadays of picking up a great deal of knowledge in learning to read. That is really what this magazine is for—fun and fact together. You can get a specimen copy of it by sending five cents to D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

PATENTS CRANTED.

The following parents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending July 26, 1887, reported expressly for this pa-

2887, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents: Pacific Building, Washington, D.C., Pacific Building, Washington, D.C., C. A. Finley, Holton, nut lock; H. M. Fisk, Topeka, keel support for rubbers; E. H. Marsh, Cedar Vale, submarine gun and port therefor.

Handkerchief—May Crawford.
Confectionaries—Grandma.
Bicycle—Grandpa.
Crovuet set—Mama and Papa.
Book, "Heroes of Chivalry"—Auntie, Harry and Sidney Breese.
Perfume satchet—sister Stella.
Bottle of cologne—Nina Norris.

TEACHERS OF CHASE COUNTY. AND WHERE EMPLOYED.

The schools of Chase county have been supplied with teachers, as follows, for the ensuing term:
District No. 1 (Elmdale), two graduates of Emporia Normal School.
No. 2—Clements, W. B. Gibson;
Silver creek, not reported.
No. 3 (Cedar Point), Laura Carey.

No. 3 (Hymer), not reported,
No. 5 (Park's), Elmer Hayward.
No. 6 (Cottonwood Falls), Prof. L. A.
Lowther, Nannie Pugh, Edith Hyle,
C. Garthe, Mrs. B. F. Wasson and Mrs. T. H. Grisham.

No. 7 (Bazaar), I. C. Warren. No. 8 (Rogler's), Ada Rogler.
No. 9 (Toledo), J. T. Butler.
No. 10 (Jeffrey's), not reported.
No. 11 (Vernon), Rose Mooro.
No. 12 (Brandley's) Clara Brandley. No. 13 (Wonseyu), not reported. No. 14 (Fox Creek), Minnie Lloyd. No. 15 (Kast Buckeye), Jessie Buck-

No. 16 (Plymouth), not reported. No. 17 (Balch's). J. W. Wilson. No. 18 (Sauble's), R. D. Rees. No. 19 (Miller's), Anna Ellsworth. No. 20 (Blackshere's), not reported. No. 21 (Sharp's Creek), not reported No. 22 (Drummond's), Zanna Prick-

No. 23 (Hilton's), Mrs. Nella Camp-No. 24 (Upper Fox Creek), Carrie

Breese.
No. 25 (Elinor), Alice Rockwood.
No. 26 (Canaan), Rachel Stout. No. 27 (Thompson's) Cora Hopkins. No. 28 (Yeager) Callie Schimpff. No. 29 (Manley) Cora Hopkins. No. 30 (Prairie Hill) R. G. Eager. No. 31 (Patton) Minnie Eilis.

No. 32 (Jacobs creek) not reported No. 33 (Safford) not reported. No. 34 (Grimes) John E. Perry (Beadle) Carrie Burnett.

No. 35 (Simmons) Chas. Simmons.

No. 36 (Goodwin) Emma Harrison. No. 37 (Hunt) T. D. Crites.

No. 38 (Ice) not reported. No. 39 (Shaw) C. E. Hoskins. No. 40 (Norton) Eunice Johnson. No. 41 (Strong) S. T. Ballard, D. A. Ellsworth, Anna Murphy, No. 42 (Cahola) not reported.

No. 43 (Matfield Green) J. M. Warren, principal, Primary department, not reported. No. 44 (Laloge) Lucy Drinkwater.

No. 44 (Laloge) Lucy Drinkwater.
No. 45 (Seifert) Leora Park.
No. 46 (Marble Hill) W. A. Baker.
No. 47 (Pifer) Laura Johnson.
No. 48 (Peyton creek) Ada Baker.
No. 49 (Upton) Hattie Gillman.
No. 50 (Homestead) L. B. Seamans.
No. 51 (Baker) Fannie North. No. 52 (Gilmoore) Ida Faris. No. 53 (Schwilling) not reported. No. 54 (Varnum) Geo. Swainhardt.

REPORT OF WONSIVU SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION AND PICNIC.

No. 71 (Montgomery) not reported.

The different schools of the township met at the Wonsivu school-house, at 10 o'clock, a. m., July 21st, and marched to the grove just east, led by the Jones Cornet Band, of Matfield Green. Rev. E. Cameron carrying the stars, and each school their banner. After the marshal of the day had seated them, the exercises were opened by a song of "Welcome," by the Wensivu school, followed by a prayer by L. Weston, music by the Band and

singing by the audience.

In a short address by Rey. E. Cameron, on "How to make Sunday-schools interesting and successful," we wish The Grand Army Record published at Boston, and the organ of the New England G. A. R. post, condemns in the strongest language the action of fficers who are interested. Third brevity in the opening and closing exercises. Rev. L. Martin's address to the children, based on the fifth commandment, was well received. He urged the parents to make themselves gerous rock, which will surely wreck our organization if we fail to give it a wide berth. 'All hands about ship!' The Grand Army should cease fooling around the ragged edge of politics. Either cast out entirely the political devil that has already shown its blas phemous presence, or else sail in and show our hand in square man-fashion."

Harvey, the Treasury forger, was week before last put on trial, convicted and sentenced to twelve years imprisonment. It matters little what Harvey's politics were, although there appears to be no doubt that he was a Republican and voted for Blaine; his reputation before appointment was decidedly bad, and his recommendation for office by prominent Pennsylvania lawyers, judges, merchands and politicians, including Samuel J. Randal, was an insult to the Administration and a breach of confidence that should not be overlooked. His backers could study President Cleveland's letter, written a few months since, after a similar occurrence in the West, with evident advantage to themselves.

Our Little Men and Women for Au-Secretary pro tem.

Majolica cup and saucer—Eva Massey. Handkerchief—May Crawford.

WEDDIG ANNIVERSARY

On Monday evening, July 25th, 1887, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Gilmore was surmr. and Mrs. M. W. Gilmore was surprised to find their house surrounded by a large company of friends, who came to pay their respects to Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore, it being the 10th anniversary of their wedding day.

The surprise was complete, Mrs. Gilmore, was completed by the surprise was completed.

Gilmore was away at a neighbors when the first four carriages arrived on the ground, and Mr. Gilmore was stacking millet and knew nothing of the move until we had them surrounded.

The friends kept coming in until the number was swelled to about 75 persons. The time was very pleasan ly spent in conversation and playing a bountiful supply of refreshment were on hand and were furnished by were on hand and were furnished by
the friends present. After the refreshments were served Rev. T. J.
Pearson made a short address stating
the object of our meeting together,
and closed by wishing the happy
couple a long and useful life and
many returns of this their wedding anniversary. Some very valuable an handsome presents were given t the happy couple, of which the fol lowing is a list as far as we could as

certain the names: Handsome spring rocker—Mrs. Gil more's brothers, of Northboro, Mass Messrs. Benajah, Horace and Welcome Wodsworth.

Handsome spring rocker-Mr. an E. T. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Gi

Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Gilmore, Mrs, J. F. Gilmore and Mrs. Mary Estey, all of Westboro, Mass.
Office chair—from Mr. Gilmore's Bros., of Westboro, Mass
Child's rocker—for Master Walton Gilmore from his Uncles Edwarel, Stephen, Henry and Harry Gilmore, Westboro, Mass.
Flour Scoop—Mrs. H. P. Coe.
Cuspadore—Mr. H. P. Coe.
Crumb pan and brush—Lizzie Reeve and Nellie Watson.
Handsome silver pickle castor and butter knife—Mr and Mrs. J. C. Davis, Mr. hand Mrs. J. J. Massey and Mr. A. S. Howard.
Tea tray—Mrs. Julia A. Reeve,
Black walnut dressing case and commode—Miss Lizzie A. Gilmore, Altona, Florida.
Walnut coat rack—Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Pearson.

Pearson.
One doz napkins and silver mustard spoon
—Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Groundwater.
One doz fruit cans—Mr. and Mrs. Chas.
McDowell. Flour sifter-Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown. Silver fruit knife-for Walton, Aunty Mary.
Black walnut hat rack-Mr. and Mrs. R. Beautiful boquet—Mrs. Mary Groundwater.
Stew kettle—Mr. and Mrs. Warner Hayler.

den.
Cullender—Miss Lou Schneider.
Foot-bath—Mr. and Mrs. E. Stotts and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Williams.
Erg beater and cake pan—Miss Lizzie E. Sullivan.
Cake dish—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wood.
Dish pan—Mr. and Mrs. John McCarthy.
Gasoline can—Miss Kittie Schneider.
Flour sifter—Walter Spencer and Zanna
Prickett.
Cuspadore—Miss Rose Schneider.
Slop pail—Mr. and Mrs. Stephen M. Wood.
Book—for Walton, from his uncle D. G.
Groandwater.

Groandwater.
Set of silver knives and forks—Mrs. D. G. Groandwater.
Flour sifter--Mr. A. Garland.
J. J. M.

COMMISSIONERS PROCEED-

INCS. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., Aug. 1, 1887.

***	27, (25,44)	sinking 1 "
Road tax	to be w	vorked or paid 2 "
School di		o. 2 interest 16 "
**	••	2 sinking 31/2 "
**	**	6 interest 1 "
		6 sinking 5 "
		13 interest 1 "
**	**	13 sinking 4 "
**		14 interest 16 "
**		14 sinking 2% "
**	**	15 interest 2 "
**	**	15 sinking no levy
		18 interest 36 "
"	**	18 sinking 814 "
**	44	21 interest no levy
**	ST 11.06 1.41	21 sinking 21/4 "
	4.	34 interest no levy
**	**	34 sinking 1% "
46		36 interest no levy
		36 sinking 5 "
16	46	37 interest 14 "
	**	37 sinking 31/4 "
**	**	39 interest 114 "
		39 sinking 41/4
Z	**	40 interest 36 "
**		40 slnking 3
16	**	41 interest % "
	**	41 sinking 114 "
**	**	42 interest 21/4 "
	"	42 sinking 2
4.00		43 interest 234
"	"	43 sinking 1 '
983 S.	10 100	44 interest 1 '
work!		44 sinking 41/4 *
	**	45 interest 4
CTLEM TO	**	45 sinking 10 .
At Mar		46 interest % "
•	"	46 sinking 5 .
details on		47 interest 11/2 *
a series of		47 sinking 7 '
••	**	48 interest 3 '
min . ra	**	48 sinking 6 *
	"	49 interest 4 .
		49 sinking 6
	ante.	50 interest 214
la Lent	01.00	OU SINKING U
of American		51 sinking no levy
	**	52 interest 21/4 *

52 interest 224
53 sinking no levy
54 sinking no levy
55 sinking no levy 216 4 terest..... sinking Bazaar twp. for township, road and

THE AMERICAN ACRICULTUR-IST FOR AUGUST, 1887.

Contains original articles by no less than fourty well-known writers, from twenty-two States and Territories.

The frontispiece, by Cary, represents two young bears surprising a party of children picking blackberries. Another full page engraving, by Mueller, depicts several bright midsummer scenes in the country. In addition to these there are many smaller illustrations of farm animals, plans of buildings, plants and flowers, new labor-saving devices, and implements, etc. A prominent feature of this number is the "Fair List." giving the dates of all the State, County and District Fairs, to be held this fall, so far as announced. The Household, and Boys and Girls columns, are, as usual, full of interesting and entertaining matter; and in the Humbug department several frauds and cheats get more notoriety than they may relish. Price, riety than they may relish. Price, \$1.50 per year, English or German; Single numbers, 15 cts. Address American Agriculturist, 751 Broadway, New York.

Delinquent Tax List of 1886.

STATE OF KANSAS,

County of Chase County of Chase)

1. W P. Martin, Treasurer of the Conuty and State aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will, on the first Tuesday in September, A. D. 1887, and the succeeding days thereafter, sell at public auction, at my office at the County seat of Chase county, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, so much of each track of land and town lot hereinafter discribed as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for 1886.

W. P. MARTIN County Treasurer.

Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls, this

Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls, this eleventh day of July, A. D. 1887

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP

-		
;	Description S. T. R 43 acres off west	Description. S. T.
	43 acres off west	
8	side of w 1/2 nw	se ¼ sw ¼ 16
У	24 22 20 1	sw 1/4 se 1/4 16
		ne 14 gw 14 17
ſ.		nw ¼ se ¼ 17
а	sw ¼	lot 19 18
g	sw 14 84 20 7	n 1/2 80 1/4 24
r,		8 % 80 % 24
-	se 1/4 sw14 3 21 8	10 79 BC 34 20
у		0 /2 044 /4 20
d		nw ¼ sw ¼ 32
_	nw ¼ sw ¼ 3 21 8 ne ¼ se ¼ 421 8	8 1/2 SW 1/4 1 ne 1/4 8
g	ne ¼ se ¼ 421 8	30 34 3
d	nw 14 80 14 4218	se ¼ 3 s ½ ne ¼ 6
0	8 1/2 80 1/4 4 21 8	n no 1
Ĭ-	w 1/2 se 1/4 12 21 9	n % ne 34 6
-		n ½ se ¼ 6
3	w 1/4 nw 1/4 33 21 8	ne ¼
21	nw ¼	nw 14
1-	sw 14 84 21 8	aw 1
I-	sw ¼ of se ¼ 2 22 8	nw 1/
S.	sw ¼ of se ¼ 2 22 8 e ¼ of sw ¼ 2 22 8	Sw 1
1100-1	sw ¼	sw 14
e	e 1/2 ne 1/4 10 22 8	80 1/
351	se ¼ 10 22 8	ne 14 20
d	se 14 11 22 8	90
_	n ½ ne ¼ 16 22 8 ne ¼ nw ¼ 16 22 8 se ¼ se ¼ 16 22 8	law 1/ 21
١.	ne ¼ nw ¼ 16 22 8	ne 17
1-	w ½ sw ¼ 16 22 8	se 16
	W 1/2 BW 14 16 22 8	,

Beginning at the ne corner of the se ¼ of section 7, twp 22, range 8; thence west 13, rods and 13 feet; thence south 40 rods; thence in the middle of Mercer creek to the eact line of said ¼; thence north to place of beginning, all in section 7. twp 22, range

w ½ se ¼.... w ½ ne ¼.... n ½ ne ¼ ne ¼... SW \(\) 122 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 4 \(\) 33 216 \(\) 8 \(\) 4 \(\) 22 5 \(\) \(\) 4 \(\) 4 \(\) 22 5 \(\) \(\) 4 \(\) 4 \(\) 22 5 \(\) \(\) 4 \(\) 4 \(\) 22 5 \(\) \(\) 4 \(\) 4 \(\) 22 5 \(\) \(\) 4 \(\) 4 \(\) 22 5 \(\) 8 \(\) 4 \(\) 4 \(\) 22 5 \(\) 1 \(\) 8 \(\) 4 \(\) 4 \(\) 4 \(\) 22 5 \(\) 1 \(\) 8 \(\) 4 \(\) 4 \(\) 4 \(\) 4 \(\) 4 \(\) 22 5 \(\) 1 \(\) 8 \(\) 4 \(\) 8 \(\) 4 \(\) 8 \(\) 4 \(\) 8 \(\) 4 \(\) 8 \(\) 4 \(\) 8 \(\) 4 \(\) 8 \(\) 4 \(\) 8 \(\) 4 \(\) 8 \(\) 4 \(\) 8 \(\) 4 \(\) 8 \(\) 9 \(\) 9 \(\) 8 \

side ... 32 22 7 40 acres off of n side of sw 14... 32 22 7 commencing at a point on the range line between ranges 5 and 6 east, 270ft south of the ne corner of the se ½; thence w 180 feet; thence s 50 feet; thence e 180 feet; thence s 50 feet; thence e 180 feet; thence n 50 feet to beginning, sec 38. twp 20 range 5. All of sections of Cottonwood river, less 6 acres deeded to P. P. Schriver and Drinkwater and Schriver, sec 36, twp 20 range 5. Commencing at the nw corner of ne ¾ of sec 23, twp 20, range 6; thence e to the right of way of the A. I. & S. F., R. R. Co; thence along said R. R. in a southwesterly direction to the half section line between the ne and nw quarters of said section 23; thence n to place of beginning, sec 23, twp 20, range 6.

20, range 6.

Commencing at the ne corner of the se ¼, of section; thence s about 12 rods, to a stone s of French creek; thence southwesterly about 17 rods, to a stone s of a walnut tree, about 12 feet; thence nw about 6 rods, to a stone; thence westerly to a point on n line of said se ¼, about 40 rods nw of ne cerner of said se ½; thence e to place of beginning, sec 30, twp 20, range 6.

A certain piece of land in se corner of ne ¼ of section described in deed from S. A. Stephenson and wife, to P. F. Raudebaugh, dated June 14th 1882, recorded Dec. 28th, Stephenson and wife, to P. F. Raudebaugh, dated June 14th. 1882. recorded Dec. 28th, 1882. sec 30, twp 20, ra ge 6.

That portion of nw ½ of nw ½ not included in the town of Cedar Point not owned by C. C. Smith. sec 6, twp 21, range 6.

A strip of land 30 rods wide off of w side of e ½ of sw ½, sec 9, twp 22, range 6.

1-16 of an acre out of sw corner of nw ½ of sw ½, and nw ½ of sw ½, less 1-16 of an acre deceded to Mary Channel, sec 9, twp 22, range 6.

range 6.	the standards of States of Court of
DIAMOND CRE	EK TOWNSHIP
Description. S.T.R. 8 ½ se ¼ 6 19 6	Description. S. T. R. in sw 1/4 13 19 7
n % se 34 6 19 6	86 14 14 19 7
se ¼ nw ¼, and ne ¼ of sw ¼ 8 19 6	sw ¼ se ¼ 20 19 7 e¼ se¼ not own-
nw 1/4 se 1/4 819 6	ed by Ross or Thomas 20 19 7
se ¼ ne ¼ 16 19 6	nw 1/ se 1/ 20 19 7
nw 14 17 19 6	n ½ ne ½ 28 19 7 e ½ nw ¼ 23 19 7
se ¼ 19 19 6	e ¼ se ¼ 23 19 7 w ¼ nw ¼ 24 19 7
se 1/ 25 19 6	nw ¼ sw ¼ 24 19 7 s ¼ se ¼ 24 19 7
8 % of 8W % 28 19 6	8 1/4 8W 1/4 24 19 7
ne 14 sw 14 18 18 7	ne ¼ 25 19 7 s ¼ nw ¼ 25 19 7
& se % of sw % 18 187	nw ¼ nw ¼ 25 19 7 sw ¼ 25 19 7
w% se % of nw% 6 197	se ¼ 25 19 7 ne ¼ nw ¼ 25 19 7
tonwood river	10 % IIW % 20 10 1

Commencing 200 feet e of sw corner of nw ¼ of ne ¾; thence e 40 feet; thence n 16 rods; thence w 40 feet; thence s 5 rods; thence e 5 feet; thence in a southwesterly direction 11 rods, to place of beginning, sec 27, twp 19, range 7.

FALLS TOWNSHIP.

w 1 sw 1. 20 19 8 n 1 sw 1 15 20 8 ne 1 sw 1 . 20 19 8 ne 1 sw 1 . 15 20 8 ne 1 sw 1 . 20 19 8 ne 1 sw 1 . 15 20 8 commencing at the nw corner of the nw 1 so f see 16, twp 19, range 8; thence e 30 feet for a place of beginning; thence e 30 feet for a place of beginning; thence e 31 a right angle 200 feet; thence e at a right angle 200 feet; thence n at a right angle 200 feet; thence n at a right angle 314 feet; thence not see 1 so f nw corner of nw 1 st. thence 1 sw 19, range 8. Commencing at a point 345 feet e and 429 feet so f nw corner of nw 1 st. thence sw 220 feet; thence n 447 feet; thence 19, range 8. Commencing at the nw corner of the nw 19, range 8. Commencing at the nw corner of the nw 19, range 8; thence e 36 feet; thence sw 180 feet for a place of beginning; thence sw 314 feet; thence n 160 feet; thence w 314 feet to place of beginning, sec 16, twp 19, range 8.

All w and s of Cottonwood river in e 1 sw 1 sw 11 sw 11 sw 11 sw 11 sw 12 sw 13 sw 13 sw 14 sw 15 sw 15 sw 14 sw 15 sw 15

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.

e 10 rods to place of beginning, sec 13, twp 19, range 9.
Commencing at the ne corner of sec 13, twp 19, range 9; thence a to center of Cettonwood river; thence along bed of said river until it reaches a two acre piece sold by Jenkins Jackson, to C. N. Link, recorded in Book A, pages 223 and 224; thence w and s around said piece to said river; thence westerly along said river, in center thereof, to a piece deeded by James Jackson, to E. L. Davis, recorded in Book A, pages 536 and 537; thence along the western boundary thereof to Buckeye creek; thence westerly along said creek to w line of northeast ½; thence with the w line of northeast ½; thence with the w line of said ½, to n line of said section; thence e to place of beginning, sec 13, twp 19, range 9.
Commencing 50 rods w of the se corner of the ne ½ of nw ½; thence s 40 rods; thence w 20 rods; thence n 40 rods; thence e 20 rods, sec 13, twp 19, range 9.

NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS. Block. Lots. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 6, 6, 116 6 110 6 110 6, 9, 7 411 of 111 1, 3, 10, 8 11 except 8 ft. off w side, owned by J N. Nye, 8 4, 30 6, 7, 8 9 1, 2, 33

	COTTONWOOD FALL	Ls.
3, 9, 10, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, e 1/	Block.Lots. 5 all of. 5, 6, 117, 8, 3, 9, 10, 11, 17, 1, 2, 3, 23 11, 12, 24 8,	
н	INT AND MCWILLIAM	S ADD.
Lot all of	Block.	e z prandina
	COTTONWOOD.	real south
Lot. 7,	Block.	sar orași le
OMET BEST	EMSLIE'S ADDITIO	N.

CARTTER'S ADDITION.

ELMDALE. Block. | Lots. Block 3 6,.... 10 n 1/2 of. 8, 7,.... CLEMENTS. CEDAR POINT.

WONSIVU. Lot. Block Lot. Bloc all of 1 all of SAFFORD.

TOLEDO. Lots. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18 MATFIELD GREEN.

REED'S ADDITION,

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town of the U.S. to sell our new book. EARTH, SEA and SKY.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOHN V. SANDERS.,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office under Chase Co. National Bank,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

THOS. H. CRISHAM, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS-

S N WOOD, A M MACKEY, JASMITH WOOD, MACKEY & SMITH, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW' Will practice in all state and Federal

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 Osag counties in the State of Kansas; in the Su preme Court of the State, and in the Fed ral Courts therein.

JOSEPH G. 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.

MISCELLANEOUS,

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Topera, Kas., July 11th, 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, Kansas, on Aug. 19th, 1887, viz: Add. H. E., No. 5048, of Lars Petterson, for the south ½ of northeast ½, of section 30, in township 18, or range 9.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz; Charles Philbrick, H. Vail, Safford, Matt. Thompson, Cottonwood Falls, John Errickson, Toledo, all of Ghase county, Kansas.

JOHN L. PRICE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 6434

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention
to make final proof in support of his claim,
and that said proof will be made before the
Judge of the District or in his absence before
E. W. Ellis. Clerk of District Court at Cottonwood Falls. Kansas, on Saturday August
6th, 1887, viz: P. D S, No 8553 of Charles L.
Maybell, Elk, Kansas, for the east ½ of
northeast ½ of section 4, township 19 south,
of range 6 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles W. Hitchcock,
Fred Pracht, Earnest Pracht, Bill Pritchie,
all of Elk, Chase county Kansas.

S. M. PALMER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA KANSAS,
July 25th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, before R.
W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on September 2d,
1887, viz; H. E., No. 7634, of Dow Steadman,
Bazaar, Kansas, for the Lot 34 and the southwest ¼ of the southeast ¼, of section 6, township 21 south, of range 8 cast.

He names the following witnesses to provehis continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: A. Brandley, C. F.
Hayes, I. C. Warren and Lot Leonard, all of
Bazaar, Chase county, Kansas,
FRANK DALE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS. June 27th, 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, and in his absence, E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas., on August 6th, 1887, viz: H. E. No. 7577, of George Topping, Wonsivu, Kansas, for the northwest fractional quarter, of section 6, in township 22 south, of range 6 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: G. W. Blackburh, John Goodwin, George Blackburn Jr., A. Pinkston, all of Wonsivu, Chase county, Kansas.

FRANK DALE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Topeka Kansas, |
June 30th, 1887, |
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention
to make final proof in support of his claim,
and that said proof will be made before the
Judge of the District, or in his absence before
E. W. Ellis. Clerk of the District Court at
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on August 13th,
1887, viz: A F. H. E., No 5025 of Thomas
Davis, for the south ½ of southeast ¾, of
section 6, in township 18, of range 9.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cutivation of, said land, viz: Matt Thompson,
William Young, Mrs. F. A. Kirk, Henry
Howe, all of Cahola, Chase county, Kansas.

JOHN L. PRICE, Register.

Notice for Publication,

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS., July 19th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her 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. 4291, of Margaret Baskirk, for the northeast 4 of northeast 4 of section 34, township 22 south, of range 8 east. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: David Mercer, Albert Zerkel, George Rector, Thurman, W.S. Pullen, Matfield Green, all of Chase county, Kansas.

Frank Dale, Register. FRANK DALE, Register.

SWERMEN

A vast treasury of all that is won-derful in EARTH, SEA, AIR, and Nurseries in the West. Permanent SKIES. positions; good pay.

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, shampeo, or hair cut. COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, AUG. 4, 1887.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

-	lin.	2 in.	3in.	5in.	% col.	1 col
l week	\$1.00	\$1.50	83.00	83.00	8 5.50	\$10.0
2 weeks	1.50			4.00	6.50	18.0
3 weeks	1.75	3.50	3 00		8.00	
4 weeks	2.00	3.00			9.00	
2 months .	3.00		5.25	7.50	14.00	25.0
8 months	4.00	6.00	7.50	11.00	20.00	82.5
6 months	6.50	9 00	12.0	18.00	82.50	55.0
1 year	10.00	18.00	24 00	35.00	55.00	85.0
Local not	tices.	10 cent	salir	e for	the fir	st in
sertion: an	d 5 cer	ntsal	ine fo	r each	subse	quen
Insertion :	double	e price	e for b	lack l	etter,	or for
terms unde	er the	head e	of "Lo	cal St	ort St	ops.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

94° in the shade, Monday afternoon. 100° in the shade, yesterday after-

Mrs. Col. T. S. Jones has returned to Dodge City.
Ex-Mayor J. P. Kuhl was down to
Emporia, Tuesday.

Mr. T. H. Grisham was out to Garden City, last week.

102° in the shode, last Friday afternoon: also, hot winds.

Mr. W. J. Harvey, of Strong City, has moved to Wichita. Mrs. M. Lawrence is suffering from

a badly scalded left hand. 'Squire A. P. Gandy is having his old barn remodeled and enlarged.

Mr. G. E. Finley and family went, last Friday, on a visit at Newton. Mr. Pink Brickell, on Buckeye be about six feet. creek, is quite sick, with pleurisy.

There will be union service in the U. P. church, next Sunday evening. Mr. D. M. Ross has built an addition to his residence in Strong City. Mrs. John Thorpe went to Kansas City, last week, for medical treatment.

Mrs. J. C. Davis went to Kansas City, Tuesday, for medical treatment. Mr. A. Z. Scribner shipped a car of hogs to Kansas City, last Thursday. ☐ Mr. Arch Miller shipped three car loads of cattle to Kansas City, yester-

day.

A ballast gang of 25 men, arrived here, Tuesday, to ballast the now rail-

Mr. Matt. McDonald is building another house east of his home in Strong Mr. R. J. Morgan, of Cincinnati, ar-

road Co. Little Hazel, daughter of ex-Mayor

F. Kirk, of Strong City, is sick, with billious fever. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob North, of South

day and Saturday.

friends in this city. Mrs. Forbes, nee Josie Baum, and her two children are visiting friends in

this city and vicinity. Mr. Geo. Thomas, from Strong City, has moved into the Lewis Durand

house, on Plum street. Died, at Elmdale, on Saturday, July 30th, 1887, the infant child of Mr. and

Mrs. James R. Jeffrey. C. A. Lucas, of Omaha, Neb.

On Augst 8, mail service will be begun on the C., K. & W. R. R., between in Strong City?

Cottonwood Falls and Abilene.

Last Monday, Little Nellie, daughter of Mr. W.W. Sander's, was suffering, last week, with diphtheria; but she is now well.

Mr. Jas. F. Hazel, of Kansas City arrived here, yesterday morning, on a few days' visit to relatives and friends. Mrs. J. C. Scroggin who was visiting friends and relatives in this county, returned to her home in Wyandotte, last

Messrs. C. C. Watson, E. W. Ellis, F. P. Cochran, L. W. Hurlburt and C. F. Rockwood were down to Emporia,

Dudley, have gone to Wagonwheel cutting his face quite badly and break-Gap, Col., where they will camp for ing three cf his ribs.

Mr. E. W. Pinkston and family, of Cedar Point, started to Colorado, last

Monday, to remain in the mountains

until cool weather.

Born, on Monday, July 18, 1887, to
Mr. and Mrs. E. Manuel, on County
Treasurer Wm. P. Martin's place, on Peyton creek, a son.

The mules for the street cars have arrived, and it has been positively promised that the cars will be here by August 10, proximo.

Mr. Robert Grisham, brother of Mr T. H. Grisham, who has been lying in Emporia very ill, for several weeks past, is now convalescing.

Messrs. Bent Cox and S. Swift, of Matfield Green, returned, Friday morning, from Kansas City, where they had taken a car load of cows, each,

Messrs. Chas. S. Breese and A. S. Bailey, of Elmdale, started to Lawrence, in a wagon, on Monday of last

week, for a visit at that place. Died, in Strong City, on Friday, July 23, 1887, Mr. Daniel Hamilton, aged 28 years, who leaves a wife and parents to mourn his early death. Married, on Wednesday, July 27th, 1887, by the Rev. T. J. Pearson, of Strong City, Mr. Al. Bryson and Miss Sharp, on a warrant sworn out in the District Court, by City Marshal W. H.

Mr. O. H. Drinkwater and family, of Cedar Point, have returned from a visit at Mr. Henry Weaver's, Tribune, Greeley county, the father of Mrs. D. Mr. H. A. Chamberlain has bought the residence property of Mr. J. C. Scroggin, at Strong City, for \$2,700, and moved into the same, last Thurs-

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Femde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezi-

aug5-tf Mr. Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, having recovered from a billious attack, had a carbuncle on his neck, which broke last week, and is now getting well.

Mrs. B. Lantry and her daughters Miss Lizzie and Nellie, of Strong City have gone to Colorado Springs, Col., where Mr. Lantry & Sons have a large, railroad contract.

A bunch of lady's scent bags were picked up just west of town, the other day, and left at this office. The owner can get the same by proving property and paying for this local.

Mr. J. F. Kirk, of Strong City, hav-ing purchased of Mr. John Emslie five acres of land near the school-house in that place, intends erecting a commo-dious residence on the same.

What has become of the editor of the Leader man's Strong City Inde-pendent? That paper, last week, failed to have at its head, or anywhere else therein, the name of any one as editor

Strong City is the only city in the State that has an elevated street railroad.—Strong City Independent.

It is also the only city in the State whose local paper is printed entirely away from home.

Mr. R. M. Ryan has just received a contract from Messrs, Perrin & Senior to do 150x195 feet of stripping for them at their quarry east of Strong City, the average depth of which will be about six feet

At the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, last Monday, the assessed valuation of all property was raised 7 per cent., thus increasing the value of the taxable property of the county over \$200.000.

Miss Elsie McGrath, formerly teacher in the public school of this city, and one of rare ability, has been engaged to teach a school in Illinois. She is now visiting at Chicago, near which place she will teach.

Mr. S. A. Perrigo, having sold his home property to Mr. Elmer B. John-ston, will move into his house next door north of the COURANT office, just vacated by Mr. Roland Roberts, who will move his family to Minneapolis, to-day, where he is engaged in the livery business.

Mrs. Walter G. Hait, of Tribune, atives.

Bonds to the amount of \$100.000 friends and relatives, while to Ann Harbor, Mich., for medical to Ann Harbor, Mich., from whence she at Howell, Mich., from whence she will go to Ann Harbor.

Worday. Greeley county, who stopped off at Clements, week before last, to visit

Last Friday, Emma, the seven-year-old daughter of Mr. E. T. Baker, on South Fork, while playing with a syc-le grinder, got her right hand caught in the cogs, and all four of the fingers of said hand got badly mashed nearly Fork, were down to Emporia, last Fri- up to the second joint; but not so badly as to require amputation.

Miss Jennie Campbell, of Plymouth, Lyon county, is visiting relatives and Lyon county, is visiting relatives and The following named persons, of this city, took the excursion train, To Whom It May Concern: Tuesday efternoon, for Las Vegas, N.
M.: Mr. W. H. Holsinger and wife,
Mr. E. Cooley and wife, Mr. J. M.
Tuttle and wife Mrs. Elizabeth Portar, Miss Mary Gandy, Messrs Isaac
Alexander, A. Ferlet, H. S. Fritz and Joe Arnold.

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, calsomine, wall paper and window shades, lamps and chimney all him of the call him of the

Has it never occurred to the people Died, at Elmdale, on Saturday, July 30th, 1887, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Jeffrey.

Mrs. John Simington is enjoying a visit from a sister of her father, Mrs. James of Omaha Neh. or home side is printed in Cottonwood Falls, and that no part of it is printed

Last Monday, we received a postal card from Bazaar, asking us to publish a notice of a Sunday-school picnic, but no date nor place for holding the same

F. Rockwood were down to Emporia, Saturday.

Mr. J. H. Doolittle, wife and son, J.

Mr. Funk in the face and left side,

about a month,

Mr. Henry Hawkins and A. R. Ice,
of Clements, were down to Kansas
City, recently, and Mr. Ice purchased
a fine Bates bull.

Mr. Frederick Willey who now lives
in the T. O. Kelley house, is putting
up a residence on Plum street, between
Friend and Pearl.

Mr. E. W. Pinkston and family, of his admission into the Lunatic As-ylum at Topeka, to which asylum he was taken, yesterday, by Sheriff J. W. Griffis.

Mr. Thomas A. Jennings, of Dearborn county, Indiana, who formerly clerked in the drug store of Messrs. Johnson & Cochran, in Strong City, and in the drug store of Mr. T. B. Johnston, in this city, and who went home from here, last spring, and who, by the way, is a most excellent phar-macist, returned from his Indiana home, on Wednesday of last week. He reports warm and dry weather back there. Perhaps he will remain here.

there. Perhaps he will remain here.

Mr. Henry Bonewell, mine host of the Eureka House, left, Tuesday night, for Kansas City; from whence he will proceed to Chicago, and from there he will go to his boyhood home in Canada.

Mr. Bonewell had been making many improvements in and about his hotel, and had been working very hard for some time past, and was standing much in need of a rest; and we hope that the visit to the scenes af his childhood, may add many years to his life. In his absence the hotel will be in charge of his son, Mr. Wm. Bonewell.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Others may equal, but none can excell the new restaurant in ice cream, good meals, lemonades, etc. Cream in large quantities, at \$1.00 per gallon.

For Sale—Cheap, a house and two lots, in Cottonwoods Falls. Apply to lots, in Cottonwoods Falls. Apply to lots, in Cottonwoods Falls. Apply to lots, in Cottonwoods Falls, Kas.

J. D. Hinote or E. A. Kinne, Cottonwork and live at home. Either sex, al ages something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital mort needed. This is one of the genuine, anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's.

Spencer, charging him with drunken-ness and disorderly conduct and resisting and cutting an officer in the discharge of his duty. It appears that, the City Marshal, having been sent for, between 10 and 11 o'clock, Saturday night, attempted to arrest Mr. Sharp in front of his (Sharp's) pea-nut stand, and in the skuffle that ensued Sharp gave the Marshal a slight cut in the lower part of the body. No arrest was then made, and none until the one on Monday. It further appears that Sharp had been playing on his banjo and singing, and that one of the Gray Bros., proprietor of Central Hotel, had asked Sharp to desist from the same, because, as he said, his boarders could not sleep, when some words passed between the two, and the Mar-

"YOU CAN'T AFFORD IT."

shal was sent for, as above stated. Mr

Sharp gave bail for his appearance be-fore the District Court, on August 31, instant, at which time his case will be

ELMDALE, KANSAS, July 23d, 1887. Editor Courant:

In your issue of the 21st, is an ar-

ticle under the above heading, which nas a great many splendid ideas in it.

Sabbath aggitation was never more prominent before the people of America than to-day, and I am glad the party who wrote the article has become interested in the subject of the Sabbath; and I hope he will continue to keep the subject before the people until many more shall see the folly of keeping Sunday, a man-established day of rest, and keep the Sabbath of God, the Sabbath on which He rested from all his works, the Sabbath of the Commandments, the Sabbath which Christ says he came not to destroy. It is a part of God's law, thundered forth from Singi and as the writer. forth from Sinai, and, as the writer expressed it, is universal and of perpetual obligation. It is evident that some body is to blame for the low conception of the Sabbath. The writer was correct when he said this nation is rapidly becoming a Sabbath breaking nation, as there are only about 7,000 who observe the Sabbath of Jehovah. The remainder have wandered off after strange god's, and are teaching, for doctrines, "the com-

mandments of men."
I trust my friend will adhere to his Sabbath proclivities and never be induced to follow the majority of the world in keeping Sunday, or the first day of the week, which has no devine sanction, as the seventh day is the Sabbath. Resp. Your Friend, Jas. R. Jeffrey.

Letters uncalled for in the Cottonwood Falls, Post office, August 1st, 1887.
Barnley, Mrs. B. C.
Beck, Dora
Cooper, J. A.
Congeton, William
Darence, Jennie
Epps, Emanuel
Flowers, Mrs. J. M.
Gray, Miss Kittie
Gelino, Willie
Housel, Stewart
Humberger, B.
Hill, John F.
Jones, Miss Maude
Kimmell, Thompson
Riggs, J. D.
Stiles, Joe
Sedoris, Mrs. S. F.
Simmons, Harley P.
Wade, Charles
Weller, P H
All the above letters remaining uncalled for at the end of thirty days. will be sent to the "Dead Letter" office, at Washington. Persons calling for them will please say "Ad vertised." ADVERTISED LETTER LIST.

Call at the Central Drug Store, on Broadway, Cottonwood Falls, and ex-amine for yourselves. We will sell cles—perfumery, toilet soaps, paint brushes, and, in fact, everything that brushes, and, in fact, everything that some money, at the CITY FEED STORE than at any other place in the dec30-tf and chimneys, all kinds of toilet artiis 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.

no date nor place for holding the same was given; hence, we are unable to give any further information about said picnic, unless, perhaps, it was the one that took place in Leonard's Cartter's grove, on Saturday, August 20, 1887, to keep fresh the memory of the day that brought freedom to the Last Friday morning, Mr. Riley
Funk was sitting on some hay behind
one of Dr. W. H. Cartter's horses, in
the stable at the Fair Grounds, west of
the stable at the Fair Grounds, west of
the animal from some unof Topeka; Hon. John L. Waller, of Leavenworth; John Madden and others. J. J. Massey will lead the sing-

ing. Come, one; come, all. By order of the Committee. ATTENTION, S. OF V. The next regular meeting of Dan McCook Camp S. of V. will be held on Saturday evening, August 6, 1887, at 8 o'clock, sharp. Special business of importance to each member will come up for action. Your attendance is desired. HARRY CLIFFORD, 1st Lieut. sired.

CARD OF THANKS. We wish to express our heartfelt thanks, to the friends who so kindly assisted in the sickness and burial of our dear little babe. JAMES AND ALICE JEFFREY.

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. ie9-2m.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT,

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

SETH J. EVANS,

OF THE Feed Exchange EASTSIDE OF Broadway

Cottonwood Fail



PROMPT STENTION !Paid to ALL ORDERS. Good Riggs,

ALL HOURS

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY



FEMALE COLLEGE. LEXINGTON, MO. Nineteenth session opens Beautiful location. Thirteen competent and experienced teachers. Conservatory of Music. ats \$25,000. Heated by Steam. Lighted by Gas. Ample Bath Rooms. Address W.F.KERDOLFF.

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

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. Machine oil, at H. F. Gillett's, at 20 cents per gallon. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are

requested to call and settle. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. 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, Kan Board, by the day or week, at Mrs.

M. E. Overall's, west side of Broad way, near Mnsic Hall.

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

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

clothing. Give them a call.

All Summer goods must go!

Regardless of Cost.

Seersucker Coats and Vests, White Vests, Fancy Balbriggan and Gauze Underwear, Straw Hats, ets., etc.

And the price we have put on these goods will close them out at once,

Come now, for every customer gets bargain.

E. F. HOLMES,

The Leading Clothier, in

R. L. FORD, Watchmaker and COTTONWOOD FALLS,



ELGIN, WALTHAM, SPRINGFIELD AND HAMDEN WATCHES, ANE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Repairing English Watches a Specialty.

This space belongs to

FERRY & WATSON.

JOHN FREW. SURVEYOR, LAND AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

KANSAS.

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder,

STRONG CITY: -

Reasonable charges, and good work guaran-teed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE. T. M. ZANE STONE & ZANE,

Physicians and Surgeons.

Office, East Side of Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

A. M. CONAWAY.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. jyll-tf

DR. S. M. FURMAN, Resident Deutist,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter pratice his profession in all its branches.

Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for thesale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call en or address J. W. Mc Williams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSSY ap27-lyr

NEW DRUGS,



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON.

HAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

HIS OLD STAND. WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALLED

ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN: TO THE

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb18-tf

Wm. H. HOLSINGER. (Successor to Holsinger & Fritz),

HARDWAPE, STOVES APD

TIPWARE,

Aikin Lambert & Co.'s Gold Pens, FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND MILLS,

> Wood and Iron Pumps, Brass and Iron Cylinders,

DPIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS, Feed Grinders, Buggies, Wag-

Agents for the Celebrated McCormick Mowers and Reapers, and New Lyman Vapor Stoves.

ons, &c.

W. H. HOLSINGER.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JOHN B. SHIPMAN MONEYTOLOAN

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

If you want money.

Wanted, a good agent (of eithtowns and cities of the U.S., to take towns and cities of the U.S., to take orders for our new patent low priced solid Bronze or Nickle Door Plates, Door Bells, Street Numbers &c. From \$100 to \$500 can be made in a very short time. Fine outfit cases for samples FREE. Write fro proof of what agents are doing and list of unaccupiated territory. It will pay you to do so. We refer to the Editor of this paper, who has purchased one of our Plates.

MICHIGAN DOOR BLAFE CO. Michigan Door Braze Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE QUEEN'S MAIDS. Arduous Duties of the Ladles Who Wait England's Sovereign.

The maids of honor to the Queen carn every penny of the £300 a year which is their stipend for filling a very difficult position. While on duty they can not call their souls their own. After breakfast, which they take in their own rooms, they have to hold themselves in instant readiness to obey the Queen's summons, which comes the moment Sir Henry Ponsonby quits Asia. The leading independent counher Majesty's presence, with the big tries of Africa are Morocco and Madared morocco dispatch-box containing gascar. The sovereign of the former, his day's work under his arm.

After a brief "Good morning" the Queen suggests a little reading, and the dutiful maid addresses herself to the pile of papers wherein the proper passages for her Majesty's hearing have already been marked by Sir Henry. Through columns and columns of parliamentary debate, leading articles and correspondence has the poor lady to intone her dismal way, often having to repeat passages, for the Queen never leaves a subject till she has thoroughly nastered it, and is not at all sparing in own executive, Mr. Cleveland, comher commands to "Just read that pleted his half century of life a few again, please." The maid of honor is so busy minding her stops and trying to modulate her voice that she has little chance of understanding a tithe of Comfortable Dress Fabrics and Milliner what she is reading, and yet the moment the reading is over she has to rush off and get ready or a drive with her royal mistress, during which she will be expected to make lucid remarks on the topics she has just read aloud.

After luncheon is the only real time the maids of honor have to themselves. and even that is spoilt for them by the uncertainty as to whether they will be wanted to walk or drive with the Queen later in the afternoon. They must stay in their apartments, for if by chance | beneath the waves of lace. These brims they should be sent for and were not to be found at the moment, their life For a day or two would not be a happy picturesque face lining framing the one, so that a stroll in the grounds on their own account is out of the ques- A few of the sailor hats, gypsies and tion, till after four o'clock, when, if the other fashionable round hats, show Queen has departed on a drive without them, they know they are free till six at any rate. On the Queen's return there is more reading aloud, this time of ponderous works on heavy philosophical subjects, or else the arranging tulle or Spanish net ends are a protecof sketches, photographs, or, it may be, the charity needle-work is brought out till such time as her Majesty goes to dress for her nine o'clock dinner, where, to the relief of the maid of honor, she is not expected to be present. By this time she is not unfrequently waint for the want of food, for when not eat Court she would naturally be finishing dinner at the hour when it is the Queen's pleasure to commence it.

Young ladies do not, as a rule, jump at the post of maid of honor to the ferred to even the handsomest wash Queen till they have given themselves materials by many women, as these can a fair chance of obtaining an "establishment," It is not till season after season has been drawn blank that disconsolate ladies have recourse to the upon grounds of pale ecru canvas, and dignity, very much minus the leisure, of joining the "Household." It follows that, though by no means in the sere dark marine blue. These textiles are and yellow leaf, the majority of the semi-diaphanous, and make dressy maids of honor are not in the first blush gowns for general wear at the seaside. of headding girlhood. The present senior | These may be made up very simply, or, somaid is the Hon. Harriet Lepel Phipps, following the fashion of Parisian a consin of the Marquis of Normandy. | modistes, may be transformed into very Flifth birthday again. The Hon Frances Drummond, a daughter of Viscount Stanthallan, is thirty-nine. The Hon. Withel Cadogan was born in 1853, which puts her credit thirty-three summers. and the Hon. Maud Okeover, a niece of Lady Waterpark, is only twentyseven. - Boston Post.

THE AGES OF RULERS. Increased Daration of the Lives of Mon-

no respect has the advance in hygienic science in the past generation or two been more manifest and conspicuous in its effect than in lengthening the duration of the life of monarchs. Within a time comparatively recent royalty -occupied a very low level in the scale of longevity. The luxurious and effem-Finate habits to which usage condemned the inmates of royal courts, coupled with anxiety, ambition, and the dread of assassination, made long life comparatively rare among Princes. Even yet, outside the great and enlightened ations, the lives of rulers hardly reach, in duration, the average years attained by persons in the higher walks of life. In recent times, however, more lib ral methods of government in the principal European nations, combined with more exemplary personal habits, has materially lengthened the life periods of the theads of the principal reigning families.

At present in Europe the number of morarchs who have exceeded the average ago-limit is unusally great. Queen Victoria has completed the 68th year of ther life. William I., the German Kaiser, celebrated the 90th anniversary of his birth some months ago. Pope Lee XIII. is 76; William III., King of the Netherlands, is 70; and Christian AX. King of Denmark, is 69. All of 'the potentates have long passed the age which the great mass of people can ever nope to attain. Four other rulers have already exceeded the half century in years of life. These are Peter II., Emperor of Brazil; Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway; Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, and Leopold, King of the Belgians. Peter is about 62, Oscar 58, Francis Joseph 57, and Leopold 51. Two other monarchs The ants like the oil and will sip it, but Mave about attained the half-century limit. These are Louis, King of Portaugal, who is nearly 49, and Charles, King of Roumania, 48. Five others-Nicholas L. Prince of Montenegro; Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey; Humi bert, King of Italy; Alexander III., Please serve me an egg. Waiter-Yes, Emperor of Russia, and George, King ma'am; I will get my racket immedisof the Greeks -have passed the fortieth ately. - Burlington Free Press.

mile-stone on life's journey. Nicholas is 46; the Sultan is nearly 45; Humbert is 43, Alexander is 42, and George will reach the same age in a few months. Milan, King of Servia, the youngest of the reigning monarchs of Europe, is nearly 33 years of age.

China has the youngest ruler of any conspicuous state. His age is about 16 years. The Mikado of Japan is 35 years old, and the Shah of Persia is 56. These are the principal poten ates of who is styled Sultan, is 56 years of age, while the reigning Queen of the latter is 26.

The Presidents of the various republies of the world are, for the most part, men in about the middle period of life. Few of them are over 60, and for various reasons none of them are so young as many monarchs have been when they mounted the throne. The oldest is the President of France, Francois P. Jules Grevy, who will finish his months ago .- N. Y. Times.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Trimmings for Sultry Days. Black lace is still much used for dressy hats and bonnets over colored satin foundations. Upon new Parisian models are placed very high montures of delicious French roses which seem to exhale sweetness, so natural do they look, as if just ready to fall in pieces at the first breath of air. At the edge of the brim are set draperies of velvet and rich lace, with clusters of small flowers the shade of the roses, peeping from are bent in soft, irregular shapes to suit the wearers' features, and the very waves of hair, is invar ably becoming. once again the long lace scarf-ends, falling from the back of the hat over the shoulders. This is a revival which promises to increase in popularity before the season is over, as the lace, tion to the neck against the sun and wind, as well as a graceful addition. Ladies in search of cool, comfortable-

looking fabrics for sultry summer wear are advised to purchase various colored fabrics in French batiste, sheer lawn, India muslin and organdie. Batistes and lawns are brought out in monochromes, showing handsome shades in nun's gray, heliotrope, golden brown, and also in black and white. Fancy grenadines and etamines are prebe worn an entire season with care. and still retain their fresh appearance. Gay little dots of Japanese red are seen also red and blue dots set in groups of three, or tiny blocks in pale blue and Frenchy-looking toilets appropriate for five-o'clock teas and like occasions, by the liberal use of ribbons which match the color or colors of the figure in the canvas goods, and the addition of cascades and deep fan pleatings or inser-

tions of colored laces. Elegant lace gowns, both in black and white, are this season made up without lining, each seam of the lace being firmly stayed with narrow but pearl color, lilac, Roman red, corn yellow, old rose and cameo, are fabrics made up into princesse slips to wear at various times under the one over-gown of black lace. White exquisite fade tints of sea green, maize, Persian mauve, olive yellow, ciel blue, tea rose and other del cate shades in surah or silk batiste, form slips for the mounting of dresses of cream white, ivory white or Isabella yellow laces, the latter draping with exquisite effect over a princesse slip of willow-green surah, and proving a most charming and becoming toilet for a blonde of the rose and lily type. Black lace flounces show with fine effect over pleated frills of white tulle and vice-versa. Ribbons are more used than flowers this season as garnitures for lace evening dresses, and few bodices are made without the addition of a graceful butterfly bow of ribbon set daintily on the top of the left shoulder .- N. Y. Post.

Destruction of Ants.

We know of no better way to get rid of ants than to trap them. This can be done by taking some bits of coarse sponge and sprinkling sugar in their cavities, and laying them near the ants' runs. The ants will visit the spenges in considerable numbers, and some lady member of the family, who will give the matter attention, should visit the sponges occasionally and pick them up quickly and drop them into s dish of hot water carried for the purpose. If this course is persisted in the ants will all be caught and destroyed. Another way is to fill a few vials with sweet oil and sink them in the ground to the rim, leaving the mouth open. it destroys their capacity to breathe and they die of a phyxia. These two methods can be carried on at the same time. - Vick's Magazine.

-Guest (to student hotel waiter)-

THE SULTAN'S SADDLE.

How Plus IX Put Some Mohammeds Diamonds to Good Use.

The present Pope has no less than four tiaras, the most noted of which was "built" expressly for Pius IX, at the order of the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, in 1854. Although presented to the Pope at the time mentioned, it never was worn until the services of the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. Its form is ovoid, with a foundation of silver cloth, upon which, piled one above the other, are three crowns, magnificent in brilliant diamonds, and other precious stones and pendant pearls. On the summit of this ovoid structure is a cross made of diamonds, on the top of which is perched a globe of precious stones, supported by a great, deep azure, sparkling sapphires. The crowns resemble ducal crowns en blazon, the pearl ornaments alternating with leaf ornaments. The would-be monotony of the lower circle is avoided by golden lines of bands, between which are literally sown, as in a field, emeralds, rubies and pearls. This beautiful piece of headgear weighs 2 1-4 pounds and cost only a trifle over 500,000 francs. Now, Pius IX., wanted, on the proc-

lamation of his favorite dogma, a chalice to go along with his tiara. The Queen of Spain and other Catholic monarchs had neglected that important article in the service of the Roman Catholic Church. But his Holin ss was something of an inventor. In the year 1853 Abdul Medjid, the Turkish Sultan (he of Crimean war memory), sent Pius IX. an Oriental saddle, whose cloth and leather portions, except the seat, were studded with precious stones, mostly diamonds. Now, the highest expression of the Turkish Emperor's appreciation of a person, whether an Ambassador or the Ambassador's master, is a horse or a saddle. But "the turbaned Turk," who doubtless had seen old pictures and engravings representing the "head of the Church" in procession on horseback, did not know that since Clement XIV. was thrown from his horse in the Roman Forum, the Pontiffs have ceased equestrian performances. The Sultan's saddle then had no practical or possible destination beyond being hung up on a peg within a glass case.

However, one day a happy thought came to Pius IX. He ordered the saddle to be taken from its peg and the precious stones to be picked out, in order that they might become the decorations of a chalice which should equal in beauty, brilliancy and costliness the tiara presented by the ex-Queen Isabella. So the Vatican jeweler built up a vessel which was enameled over by the deepest blue. On this deep-blue enamel the diamonds were grouped in bouquets, but the real piece de resistance was a cross made wholly of diamonds that stood out in magnificent relief against the azure fond. This chalice was used on the occasion referred to, and the clerical journals say that the sight of it "produced a profound impression."-Rome Cor. Paris

TWO KINDS OF MALARIA. The Poisonous Moral and Spiritual Atmos-

Kegister.

In China, certain districts are sup posed to be under the control of demons, who prohibit their use for human habitations. When foreigners persist in building upon these banned spots, they are warned that they do it at the risk of life. In most instances the warning proves true, as the superstition concerning the demons is the Chinese way of expressing the fact that the locality is malarious. Many tribes firm casings of fine net or lute-string of the North American Indians refuse ribbon. White watered silk, satins in to live in a wigwam or but in which there have been two cases of disease or a death. The district of Qualla, in North Carolina, inhabited by the Cherokces, used to be full of vacant huts, which the inmates had deserted for this cause. "They are accursed," said the Indians. Like the Chinaman, they had laid to the charge of their evil spirits the misdeeds of miasma.

Modern sanitary science is doing much to make clear to us the mystery of the malaria, or bad air, which haunt certain houses or districts, poisoning life; and we are learning how to exorcise them by drainage, trap, and disinfectants. But there is a moral malaria which is to be found in certain houses which no sanitary rules will touch. There are families who, without a word of complaint, inspire the stranger with gloom and discontent. There are others in which envy and malice rage like epidemics. In some, lying is hereditary in the soul, as scrofula is in some bodies in others-and these are the greater majority of unfortunate-a petty vanity afflicts every member as an ugly rash does certain children. On the contrary, there are homes in which a faith as pure as sun light, and cheerfulness, strengthening as the wholesome morning air, help and invigorate all who enter them.

In the spring of the year the members of every educated family in this country usually examine into the condition of the house in which they live, and cause its impurities to be removed and the air cleansed, in order to avoid disease during the year. Why do they not also try to find out what is the spiritual atmosphere of their home? is certain, that it is the atmosphere, that imperceptible, unconscious influence which, more than any direct teaching. will decide the character and motives of the children in a family .- Youth's Companion.

-Annual silver product of the mines of North America, \$85,000,000.

SUFFERING ANIMALS.

How Live-Stock is Tormented by Different Species of the Fly Family.

Judging from the plague of flies which in summer torments the farmer and his cattle one may have a pretty fair idea of how the ancient Egyptians must have suffered under their serious infliction. Flies everywhere, of all kinds, most pernicious and abounding, must have been a most unbearable plague. But does the farmer, whose imagination furnishes from what he knows of flies himself a pretty lively comparison of what intolerable persecution these lively and industrious pests are capable, realize the suffering inflicted by them upon his live-stock?

Take notice, for instance, of his horse. This long-suffering beast is tor- one cup strong coffee, one egg, one teamented by the blood-thirsty fly which bites the ears and face and no other part of the body, and if it can get inside the ear and fasten there to enjoy raisins and currants, four cups sifted its feast of blood it makes the horse al- flour .- N. Y. Herald. most wild. This is Chrysops, or the golden-eyed fly, of which two species lasses, two-thirds cup of butter, one exist. The black fly Simulium moles- cup of water, one teaspoon ul of salt, tum, is a still worse pest, and some- two teaspoonfuls of cloves, one teatimes on the prairies and the Northern spoonful of soda; four cups of flour woods alights on its victim in such and fruit to suit the taste. Steam two numbers as to hide its color and make and one-half hours, by putting in a the body stream with blood. Such at- two-quart tin pail and setting in a kettacks are at times fatal to the wretched tle of boiling water .- Household. beast who rolls in anguish in the vain attempt to get rid of its pursuers who of toast, not thick, browned evenly all surround it in clouds.

which there are two species, is a poculiarly injurious fly, taking with its sharp, pincer-like mandibles, great toast. Lay the slices side by side on a bites out of the flesh, and causing blood large dish. Serve at breakfast, lunto flow in streams. Death not infre- cheon or supper .- Cincinnati Times. quently ensues from the attacks of this fly, which at times is very numerous. place on earth if you would charm your The exceedingly troublesome bot fly is a universal pest, and not for its bite, but on account of an instinctive dread which horses have of it, it worries them the light, which puts gold on the genexceedingly. In the field it, at times, tian and spots the panzy, pour into causes the team to run away with the plow, so persistently does it hover with little feet to keep step to a dead march. its buzz about the animals' heads and shoulders. An exceedingly injurious pest in the South and West is Hippobosca hubonis, a red, leathery fly which is related to the sheep tick and is common in the woods. It fastens onto the horse in some spot where the victim can not reach it, as under the jaws, on the head or under the mane, and, burying its head in the skin, sucks the blood continually until its hateful life ends and it drops off to give place to its successors. We have seen a young colt reduced to a moving skeleton by these pests, scores of which were hidden under the coat and thus escaped notice. Southern farmers should especially be on their guard against this creature.

But perhaps the worst of all flies, which makes life miserable to the persecuted horses, is the stable fly. Stomozys calci rans; so named because its persecutions causing the horses to kick the whole night long. It is a black fly, almost exactly like a house fly, but is furnished with a sharp, piercing weapon and a powerful suction pump by which it draws the blood from its victims. It is attracted by the strong odor of the stable, and in illkept yards and barns it gathers very numerously, preying upon its victims well as horses, and is a nuisance at milking time, when it takes a fancy to the milker's ankles and pierces them like a lancet. These are the flies which gather on the cow's legs and cause them to kick at milking time and throw their heads around to their sides to drive off the persistent termentors.

Mosquitoes require no word of comment. They are a universal nuisance and give a world of trouble to our suffering animals. So the house-flies, by their number and their pertinacity, become a nuisance of the first magitude. These flies possess a peculiar instrument of torture in their rasplike tongue, with which they lick their victims and produce an intolerable itching and irritation. Sometimes they cause a tender skin to become inflamed and sore by this scraping, and by their buzzing weary their victims

most intolerably. No doubt the profit from our horses and cows, not to mention the smaller stock, is reduced quite considerably by all these pests, against most of which we have no means of safety. From some of them we may protect our animals. The horses when at work can be guarded by hoods which fit over the ears and part of the neck, and the bodies by linen sheets strapped so as to leave the lower part loose and flapping. Tassels or short strips, hanging so as to strike the knees at every step, will be a great protection against the bot flies. At night a clean stable, with open windows protected by wire gause screens, and freed from flies before dusk by thick tar smoke, made by stirring a pot of tar with a hot iron rod; and the application of tanzy or wormwood juice to the legs, will secure peace for our horses and eows from the stable and house flies. We have found Persian insect powder or "buhach," li erally dusted about the stalls and mangers and thrown on the legs, to be a most useful protection against these flies. Washing the horses occasionally with soap and water, and then giving them a thorough rinsing off, or a bath in a river or pond, will afford considit healthful or poisonous to those who erable protection and will be exceedenter it? Of one thing they may be ingly grateful and healthful to the certain that it is the atmosphere that tired horses.—N. Y. Times.

> -A remarkable illustration of the enduring character of human hair may now be seen in the British Museum, where has been placed a wig, lately found in a t mple at Thebes, which is supposed to have been worn by an Egyptian priest at a period not less than 3,400 years ago. - Boston Budget.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-- Yo buy land wisely a man must be alert on every side.

-The net profits from the sale of small fruit by two young ladies in California last year, one of whom was a consumptive when she began, amountto the handsome sum of \$15,000.

-Trifles: Three well beaten eggs, saltspoon of salt, flour enough for a stiff paste. Roll out and cut into very thin cakes and fry in hot lard. Spread half of them with jelly or jam and cut three round holes in the other half and use them for the upper crusts or covers. -Cincinnati Times.

-Coffee Cake: One cup sugar, one cup melted butter, one cup molasses, spoon baking powder, one teaspoon ground cloves, one teaspoon ground cinnamon, one - half pound each of

-Fuller Pudding: One cup of mo-

-Tongue Toast: Make some slices over on both sides, and minus crust. The large, green-headed Tabanus, of Butter it slightly. Grate with a large grater a liberal sufficiency of cold tongue and spread it thickly over the

-Make your home the brightest children to the high path of virtue, and rectitude and religion. Do not always turn the blinds the wrong way. Let your dwellings. Do not exact the -Indianapolis Journal.

-Old chamois skins may be softened and cleaned by the following process: Rub plenty of castile soap into the skin, and soak for two hours in a weak solution of sal-soda in warm water, then rub it well until quite clean. Afterwards rinse in a weak solution of sal-soda and soap in water; after rinsing, wring t dry in a coarse towel; and when fully dry, beat it until soft and smooth, and it will be finer and better than most new chamois skins .- Boston Budget.

WHITEWASHING TREES.

Remarks by Prof. Riley Before the Nev York State Farmers.

I wish to say a few words about whitewashing trees. In Washington the authorities, though they have never given any attention to the subject, have the idea that whitewashing frees trees from insects. In reality there is only one of the four troublesome insects that can in any way be affected by it and that is the tussock moth. So far as the whitewashing reaches a certain number of the cocoons will be loosened and exposed to the rains or rubbed off by the washing, and it may be possible that the lime will affect them, though case. But it is of no earthly use against the bag worm or elm-leaf beetle or the web worm, and if it must be done at all, there is no reason why the authorities should not at least color the lime so as to cause it to resemble a little more nearly the color of the trunk of he tree. Of course, I will not discuss the matter from an asthetic standpoint, yet while to some it may not be unpleasant to see a lot of trees whitewashed. I for one dis not like to see it. I may even add that so far as the insects I have mentioned are concerned, it is an injury. Every one of those insects, with the

exception of the first, has a number of enemies and parasites, many of which have been discovered but very recently. For example, up to the present year no parasites were described or recorded as affecting the web worm, but I now know of quite a number. Among such enemies there is the socalled wheel-bug (Prionotus Cristatus) a creature that is best characterized by a peculiar serrate cog-wheel on the back of its head, and that is further peculiar in using turpentine in cementing together its eggs. This creature destroys the enterpillars both of the tussock-moth and the web worm. Then there is the parasite, Perilitus Communis, an interesting point about which is that it forms a little brown cocoon, attached by a silken thread. and these cocoons are sometimes so of the trees which have been injured by this web worm that the trees present a very marked appearance. Another point I want to make en passant is that the English sparrow has been noticed to peck away at these cocoons of the parasites, but never to attack the eat rpillar itself. The whitewashing does harm in destroying some of these parasites, and also in destroying the egg masses of spiders that also attack the caterpillars. As to tree boxes, while these may be

necessary on account of the injury that without them, horses a: d other animals, as well as mischievious boys, would inflict upon the trees, at least until these have attained a certain size, they are always harmful. They injure the trees by chafing and by the pressure of the bandages, and when of wood, as they are in the city of Washington, they are particularly injurious, because they serve as nidi for different insects. If the laws can not be made use of round iron boxes .- N. Y. World, silence .- Philadelphia Ledger.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-He knoweth the truth, who doeth the Masters's will .- Cranch.

-Michigan has 3,373 Sunday-schools. 252,870 scholars, 47,370 teachers.

-There are seventeen Japanese students in the Michigan University at Ann Arbor.

-The one church in Japan has grown to 205 churches in fifteen years; the eleven church members to 16,000.

-To be good and love to do good is hard work some times, I know very well, but we all help one another, and so ge on.

-When a man lives with God his voice shall be as sweet as the murmur of the brook and the rustle of the corn--Emerson. -Edinburgh is probably the most

Presbyterian city in the world. Out of its 181 churches not fewer than 124 are Presbyterian. -Buchtel College, the Universalist institution at Akron, O., has received

another gift of \$175,000 from its founder, John R. Buchtel, making his endowment \$400,000. -Heat holidays are an established feature in the German schools. When

the thermometer reaches a certain point study must cease, in private as well as public schools. -The Chinese Government has ordered that every foreign missionary

shall henceforth hold a passport from his own government showing his actual nationality. All other passports shall be invalid.—Christian Union. -France has 71,000 schools, being one for every 500, with 66 in each

school. France would, therefore, seem to have more schools than any other great European country. These schools Lost the country 1s. 21d. per inhabitant.

-"How can I know of the doctrine? By Christ's own word 'If any man will do my will, he shall know of the doetrine, whether it be of God, or of man.' We are apt to reverse the saying, and demand the knowing first, and then the doing-but only as we do, Christ said, we know.'

-Four young women who have had their expenses paid at Wellesley College for four years past with the expectation that they were to go out as foreign missionaries, will not be allowed to go as it has been discovered after graduation that they believe in probation after death.

-Kali Churuh Chatterjee, a Brahman from India who was present at the recent Presbyterian General Assembly held at Omaha, attracted much interest. He is a native preacher, and is undergoing great social trials for the good of his country, which he hopes to see converted to Christ .- N. Y. Wit-

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Give what you have. To some one it may be better than you dure to think. -Experience is considerable like a tooth brush-only your own is of much

-Cheap finery enables the hired girl to dress in good imitation enough to vex her mistress.

-Minister to Widow-I hope your there is no evidence that such is the dear departed was prepared to die-Vidow-Oh, ves: he was insured in three companies.

- See how grandly the tide comes in on the rocks!" she exclaimed. "Ah, ves, that reminds me, dearest," replied Algermon Smifkins. "Is the dog tied to-night?" - Burlington Free Press.

-A Chicago man says he never saw a eat with blue eyes and offers \$250 for one. Cats with blue eyes may be scarce, but if he wants a score or two of cats with yeller voices, let him visit this town.-Norristown Herald.

-The man whose happiness is comcounded of such accessible simples as duty, sympathy and sincerity, is not in a very pitiable state, though unacquainted with written philosophy of any sort. - Detroit Free Press.

-"What is this man charged with?" sleepily asked the judge, as the prisoner lurched against the railing. "Wiel who ky, yer 'onor;" and the silence was so dense that the dude reporter put on his eyeglasses .- N. Y. Sun.

-How you may know-Don't think the iceman failed you, Or let the fear disturb. You can tell that he has been here By the damp spot on the curb - Washington Critic.

-It was not very long before I made two very useful discoveries: First, that all mankind were not solely employed in observing me (a belief that all young people have);; and next, that shamming was of no use; that the world was very elear-sighted and soon estimated a man numerous on the outside of the trunk at his just value. This cured me, and I determined to be natural and let the world find me out. - Sydney Smith.

-A correspondent wants to know how to get rosin out of a white dress. We freely certify to our ignorance of the method to be adopted. We had always labored under the delusion that rosin could only be obtained from the gum of a certain kind of tree, but if white dresses do furnish this article of commerce, then a new source of income is opened up to the junk dealer. - Boston Budget.

-In all talk about persons, let it be their merits that we hasten to disclose, their good deeds we gladly unfold. In all discussion on character, let the good come into prominence. In all our uttered hopes for the futu e, let our highest ideals receive the emphasis. Let truth and not error, light and not darkness, love and not hate, be our themes. So shall we increase and perpetuate all that is good by frank utso strict as to prevent injury from terance, while evil will decrease and horses or lads then I would advise the disappear under the thick drapery of

HAUNCE'S LITTLE ONES.

hause py der Limestone hill oud.

dot, mine friend?

corn feelt py der grafe yart oud.

von dot. Yoost come of dis place py last-named solar motion is regarded as to-morrow, pehindt noon, und I go mit certain, but the rate of motion is not you of der pblace oud.

Dot Lantlort vas not like pooty vell, ofer he should let der hause go mit mate .- Chicago Inter-Ocean. efery peobles. It vas sure a goot von, und he dook some besser care von dot as some odder pblaces, und altogedder vonce he gifs dot hause to some mans vat dond got any shildrens not yet, to make der paber von der vall down, und dot cud der dhrees mit der pranches off, und such humpugs like dot.

Vell, Haunce knew pooty vell who vas der mans vat vas let der hause oud, und vhile he vas a goot mans und dond could told a lie on his shildrens, vhich vas more as dhirdeen, he dinks he must done somedings to got der that he has marked his goods down to hause anyhow. Vell, he fixes tings like

Vhen der time vas come next tay, he

von dot hause?"

"Yah." "Vas dot sadisfacktions mit you, Haunce?"

"Yah." "You dond get eny shildrens, ain't

"Mine shildrens, Mishter Ware Pierce, I dells you" (lookin' fery sat, und bointing mit his finger, togedder mit a sob), "vos all ofer dhere in der grafe-yart."

"Mine goot mans, I vas sorrowfulness von dot, und you shall hafe der pblace so long vot I lif-yoost sign der lease pabers und dook der key at vonce.

Pooty soon gwick afder dot time, Mishter Ware Pierce vas shtob him on dot pblace, to got some gelt von der rent, und he saw more as dhree fife shildrens runnin und shumpbin der hause around. Von vas cuddin der door mit a shack-hatchet. und an under von vas schasing der gow und pig dhroo der hall door oud, und efery von vas make der hause grazy. Haunce vas make der hause grazy. Haunce vas yoost come in und vas suckshtonished richt avay gwick, und he dells dot mans der shoke aboud him. Mish-

Amusing Local Entertainment. The refined and civilizing influences of the cultured East are gradually ex tending themselves to the rowdy West. They now have lawn parties away out in Montana. They had one there recently, and the paper published in the town in which it was given says:

The lawn party at the residence and grounds of our fellow citizen, Bill Jackson, was a dandy affair, and was attended by all the big bugs of this city. This is a new form of amusement imported from the East, and it beats croquet all hollow.

There was a bag race between Jack Spence and Tony Beggs, in which Tony got beautifully left, and Jack carried off half the gate money.

The greased pole part of the entertainment was a glittering success. Many of our leading citizens made desperate but futile attempts to shin up it, but our mayor knocked the rest of the crowd silly on the climb.

The fat men's race would have made a dog die laughing. The contestants were Fatty Parsons and Bud Doble, and the way they waddled off wasn't slow. Fatty tips the beam at two hundred and ninety-nine, and Bud at three hundred and four pounds. Their speed was somewhat accelerated by the playfulness of some of the ladies present, who prodded them with their parasols. The race was a tie, and the contestants tossed up a quarter to decide it. Bud

The pie-eating match between Birdie
McLaughlin and Lyddy Donahue, two
POTATOES
ST. LOUIS. of our most charming young ladies, was a very exciting and enjoyable affair, and ended by Birdie eating ten full-sized pies in fifty minutes, while Lyddy could go but nine and a half. Birdie carried off the prize—a nickelplated revolver. of our most charming young ladies,

The dog and rooster fights and wrestling and jumping matches were greatly enjoyed, and our first lawn party was voted the dandy entertainment of the season. We are gradually falling into the ways of the effete East. -Tid-Bits.

-The biggest kick by an unsuccessful candidate at a recent teachers' examination in Kalamazoo County was made by a chap who alleged that "the cause of the change of season is the earth works up towards the north pole in the summer, and the earth works down towards the south pole in the winter."-Chicago News.

The Motions of the Sun.

pooty veil to gif him some rents von his in consequence of his very much greater mass than that of all the other Mishter Ware Pierce-Vat pblace vas bodies of the system, this center is always within the volume of the sun Haunce-Vell, dot hause und podado itself; and, 3, a progressive motion in space toward the direction of the con-Mishter Ware Pierce-I dond know stellation Hercules. The fact of this known. It is estimated that it moves Haunce-Vell, alrite, Mishter Lant- at about 150,000,000 miles per year, though it is quite probable that the rate of motion far exceeds this esti-

Business is Business.

Mistress (to applicant) - What wages

will you expect? Applicant-Well, mum, I ginerally draws so much a week, mum; and if the masther, after payin' the butcher an' grocery man on a Saturday night, has any thing left, it's share an' share alaike, mum. - Drake's Travelers' Mag-

-A Keokuk business man advertises bedrock, and that if he should go below the result would be gas.

When der time vas come next tay, he dook his kinter, efery von, der Limstone hill oud, py der hause, und makes dhem got indo der grafe-yart und play mit dhemselves; und so ghwick he cood, he goes mit der cidy oud und got der lantlort und prings him of der hause pack.

"Vell, Haunce," Mishter Ware Pierce he say, "you know vat you shall pay yon dot hause?"

A BALLOON is like a boom. It inflates easily, rises very high, and nobody is hurt until it comes down, and then it wrecks alike the just and the unjust.—Philadelphia Call.

A Good Investment

A Good Investment is that which yields large returns from a small outlay. Reader, the way is clear! No speculation, no chance, big returns! If you are like most of mankind you have somewhere a weakness—don't feel at all times just as you'd like to—headache to-day, backache to-morrow, down sick next week—all because your blood is out of order. A small outlay and what large returns! You invest in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and soon pure, fresh blood courses through your veins, and you are another being!

WHEN a singer's throat is raw you can't expect her songs to be well done. - l'itta-

Children Starving to Death

A LARGE head is a sign of brains, but a big head is a sign of folly.—Philadelphia Call.

ter Ware Pierce was dook it in midout a vord oud; und he dinks, dill he vas gone died, dot Haunce vood been der foorst und last dot wood make him fool.—(arl Pretzel's National.

SOCIETY IN MONTANA.

A Territorial Paper's Account of a Very Amusing Local Entertainment.

A Great Legacy to bequeath to your children, is a strong, clean, pure constitution—better than wealth, because it will never prove a curse. You can not give what you do not possess, but mothers will find in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a wonderful help—correcting all weaknesses, bringing their systems into perfect condition, so that their children, untainted, shall rise up to call them blessed!

There is not a druggist in all the land But always keeps a stock on hand.

One reason why so few men are heroes to their valets is because so few men have

R. W. Tansill. & Co., Chicago:
Your "Tansill's Punch" 5c cigar is becoming more popular every day. Cigar
drummers don't bother us any more.
Hugo Andriessen, Beaver, Pa.

A wise man follows his nose; a fool fol-lows his don't knows.

A COMPLETE Toilet Service always includes Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c. The best. Never scald your breath in other peo-

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

A BAD habit to get into-a coat that is

A good name and a bad character are not common bedfellows.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS	CI	FY.	Jul	y	29.
CATTLE-Shipping steers	3	45	0	8	95
Native cows		00	0	3	00
Butchers' steers	2	85	0	8	40
HOGS-Good to choice heavy.	4	95	0	5	45
WHEAT-No. 2 red		64	0		641
No.2 soft		64	0		65
CORN-No. 2		34	0		321
OATS-No. 2		22	0		224
RYE-No. 2		40	0		404
FLOUR-Faney, per sack	1	50	0	1	55
HAY-Baled	6	50	0	7	00
BUTTER-Choice creamery		15	0		20
CHEESE-Full cream		10	0		10%
EGGS-Choice		8	0	0	84
BACON-Ham		12	@		124
Shoulders		55	400		53
Sides		8	0		83
LARD		6	0		63

RYE—No. 2 45½@
BUTTER—Creamery 18 @
PORK 15 00 @ 15 CHICAGO.

How the Guileless Herr Genensthem Humburged a Chicago Landlord.

Von tay next week, vhile von of Schicago's lant agents vas dookin' a rest pehint his shtofe, to got der varm shill off. Haunce Genensthem valk der pblace in, und he dells der mans vat geebs der pb ace, ofer he vood like pooty vell to gif him some rents von his

WHEREIN are a policeman and a rainbow alike? Both are tokens of peace and usually appear after a storm.

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

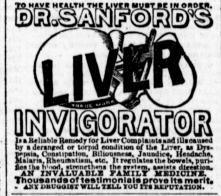


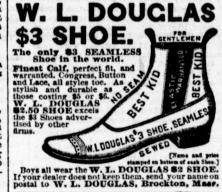
Lame Back, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Old Sores and All Aches and Pains. The many testimonials received by us more than prove all we claim for this valuable remedy. It not only relieves the most severe pains, but it Cures You. That's the idea! Sold by Druggists, 50 ets. Song Book mailed free. Address WIZARD OIL COMPANY CHICAGO.



Is prepared solely for the cure of complaints which afflict all womankind. It gives tone and strength to corrects dangerous displacements and irregularities. It is of great value in change of life. The use of MERRELL'S FEMALE TONIC during pregancy greatly relieves the pains of motherhood and promotes speedy recovery. It assists nature to womanhood. It is pleasant to the taste and may be taken at all times with perfect safety. Price, \$1.

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





COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS

PILLS THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Rile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents-MEYER BROS. & CO., St. Louis. Mo.

Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubrica tor Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywher

MARLIN REPEATING RIFLE BEST IN THE WORLD! BALLARD Sallery, Hunting and Target Rifles. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Marlin Fire Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

LADIES'
UNDERWEAR
AND SUITS.

Newest Styles at Lowest Prices. Write for Illustrated Catalogue (free). MalLen Bross. Sixth Ave. and Thirtieth Street, New York.

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

RUPTURE or HERNIA.—Any lady or gentleman suffering from this affliction will receive some thing of inestimable value, without charge, by addressing BELL TRUSS & SUPPORT CO., St. Joseph, Mo ASTHMA and HAYPEYER Can be curred only by Page Treatile sent Free. Dr. W. B. Hair. Cincinnati, Q.

\$40 Aday made WETLAUGER & DRILLS With our With our BROCKETT & CO., Catalogues free. Kansas City, Mo. By return mail. Full Description
Moody's New Tailor System of Dres
Cutting. MOODY & Co., Cincinnati, C

\$5 TO \$8 A DAY. Samples worth \$1.5 FREE, Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWS FER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Rich

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LEARN TELEGRAPHY & R.R. Agents' business chance ever oftered. Ad. J. D. Brown, Mgr., Sedalia, Mo

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please say you saw the Advertisement in
this paper



INVALIDS' HOTEL SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with

A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS. We carnestly invite you to come, see and examine for yourself, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and endeavor to prejudice people against us. We are responsible to you for what we represent, and if you come and visit us, and find that we have misrepresented, in any particular, our institutions, advantages or success, we will promptly refund to you all expenses of your trip. We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medical principles of modern science, and in the marking the most wayward elements of the early age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy with which this system has endowed us that most marine cable enables an operator to exactly locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if or treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if or treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however some and the mature of diseases and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however some of the succession of certain disease, with the mature of chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however some of such affections a speciality. Full particulars of our originate and perfect a system of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally the nature of chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, with the mature of chronic diseases, and the greatest accuracy, when the

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill to which flesh is beir, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men. in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or literature.

By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. Tho according to this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of every malady inchent to humanify.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

AND
LUNG DISEASES.

The treatment of Diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs, such as Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitts, Asthma, and Consumption, both through correspondence and at our institutions, constitutes an important specialty.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, wiz: (i) A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, post-paid, ten cents. (2) A Treatise on Asthma, or Phthisic, giving new and successful treatment; price, post-paid, ten cents. (3) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh; price, post-paid, two cents.

DISEASES OF DIGESTION.

Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstinate Constitution, Chronic Diarrhea, Tape-worms, and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained great success. Many of the diseases affecting the liver and other organs contributing in their functions to the process of direction, are very obscure, and are not infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on Diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and

KIDNEY
DISEASES.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These diseases are tion of patients, who can, therefore, generally be successfully treated at their homes. The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Probably no other institution in the world has been so largely patronized by suffers from this class of maladies as the old and world-famed World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great expertness in determining the exact nature of each case, and, hence, have been successful in nicely adapting their remedies for the cure of each individual case.

These delicate diseases should be carefully treated by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the disease has microscopical examination of the urine), for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition are known to do positive injury in others. We have never, therefore, attempted to put up anything for general sale through druggists, recommending to cure these diseases, although possessing very superior remedies, knowing full well from an extensive experience that the only safe and successful course is to carefully determine the disease and its progress in each case by a chemical and microscopical examination of the urine, and then adapt our medicines to the exact stage of the disease and condition of our patient.

WONDERFUL
SUCCESS.

To this wise course of action we attribute the marvelous success attained by our specialists in that important and extensive Department of our institutions devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a leading branch of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these maladies, written in a style to be easily understood, we have published a large Illustrated Treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BLADDER
BLADDER
BLADDER
BLADDER, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine, and kindred affections, may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved extraordinary sucurinary Diseases. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps.

STRICTURE.

STRICTURES AND URINARY PISTULES.—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistules, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treaties on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in stamps for a large, illustrated treaties containing many testimonials.

Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits. Page

NERVOUS
DISEASES.

Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity, Nervous other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with unusual success. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated

pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

We have a special Department, thoroughly organized, and devoted acclusively to the treatment of Diseases of Women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the home physicians) has the benefit of a full Council, of skilled specialists. Rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel are very private. Send ten cents in stamps for our large Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates (160 pages). lored plates (160 pages).

HERNIA (Breach), or RUPTURE, no matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and permanently cured by our specialists, without the knife and without dependence upon trusses. Abundant references. Send ten cents for e. RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE.

Illustrated Treatise PILES, FISTULÆ, and other diseases affecting the lower bowels, are treated with wonderful success. The worst cases of pile tumors are permanently cured in fifteen to twenty days. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

DELIGATE

Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary vitablesses, impaired memory, mental anxiety, absence of will-power, melanchely, weak back, and kindred affections, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

To those acquainted with our institutions, it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, with the branch establishment located at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, England, have, for many years, enjoyed the distinction of being the most largely patronized and widely celebrated institutions in the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretions and permicious, softary practices.

We, many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staft, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced specialists.

WE OFFER No APOLOGY.

We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing no condition of humanity is foo wretched to merit the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we belong. Many who suffer from these terrible of diseases contract them innocently. Why any medical man, intent on doing good and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little. We shall, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

GURED AT HOME. distance just as well as if here in person.

A Complete Treatise (136 pages) on these diseases sent scaled, in plain envelope, secure from observation, on receipt of only ten cents, in stamps, for postage.

Cents, in stamps, for postage.

Hundreds of the most difficult operations known to modern surgery are annually performed in the most skillful manner, by our Surgeen-specialists. Large Stones are safely removed from the Bladder, by crushing, washing and pumping them out, thus avoiding the great danger of outting. Our specialists, remove cataract from the eye, thereby curing blindness. They also straighten cross-eyes and insert artificial ones when needed. Many Ovarian and also Fibroid Tumars of the Uterus are arrested in growth and cured by electrolysis, coupled with other means of our invention, whereby the great danger of cutting operations in these cases is avoided.

Especially has the success of our improved operations for Varicocele, Hydrocele, Fistulie, Ruptured Cervix Uterl, and for Ruptured Perineum, been alike gratifying both to ourselves and our patients. Not less so have been the results of numerous operations for Stricture of the Cervical Canal, a condition in the female generally resulting in Barrenness, or Sterility, and the cure of which, by a safe and painless operation, removes this commonest of impediments to the bearing of offspring.

A Complete Treatise on any one of the above maladies will be sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

Although we have in the preceding paragraphs, made mention of some of the special allments to which particular attention is given by the specialists at the Invalides Hotel and Surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronic allment, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means.

All letters of inquiry, or of consultation, should be addressed to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The People of Holt County Encounter Three Desperate and Armed Outlaws.

Two Constables Shot-One of the Thieves Captured-The McGarigle Hunt.

Following Up Reports Without Success-McGarigle Thought to Have Been in the Lumber Camps.

FOREST CITY, Mo., July 30 .- Three outlaws who had been plying their arts in the vicinity of Craig for some days, were fol-lowed by Deputy Sheriff Frame to the Nodaway river crossing near Nodaway station Thursday and were placed easily under ar-rest and, as was supposed, unarmed. By a dexterous move the men obtained some weapons and a hand-to-hand fight followed for several rounds with the deputy sheriff who received four shots, which passed through his coat about his breast, one scraping the flesh from his back. Being alone with three desperadoes, he then made a retreat when the thieves took to their horses and fled. The men were next discovered near Corning yesterday, and followed closely up the bottom to near Phelps, where 100 armed citizens surrounded them and captured the youngest member, but not until Anthony DeLong and Will Bostwick, constables of Craig, were shot down, the former through the head and the latter the shoulder. DeLong will probably die. Armed recruits are pouring in from all di-rections, and if the two men, who are des-perate and armed to the teeth with five Winchesters, are captured alive there will be quick work made of them. The men are well furnished with ammunition and execute shots not excelled by any former outlaws. They are all bad men to take and declare they will not be taken alive, but as scores of farmers and citizens are pour ing in armed with shot-guns, rifles and muskets it is a foregone conclusion that they will be taken soon.

UNAVAILING SEARCH. CHICAGO, July 30.—Sheriff Matson is beup and he says he will find out where McGarigle is or know the reason why. Assistant State's Attorney Janpolis was in to see him this morning for a min ate, and the door was locked on them. It they had a clew they were afraid to give it away, for both said their conversation was consequence. Detective Lonerga said: "We are not apparently nearer the end than we were yesterday. The whole thing turns on that ship, the Edward Blake. If she's through the straits it is a stern chase. It is not very far to Canadian waters then, and I am afraid it is good-bye John We'll have to wait until we get a telegram from there. I don't see how they came to miss such a vessel if they were attending to business. "I wouldn't like to express an opinion or

the subject of a dispatch received to-day saying that the Edward Blake had passed through the straits," said Sheriff Matson; "but don't regard it in the same light that I would a proven verity. I don't see how she could have got past without being seen. When Marshal Stewart's telegram was received I replied, 'Use every exertion in watching,' The boat has en-countered strong head winds, and could hardly have got there by eleven o'clock yesterday, but she must be near there now. expect to get definite word before night If she goes through unseen, I'm afraid we shan't see our man very soon again. Mean-time we are chasing after all the wild rumors that come in. I have to do that or else it would be said: 'He don't want to catch him.' Yesterday I had to search some houses on a wild steer I got. I don't want to say whose houses they were for they are prominent people and there is no ground to justify a belief that they had any thing to do with McGarigle's escape or

A special from St. Ignace, Mich., says: "James Connors, a lumberman, came in from his camp about fifty miles up the north shore of the take to-day, and says a man arrived at one of his camps on Tues-day and wanted a job of cooking or some light work. Connors was shown a photograph of McGarigle, and is certain that it is picture of the man who came to his camp. The supposition is that the Blake anticipated being searched and put McGarigle ashore before reaching there. Mr. Connors is a man of intelligence, and this clew will be followed up."

THE FUNNEL CLOUD. Disastrous Tornado at David City, Neb.

Wind Storm in Iowa. OMAHA, July 30.—At six p. m. yesterday a tornado from southwest to northeast, struck David City, demolishing a number of buildings, among which was the B. & M. depot, the school-house, brick hotel in course of erection, and two elevators. The fences and buildings on the fair grounds were demolished. One man was killed, another's body crushed, and a large number injured and bruised from flying timbers and debris. A party of ladies, members of the W. T. C. U., were holding a party on the lawn, when several of them were picked up by the wind and carried short distances. None were seriously injured. All is confusion and no reliable ews as to the extent the damage is ob-

Mason CITY, Iowa, July 30 .- About five o'clock yesterday afternoon a very heavy wind storm swept over this section. Several buildings were unroofed and barns and dwellings blown down.

Sold His Wife.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 29 .- A pecultar case came up in the mayor's court to-day. Charles Bohn had J. H. Bunch, a blind man, arrested for taking off his wife and living with her. Bunch is a blind pensione and had quite a sum of money. Mrs. Bohn had a strong liking for the blind man and she left her husband. It now appears that Bohn really sold his wife to Bunch for \$300 and held Bunch's note therefor. The sale was a reality, but the note was never paid, hence the difficulty.

Amsterdam, N. Y., July 30.—George Griffith, living near this city, was badly bitten by his dog yesterday. The dog chased a hen under a piazza. Griffith crawled under the piazza in pursuit, when the dog turned on him, grabbing him by the neck. He called for assistance and his daughter came to his relief, not, however, until the brute had severed two arteries in the man's neck. The wounds caused paralysis to set in, and Griffith is now in a crit-

The Chief of the Bureau of Animal Indus-The Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry has made a preliminary report to the Commissioner of Agriculture on the progress of the work for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia for the six months ended June 30, 1887. The report shows the disease to be extensively spread.

9

A BANK WRECKED.

Cashier Clements Uses the Funds of the Leavenworth Savings Bank and Takes Up His Residence in Canada.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 28.—Yesterday morning the Citizens' Savings Bank failed to open its doors for business, and an nounced on a piece of paper pasted to the window the following: "This bank has window the following: "This bank has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors." It is the most disastrous failure that has occurred here for years, owing to the large number of small deposits, all coming from the poorer classes. The liabilities will reach over \$75,000, while the assets are only about \$20,000. In the language of John Wilson, president of the Great Western Manufacturing Company, of this city, who was made temporary assignee, "It's a complete wreck."

R. P. Clements, the president and cashier, has absconded, leaving for Canada Sunday night, and though the officials of the bank knew that he had gone for good and that the institution was a wreck they continued to receive deposits until the close of banking hours Tuesday afternoon. Among the list of depositors there are not half a dozen merchants of Leavenworth. They did not seem to place any confidence in Mr. Clements, who came to the city in 1884, when he organized the Metropolitan National Bank, which only about a mouth ago was merged into the Citizens' Savings Bank.

The direct cause of Clements' sudden departure was the fact that the new board of irectors who joined in the reorganization of the bank insisted upon a statement of its condition before they would act in any capacity. Clements had kept putting them off from day to day, feigning illness, until finally last week an auditing committee was appointed. This he could not stand, and after conveying all his property to his brother-in-law, Mr. Chinery, who lives in the country, he left for the West. These properties, estimated at about \$20,000, were reconveyed in favor of the bank and placed on record. They consist of a home-

stead, town lots and a small farm.

The absconding officer left a letter addressed to the directors, in which he stated that when he came to Leavenworth he was in debt about \$16,000, having invested in mining stock and other enterprises, in all of which he lost. This he repaid out of the bank's money. He had also used \$22,000 in a wheat deal, and had lost that sum. Other bad speculations made a total indebtedness to the bank of \$51,000. He stated further that he was a ruined man and couldn't face those whom he ruined. It appears that most of this indebtedness was incurred during the existence of the Metropolitan Bank, which he organized, and upon its being merged into a savings bank he gave notes to cover the amount, which the directors sidered good.

W. B. Slosson, a member of the State Temperance Union and a director and stockholder in the bank, with a nominal amount, appeared to be the head and front of the institution. He was instrumental in drawing in a number of new directors and soliciting deposits. Clements was a great Sunday school man. He attended church regularly and was in the habit of making alks in class meetings.

Later developments tend to the belief that the depositors will get their money in full, the directors being responsible. A good majority of the depositors are poor people, and great excitement prevailed here throughout the day. The deposits range from \$2 up to \$6,000.

EASTERN CROP OUTLOOK.

Corn Looking Well-Oats and Rye Damaged by Floods-Plenty of Grapes. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 27 .- The Repubcan publishes the results of a careful sur vey of the crop prospects in Western New England, as gathered from its correspondents. Reports from all localities show an increase in the hay crop, which is about fifteen per cent. larger than usual, but the quality is not considered up to the average. Oats and rye have suffered from ode Corn hot weather of the past few weeks has more than made up in growth and is looking well. The acreage is steadily increas-ing and superseding tobacco, which is now cultivated by but few along the Connecticut valley. Potato bugs are more numerous than ever, and have got the best of early potatoes in many cases, but the late crops omise well, unless the wet weather rots the tubers. Cultivation has almost done away with the customary off year for apples, and the crop now varies by locali-ties each year. It is estimated that the crop will be small, however, and not much more than needed for home consumption. Grapes and pears promise unusually well, but quinces are badly blighted. There seems to be an increase in cultivated blackberries and raspberries, and the crop is reported as unusually good. Drouth during May and floods the latter part of July have had a bad effect on the crops, rye having sprouted where it was out late.

COUNTERFEITERS.

Headquarters of a Gang Located at Kan sas City.

OMAHA, Neb., July 28.-Two men named yster and Mumugh were arranged in the Federal Court here vesterday morning on a charge of passing counterfeit coin. They were arrested in the interior of the State, and it was developed that they had unloaded a large amount of the spurious coin among the merchants in the country towns. Their scheme was to buy articles of small value, tender a counterfeit coin and re-ceive good money instead. One claimed to be a jeweler and the other a hotographer. The authorities think that they are members of a big gang who have been flooding the West with the stuff. The coins found in their possession were \$5 gold pieces and very dangerous counterfeits. The headquarters of the gang has been located at Kansas City, and it is thought the money is made in a jewelry store there near the Union depot. The Federal authorities in Kansas City are working on the case. Both men were held for trial, pending investigation.

To Visit Kansas City.
Washington, July 27.—The delegation rom Kansas City called at the White House shortly after noon to-day to invite the President to visit that city during his Western tour in October. The President accepted the invitation for a date to be hereafter fixed between October 1 and 15.

Jumped the Track.

CARMI. Ill., July 27 .- About three o'clock vesterday afternoon a light engine flew the track one half mile this side of Wabash, a station eight miles east of here on the The engine falling bottom-side upward, caught Al. Yearwood, the fireman, beneath the boiler, killing him instantly. Henry Craft, a brakeman, was badly injured, his right knee being fractured, his neck and back badly sprained, and the skin and flesh of his legs broken and lacerated. John H. Burns, a flagman, also on the engine, had an ugly wound on the left side of his forehead, the frontal bone being crushed; his left eye was bruised and his left arm badly injured. George Newton, the engineer, escape to a safe locality.

OUR MINERAL OUTPUT.

Statement of the Mineral Production of the Country for the Year 1886, Collated from the Report of the United States Geological Survey—Same Tall Figures. Washington, July 8.—The following statement of the mineral productions of the United States in the calendar year 1886, is issued by the United States Geological Survey, in advance of a report on mineral resources of the United States, prepared by David T. Day, chief of the division of mining statistics and echnology. Notably increased production and also an increase in value have been the general characteristics of the mineral industries during 1836.

The total value of the mineral products increased from roundly \$428,000,000 in 1885, to \$485,000,000 in 1886. The important factor in this gain of \$37,000,000 was the inc eased production of pig iron from 4,044,525 long tons in 1885 to 5.683 329 long tons in 1886, and an appreciation of seven ty-five cents in the average value per ton making a total gain of \$30,483,360 in this industry alone. The condition of the principal indus-

ries is summarized as follows: Iron-The principal statistics for 1886 were: Domestic iron ore consumed, 10,-000,000 long tons; value at mines, \$28,000,-000. Imported iron ore consumed 1,439 483 long tons; total iron ore consumed 11,-039,433 long tons. Pig iron made, 5,683, 329 long tons, an increase of 1,638,803 tons as compared with 1885; value at furnace \$95,195,760 or \$33,483.360 more than in 1885. Total spot value of all iron and steel in the first stage of manufacture,

Gold and silver-The total value of gold produced in 1886 was \$35,000,000, an increase of \$3,199,000 over 1885. The production of silver decreased from \$51,600,

excluding all duplications, \$142,500,000, an

ncrease of \$49,500,000 as compared with

000 in 1885, to \$51,000 000 in 1886.

Copper— The production in 1886, includ ing 4,500,000 pounds from imported pyrites, amounted to 160,678,081 pounds, valued at \$16,469,503, a decrease of 10,234,-526 pounds and \$1,8 3,4 6 in value from 1885 The average price of copper in 1886

declined to 10% cents per pound.

Lead—The total production increased to 135,629 tons in 1886, valued at \$12,677. 749. In 1885 the production was 129,412 tons, valued at \$10,469 431. Quicksilver—In 1886 the productions in

California was 29,981 flasks, or 3,291,547 pounds, valued at \$1,060,000. This is a derease of 2,092 flasks, but the total value shows an increase of \$87,811, due to an increase in price of \$3.50 per flask. Utah produced eighty-seven flasks of quick-silver in addition to the above.

Coal-The total production of all kinds of coal in 1886, exclusive of that consumed at the mines was 107,682,309 short tons, valued at \$147,112,755 at the mines. This may be divided into Pennsylvania anthracite, 36 696,475 tons, volued at \$71,553,126; all other coals, including bituminous, brown coal, lignite and small lots of anthracite produced in Arkansas and Colorado, 70,985,734 short tons, valued at \$75,554,629.

The total production, including colliery consumption, was: Pennsylvania anthra-cite, 39,035,446 short tons; all other coals, 73,707,957 short tons, making the total ab solute production of all coals in the United States 112,743,403 short tons, valued as follows: Anthracite, \$76,119,120: bituminous, \$78.481,056; total value, \$154,-600,176. The total production of all kinds of coal shows a net gain of 1,785 881 short tons, compared with 1885, but a loss in spot value of \$4,419,420.

Petroleum-The total production was 23,110,115 barrels of 42 gallons each, of which the Pennsylvania and New York fields produced 25 798 000 barrels. total value at an average of 71½ cents, the average value of the Pen sylvania and New York petroleum, was \$20.028,452 The production showed an increase of 6,268,174 barrels over the production of

Bricks and Tile-Value \$38,500,000. This value represents an increase of ten per cent. over last year. The increase in production was slightly greater than ten per cent.; there was some falling off in value during a part of the year.

Salt-The total production increased 7.038 653 barrels of 280 pounds each, in 1885, to 7,707,081 barrels in 1886. The total value in 1886 was \$4,736,584, and in 1885

The Signal Office Weather-Crop Bulletin WASHINGTON, July 25 .- The Signal-Service weather crop bulletin for the week ending July 23, reports that the temperature for the week has been normal or slightly cooler than usual in the New England States, Upper Lake region, and the Missouri valley; elsewhere it has been warmer, the notable excesses ranging from 4 deg. daily in the Middle At lantic States to 6 deg. or more in the Ohio valley. These high temperatures have prevailed over the entire cotton, corn and tobacco regions.

Since January 1 the temperature for the agricultural sections has closely accorded with the average, except over the corn and wheat districts of the Ohio Valley and Missouri, where the mean daily excess of heat has been from one to two degrees. During the week the ramfa'l has been in excess over New England, the Middle Atlantic States and the interior of the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, as well as in the greater part of Nebraska. The excess of rainfall has come largely in severe thunder storms, especially in Pennsylvania and Mary-

While Southern Michigan has been favored by a slight excess, the Ohio and Mississippi valleys report for the week deficient rainfall, varying from one-third to three-quarters of the usual amount. Marked seasonal deficiences of rainfall yet obtain, amounting to ten inches or more, in Iowa, the Lower Mississippi valley, Alabama and Georgia. In Iow this deficiency has steadily increased during the past month; but in the othe regions named the deficiency has slowly

diminished.
The reports for the week show weather favorable for the cotton crop, except in the Carolinas, where many localities While the high temperatures tend to rapidly mature the growing corn, yet more rain must be needful from Kansa and Iowa, eastward to Indiana.

The great heat and bad distribution of rain may possibly affect the crop in North Carolina, where, however, the indications of this morning look to occasional rains.

Damage by Heavy Rains.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 24. -At Miller's Falls much damage was done last night and to-day by the heavy rains. Two passenger trains and one freight, with five carloads of hogs, are stalled on the F.tchburg road within two miles of the village by wash-outs and land slides. A dozen wash-outs have occurred within twenty four hours. Teams returning from Ew ing, to which place passengers were transferred, narrowly escaped swamping on the banks of Millers river. The freight house at Miller's Falls bas

been undermined, one side of it already having settled three feet. All the contents of the building have been removed

OHIO RE'PUBLICANS.

The State Republican Convention at Toledo Nominates a Ticket. - A Boom for Sher-

man-The Platform.
Toledo, O., July 29.-1 he Republican convention was called to order at ten o'clock, yesterday morning, by Temporary Chairnan Ryan. The committee on credentials and rule's made its report, which was adopted, and ex-Governor Charles Foster, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions read the platform, which was as follows: The Republican party, in commention as sembled, submits to the people of Oxio the following declaration of its principles

We are in favor of a protective tariff, to secure to American citizens the privilege of supplying every article that can be produced as well in the United States as in other countries, suffi-cient to supply American wants. Such a tariff makes a demand for, and gives employment to, the labor of American citizens, and thereby aids in securing just compensation for labor. We denounce the Ohio Democratic platform of tariff for revenue only, which demands indis-criminate reductions in all duties on imported articles, the effect of which would be to en-courage importation, thus giving American patronage to foreign labor, rather than to our

While we adhere to the public policy under which our country has received from Europe great bodies of honest and industrious citizens, who have added to the wealth, progress and power of our country, and while we welcome to our shores the well disposed and industrious emigrant who contributes by his energy and intelligence to the cause of free govern view with alarm unrestricted immigration from foreign lands as dangerous to the peace and good order of the country and the integrity and character of its citizenship. We urge Congress to pass such laws and establish such regulations as shall protect us from the inroad of the anarchist, the communist, the polygamist, the fugitive from justice, the insane, dependent paupers, the vicious and criminal classes, contract labor in every form under any name or guise, and all others who seek our shores, not to become part of our civilization and citizenship, who acknowledge no allegiance to our laws, no sympathy for our aims and institutions, but who come among us to make war upon society, to diminish the dignity and rewards of American workingmen and degrade our labor to their level. Against all these our gates should be closed. But, while favoring every honorable and practical measure to proevery honorable and practical measure to pro tect American labor against the evil effects of foreign immigration and competition, we recognize also dangers which menace it at home, and condemn as hostile to the cause, and as sub-versive to its dignity and power, the bold, persistent usurpation in many of the States of its political rights and privileges. The condition of men who labor in the North can not be maintained or improved so long as men who labor in the South are wrongfully deprived of the rights and powers of American citizenship. Their labor meets in close, immediate competition, and neither can be degraded without striking at the prosperity and independence of the other. Peccentising these places pendence of the other. Recognizing these plain truths, we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all sections of the country. We demand it, and will ever demand it as the only source of justice to the real producers of prosperity and wealth, and the sole security of the Republic and its free institutions.

We deprecate national strife and divisions.

We have placed the war, with its hates and re-

We have placed the war, with its hates and revenges, behind us; but the settlements of the war must stand irrevocable, respected, honored and observed in every part of the Republic. More we have never demanded; less, we will not have. Congress should exercise its constitutional authority and take control and supervision of the election of Representatives to

The next resolution demands such duties on [The next resolution demands such duties on wool and manufactures thereof as will secure an American market to American producers and protests against the decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury in customs cases in the interest of foreign producer and foreign labor in opposition to the letter and spirit of the tariff laws.]

We favor liberal pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Union, adequate appropriations for the improvement of our national waterways and national aid to education. If too much revenue be collected to meet these and other needs, we demand that the first step in the re-

needs, we demand that the first step in the reduction thereof shall be the abolition of the in-ternal tax upon American grown tobacco. Public lands of the United States should be settlers alone, and the laws preventing owner-

ship of these lands by corporations and non-resident aliens should be rigidly enforced.

While we condemn the pretenses of President Cleveland's administration of the Civil Service law, we advocate the maintenance and proper enforcement of said law and demand such additional legislation as will remove appointments

from partisan influence.

The Republican party has ever been the friend of oppressed nationalities, and we extend our hearty sympathy to Gladstone, Parnell and their associates in their efforts to secure home rule

for Ireland.

We condemn the action of Mr. Cleveland in vetoing the pension bills, and especially we de-nounce the spirit manifested toward mained and disabled soldiers of the country in the language in which certain of his vetoes are couched, and we condemn as unjust and unmerited his veto of the Dependent Pension bill, and declare that it was in plain violation of the nation's pledges to its defenders and of the oft repeated promises of the Democratic party of the North made during the political campaigns to secure votes. We demand of Congress that it pass and of

the President that he approve liberal enact-ments pensioning the soldiers of the country, that helpless widows of dead soldiers, regardless of cause of death, dependent parents and disabled soldiers shall receive bounty of the nation they fought to save, and which they

The resolutions also demand a change in the patent laws so as to protect persons innocently infringing upon patents; indorses the administration of Governor Foraker; denounces election frauds committed by the Democratic party in Ohio in the election of 1885; points with pride to the enactment of the Dow law; favors such legislation as will forbid discrimination in transportation

will forbid discrimination in transportation and closes as follows:

Recognizing, as the Republicans of Ohio always have, the gifted and tried statesmen of the Republican party of other States, loyal and unfaltering in their devotion to the success of the organization in 1888, under whatever standard bearer the Republican National Convention may select, they have just pride in the record and career of John Sherman as a member of the Republican party, and as a statesman of fidelity, large experience and great ability. His career as a statesman began with the birth of the Republican party. He has grown and developed with the growth of that organization. His genius and patriotism are stamped upon the records of the party and the statutes and constitution of the country, and believing that his nomination for the office of President would be wise and judicious, we respectfully present his name to the people of the United States as a candidate, and announce our cordial and hearty support of him for that office. a candidate, and amounce our cordial and hearty support of him for that omce.

Senator Sherman was then chosen chairman and the convention completed its work by nominating the following ticket. Goverby nominating the following ticker. dovernor, J. B. Foraker; Lieutenant-Governor, Captain W. C. Lyon; Supreme Judge (long term), W. T. Speer; Supreme Judge (short term), F. J. Dickman; State Auditor, E. W. Poe; State Treasurer, J. C. Brown; Attorney-General, D. K. Watson; Member of Board of Public Works, C. A. Flickinger.

Strike in Ireland.

LIMERICK, July 29.—The striking laborers of the Limerick docks, accompanied by a mob of outsiders, 1,000 strong, assembled a the docks to-day and hooted and jeered the workmen brought from Waterford to take the strikers' places, and then began throwing stones at the men who were working and inally made a general attack upon the docks, doing much damage to the yards and sheds, as well as to the shipping on the wharves. The police charged the rioters and used their batons with terrible effect on the heads of the crowd, and the rioters withdrew, many of them with badly damaged heads. aged heads.

INTERNAL REVENUE

Report of Revenue Collections for the Past Fiscal Year-Cost of the Service.

Washington, July 27 .- J. S. Miller, Corp. missioner of Internal Revenue, yesterday submitted to Secretary Fairchild a preliminary report of the operations of that ser-vice during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, from which the following facts and figures are taken: The total collections from all sources of internal revenue for the fiscal year just ended were \$118,135,557 which amount has been accounted for and covered into the treasury. This is \$1,932,-888 more than the collections for the previous fiscal year. The cost of collection, to be paid out of appropriations made to the revenue bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was about \$4,075,000. In order o ascertain the exact cost of collection it will be necessary to add to the foregoing sum the amount expended for the printing of internal revenue stamps, the appropria tion for that purpose for the year ended June 30, 1887, having been included in the sum appropriated for the bureau of engraving and printing. The amount expended for this purpose will be stated in a subsequent report. During the year the offices of the several collectors of internal revenue have been examined as frequently is possible and the reports received of these examinations indicate a very generally satisfactory condition of the internal

evenue service throughout the country. The receipts from the different objects of axation, as compared with the previous year, were: Spirits, \$65,829,322, a decrease of \$3,262,944; tobacco, \$30,108,067, an increase of \$2,200,700; fermented liquors, \$21,922,187, an increase of \$2,245,456; oleomargarine, \$723,948, all increase; banks and bankers \$4,288, all increase; miscellaneous, \$247,945 in increase of \$21,435. The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, eigars and eigarettes on which tax was paid during the year were: Spirits distilled from grapes apples and peaches, 1,211,532 gailons, a de crease of 344,462; spirits distilled from other naterials, 66,168,859 gallons, a decrease of 5,126,502; number of cigars, 3,988,305,443, an increase of 277,406,955; number of cigarettes, 1,584,505,200, an increase of 273,543,-850; snuff, 6,561,873 pounds, an increase of 395,826; tobacco, 109,937,648 pounds, an increase of 14,511,455; fermented liquors, 23, 21,526 barrels, an increase of 2,410,593 bar rels. The above figures indicate a decrease n the consumption of spirits and a corresponding increase in the consumption of

alt liquors. The following statement shows the colections of internal revenue during the year so far as the arrangement of districts will allow it to be done in that way: Alabama, \$78,542; Arkansas, \$97,630; California, \$2,081,221; Colorado, \$260,154; Connecticut, \$481,405; Delaware, \$263,297; Florida, \$322,903; Georgia, \$336,705; Illinois, \$24,825,707; Indiana, \$4,258,038; Iowa, \$1,951,-124; Kansas, \$211,120; Kentucky, \$12,417, 520; Louisiana, \$543,740; Maine, \$50,266; Maryland, \$2,875,597; Massachusetts, \$2,471, 151; Michigan, \$1,801,907; Minnesota, \$554, 088; Mississippi, \$42,605; Missouri, \$7,858, 897; Montana, \$101,158; Nebraska, \$2,395,404 Nevada, \$70,419; New Hampshire, \$357.562 New Jersey, \$4,596,161; New Mexico, \$68,565; New York, \$15,-101,203; North Carolina, \$1,950,701; Ohio, \$15,896,795; Oregon, \$152,318; Pennsylvania, \$3,120,257; Rhode Island, \$226,251; South Carolina, \$100,146; Tennessee, \$1,012,516; Texas, \$209.343; Vermont, \$30,119; Virginia, \$2,923,396; West Virginia, \$538,266; Wisconin, \$3,179,964. The cash receipts from the sale of adhesive stamps were \$7,777 and the aggregate receipts \$118,835,757.

The six principal collection districts are The Fifth Illinois, where \$13,857,928 were collected; the First Illinois, where \$8,851, 925 were collected; the First Ohio, where \$7,985,785 were collected; the First Missou ri, where \$6,227,198 were collected: the Third New York, where \$5,572,259 were collected, and the Fifth Kentucky, where \$5,-251,320 were collected.

EIGHTEEN KILLED.

Fatal Accident to a Construction Train Near Bloomington, Itl.

from Bloomington, Ill., says: A construction train of the Chicago & Alton, on which were nearly 100 laborers, was run into at 3:30 p. m. yesterday by freight train No. 74 of that road, and the result was a dreadful smash up with serious loss of life. The freight train was bound for Kansas City and met the construction train on Owen dorff bridge, near Hopedale, twenty-five miles from Bloomington. The following were killed on the construction train Morton Dunzeth, water carrier, of Delvan. Ill.; James Brown, of Hopedale, Ill.; Frank Drake, of Petersburg, Ill.; Blanc Barrows, of Ashland, Ill.; James Kellogg, residence unknown. The wounded were: August Kadel, of Bloomington, Ill., shoulder broken; John Ely, Hopedale Ill., left leg broken and foot Samuel Anderson, leg amputated; W. Kin ney, Tallula, Ill., head bruised; Sherma Atkins, Hopedale, leg hurt; Thomas Kavanagh, roadmaster of the Chicago & Alton, leg and ankle sprained; Frank Holmes, en gineer of the freight, Bloomington, arm broken; Thomas De Long, brakeman, body burt: Fireman Maher, of the freight

The Daily News' special from Pekin, Ill., says: Ten dead bodies have been taken from the wreck of the construction train at Hopedale and eight men are unaccounted It is supposed that the missing me are dead in the wreck, in which case the ability that the list will be swelled to twenty-two by the death of those supposed to be fatally hurt.

The Baxter Murder.

MEXICO, Mo., July 28.—A coat belonging to George Adams, a man who narrowly escaped death in a railroad accident here June 24, and who is now slowly recovering from his injuries. was sent to Sheriff Wilhite, of Emporia, Kan., yesterday afternoon. The coat is wanted there for the ourpose of identifying Adams as Dell Smith, who murdered Z. L. Baxter in a brutal manner at Emporia last May. Adams tallies exactly with the de-scription of the murderer Smith, and was known to have been in Kansas in May He says he has often gone by the name of Smith, but stoutly denies the murder Adams, though yet young, has led an adventurous life, having been an English sailor until four years ago, when he cam to this country.

Horse Shocked to Death.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 27 .- Governo Seay was the victim of a peculiar accident yesterday afternoon. He and his private secretary, J. K. Jackson, were driving down the main thoroughfare of the city, when one of the guy-wires which support the overhead cable of the electric street railway broke and fell to the ground, strik-Governor's horse. The wire was heavily charged with electricity, and the norse becoming entangled was shocked and burned to death in a few minutes. Had it fallen a second later the wire would have struck the Governor and Mr. Jackson instead of the horse. The accident created The Porte has issued an irade dismissing great uneasiness about the safety of the prisonment not exceeding six months electric-car system

CLEVELAND WILL COME.

The Kansas City Delegation Calls Upon the President and He Accepts Their Invita-

tion to Visit that City.

Washington, July 23.—The Kansas City delegation which came to Washington to invite the President to visit Kansas City during his contemplated Western trip were accorded a special reception in the East Room of the White House about noon yesterday. There were over 100 persons in the party, including ladies. They filed into the East Room in couples and ranged themselves in a semi-circle, and as soon as the President entered he was met by Mr. Mc-Donald, who presented E. H. Allen, chairman of the delegation, and each of the other members in turn. When this formality was over Mr. Allen advanced and addressed the President in the following words:

"Mr. President: This delegation repreents the merchants, manufacturers, paysicians, bankers and men of business gener-ally of Kansas City, who have turned aside from their ordinary daily avocations to be bearers to yourself and Mrs. Cleveland of this invitation, over their own signatures, of 21,000 citizens of the City of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, expressive of their earnest desire that you visit their city at such time during the coming autumn as may best suit your own convenience and the exigencies of the great public trust resting upon you. The invitation can not be regarded as coming from Kansas City, as that city is the product and outgrowth of a region which extends northward to the great lakes in vast extent, and has for twenty years been pouring forth prodigally its accumulated savings of money and a noticeable percentage of its most energetic, capable and progressive citizens.

"We believe that a somewhat extended and leisurely visit to this great country on the part of the Chief Executive of the Nation is entirely in the line of plain public duty and will be more than this, a b in the end to this region and to the Nation. You are not only the executor of the Nation, but the commender of itslegislation and in the exercise of your functions to a

great degree a joint legislator. "I am, therefore, charged with the responsibility of pressing upon your attention for serious consideration the desirability of such extended and leisurely trip through that wonderful country, to which our own City of Kansas-practically two cities in one-is the main gateway. May we go hence in the justifiable expectation that we may have the pleasure and privilege of see-

ing you at our own city!"
The President replied as follows: "Mr. Allen and Gentlemen: I should not be frank with you if I professed that the invitation which you have just now so pleasantly and cordially extended was the first intimation I have had of your desire that I should see you at your beautiful home. I have thought that any trip I might make taking me in your neigh-borhood would be incomplete and wanting in advantage and profit if it did not include a short stay in your active, stirring city. I am specially pleased that the invitation which you so kindly extend to me has no partisan or political feature, but that the parties to it are the people of Kansas City, desirous of exhibiting to their servant and the Chief Magistrate of all the people what they have done and contributed towards the national greatness and prosperity, of which every American citizen is or should be proud. And the pleasure which the non-political feature of your invitation gives me is increased by the fact that Kansas City is represented by the parties who are actively engaged in the divers enterprises which have made your city great and prosperous, and that every interest which she fosters has a place in

"I want to see your city and I can discern no opportunity to do so unless I extend the trip to St. Louis already determined upon, and include Kansas City among the places I shall visit. The consideration I have already given the subject, and the heartiness and sincerity of your invitation induce me to accept it at once. My time upon this contemplated trip will, of course, be limited and many places which I should be glad to see must be passed by; but I am so free from doubt as to what I should do in response to your invitation, that I think it would be affectation to do otherwise than to assure you that your city shall be included in my schemes. I that your city can not now fix the exact date when I will be with you, but shall be glad to arrange that and other details with those acting in your behalf. I might add in a general way, that the time of my visit will be between

the 1st and 15th of October." The President's remarks were loudly

Mr. Cleveland then spent some time in examining the invitation, which was lying on a table beside him. It is a large volume, handsomely bound in sealskin, and bearing on a white satin panel inserted on the cover the words:

Kansas City, To President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland, Greeting, 1887.

The first six leaves of the book contain six allegorical figures in water color, illustrative of the resources of Kansas City and the States of Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Colorado and the Indian Territory. Kansas City is represented by a winged figure seated on a hemisphere, on which is traced the outlines of the States named, of which Kansas City is the gateway. The second sketch (Kansas) is a figure bearing a sheaf of wheat in her arms and carrying in her hand a sunflower. Missouri s represented by a maiden seated on some sheaves of garnered wheat. At the feet of the figure is a cornucopia from which fruits, vegetables and cereals have fallen in profusion. Some chimneys in the distance recall Missouri's manufacturing industries. Vulcan fittingly illustrates the mineral resources of Colorado. The last conception of the artist is his happiest. It is an Indian maiden just awakened from slumber. Out of the mists surrounding her comes the spirit of progress bearing in her left hand a wreath and whispering to her a promise of what the future has in store for when she (the Indian Territory) shall have been made a State.

Then follow the 21,000 signatures which were obtained in seven days. The President having completed his examination of the invitation, was introduced to the ladies accompanying the party, who told him frankly that they were not half as desirous of seeing him in Kansas City as they were Mrs. Cleveland.

A Grave Charge.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Yesterday Assistant Surgeon Crawford, of the navy, in charge of the naval hospital, was arrested under the provisions of the Edmunds Polygamy act for criminal communication with a young girl said to be under fourteen years of age, the daughter of Dr. White, a leading chiropodist of Washington. Edmunds law has been judicially held to apply to the District of Columbia as well as the Territories, and this is the first arrest under that act. The action under which the warrant issued was: "That if an unmarried minor woman commit fornication each of them shall be punished by im-