

Chase

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

NEW 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.

A council of the President and some advisers, held at the White House on the 26th, it was finally 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 increase of \$1,922,888. There was a falling off in the spirit tax of \$3,362,944.

The Washington Catholic University Commission has been called to meet in Rome August 7.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY MAYNARD has instructed 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 chiropractist 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 Commerce 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 on the 26th.

UNKNOW 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 *W. D. Jones*, of Pittsburgh, passenger, and injuring several other passengers.

The refusal of General Master Workman Powderly to grant a charter to the Ironworkers' 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 20,000 men.

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

The American Paper Makers' Association held its annual session at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 27th.

A 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 \$100,000.

The Massachusetts Republican State convention has been called for Boston, September 28.

OVER half of the Pinkerton police who have been on duty in the Pennsylvania coal regions have been withdrawn.

SCHEDULES in the assignment of Boynton & Smith, manufacturers of ladies' suits, New York, show liabilities of \$121,853, nominal assets, \$86,642; actual assets, \$37,006.66.

HEAVY thunder storms occurred on the 26th 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 GUGLEY 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 will be analyzed.

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 Tomawanda, Pa., has made an assignment both individually and as surviving partner of the firm of Shaw & Co., composed of Moses A. Shaw and Nil T. Childs. The capital stock of the firm was \$500,000.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL O'BRIEN, of New York, has brought suit in the Supreme Court of that State against ex-Secretary Thomas C. Platt to remove him from office as quarantine commissioner, on the ground that he is a non-resident of the metropolitan police district.

The directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road held a meeting at Topeka on the 25th and voted to make a new issue of \$10,000,000 of stock.

COTTON broke 36 points in New York on the 25th, 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 25th. 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 a scoundrel, dog, snake, skunk and other choice names.

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 & Santa Fe.

The Ohio Republicans in session at Toledo on the 26th, nominated the following ticket: Governor, 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. Post; 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 Presidency 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 fireman was instantly killed.

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

WESLEY G. BAKER, a Chicago real estate broker, who agreed to testify for the prosecution 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, \$40,000.

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

The six acres of Cincinnati known as "Slopworks" were swept over by fire on the afternoon of the 26th. 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 26th. The damage was estimated at \$200,000.

BOONER KLEIN pleaded guilty at Chicago on the 26th. 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 constables, one of the outlaws being captured.

The other two fled on horseback, closely followed by a large number of armed 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 terribly mangled.

A HEAVY wind storm swept through the country adjacent to Mason City, Iowa, on the evening of the 26th.

A SUFFOCATING fire in a tenement house, 3165 Archer avenue, Chicago, proved fatal to several persons on the morning of the 26th. Nine persons were killed or fatally injured, 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 employees 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 neighborhood grudge.

The grand State rally of anti-prohibitionists began at Fort Worth, Tex., on the 26th. Forty thousand persons were said to be present.

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 cautious 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 he 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 County, Va.

MARYLAND Democrats at Baltimore on the 27th nominated Elihu E. Jackson for Governor; W. P. White, Attorney-General; L. V. Baumgardner, 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 26th.

THE mangled remains of some unknown man were found on the Fort Worth & Denver City, near Henrietta, Tex., the other night. The body, legs and arms were separated.

FIRE in Georgetown, Ky., recently destroyed seven business houses including the newspaper office. Loss \$60,000.

THE Mississippi State prohibition convention 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 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 Missouri.

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 Serbian 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 Afghanistan has been ordered by the Amir.

The Pope has decided that there is no ground for Pappal 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.

A former 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 26th, agreed to recommend that the maritime powers adopt Wynekina's code for insertion in the code of international relations.

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 Liedkerker in Brabant, Belgium, recently destroyed thirty-three houses, depriving 300 persons of their homes.

LORD SALISBURY, in a speech at Norwich, England, recently, warned the Conservative party to prepare for a possible dissolution of Parliament.

A DISPATCH from Shelburne, N. S., of the 26th, states that the schooner *Annie W. Hodgson* has sailed, having been released by the collector of customs. The *Annie* was seized on the 25th by the customs authorities.

TIMOTHY HEALEY, the prominent Nationalist member of the British House of Commons, was suspended recently for two weeks for outrageously defying the Speaker.

PRINCE LOUIS, of Battenberg, has been appointed commander of the British Ironclad *Dreadnought* over the heads of scores of seniors. It is expected the radicals will criticize the appointment in Parliament.

DUBLIN, so it is officially intimated, has been proclaimed under the section of the Criminal Code dealing with forcible possession and assaults on the police.

SIGNOR AUGUSTIN DEPRATIS, Prime Minister of Italy, died on the 26th.

FRANCE has agreed to join the international conference at London on export duties.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 83 to 85, has rejected the proposal to extend the right of suffrage.

BUSINESS failures for the seven days ended July 26 numbered for the United States, 162; for Canada, 22; total, 184, compared with 174 the previous week, and 193 the week ending July 19.

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 others have been threatened. The goods have not been sold yet, and, doubtless, will have to be shipped out of the county before purchasers can be had.

TONOXO, Oax., July 30.—A dispatch from Winnipog says: "A disastrous railway accident occurred yesterday on the Canadian Pacific railroad, eight miles west of Hawk Lake, near Ratportage, at a point known as Portage. The train 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 paper manufacturer has pulled a head statement that the proposed wall paper pool has perfected arrangements for temporarily 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 project had been discussed, and who signed the proposed agreement. Objections, he said, to the agreement were raised, and hence it fell through. Another meeting will be held to take definite action in the matter.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 30.—John T. Taylor, 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 chute 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 concerning the rumor that Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, has decided to come here and assume possession of the Bulgarian throne outside of the elevator as it passed him. There was not room enough for him, however, and he was fatally crushed against the wall.

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 \$2,284,705 were entered for consumption, and \$785,369 were warehoused. Withdrawals from warehouses for the week were \$261,538, making the total amount marketed \$2,943,633.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

FATHER JAMES O'REILLY, lately created Bishop of Wichita, died on the 26th at Topeka. O'Reilly's 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 money and goods.

PENSIONERS granted Kansas veterans on the 25th: Mary F. Knobe, former widow of George W. Bradford, Stockton; Wilhelm, widow of Christian Hanson, Granada; Clara A., widow of Supply D. Shattuck; Peter James E. Bowen, Euraka; Norman D. Knight, Burton; Jacob Schlosser, Wichita; James Head, Plassa; Ashford Hann, Lawrence; John J. Moss, Warwick; Thomas Madden, Florence; John T. Woods, Clay Center; William R. Romings, Motor; Samuel F. Lewis, Cherryvale; Thomas Clark, Dentonia; Thomas Richards, Larned; Jesse E. 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 Fetter, Mount Pleasant; William Goodin, Williamstown; John W. Kingscott, Argentine; Christopher C. Shure, 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, Ill.

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 Loyalty."

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

JUNG HUMPHERY, who recently made a trip over the State on an inspection tour as a member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, held the following interesting and dry weather Kansas would have an abundant crop corn. While the expectations of several weeks ago would not be reached, there would be millions of bushels to spare in the State.

DR. HOPKINS, veterinarian of Wyoming, telegraphed that Kansas cattle will now be admitted into Wyoming on certificate of health from the State Veterinarian.

PENSIONERS were recently granted the following dependents of Mexican war veterans in Kansas: Jerome K., widow of Chris T. Hesel, Topeka; Almada, widow of John H. Ayres, Fairbury; Perenella, widow of Bennett, Parrish, Iuka.

ABOUT 500 Kansas teachers attended the National Educational Association at Chicago.

SOME time since Harvey Cunningham wrote from Elk Falls, Kan., that the Pension Black act followed him out of the pension list, for an error 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 to do. Blessed be his holy name."

Cunningham has been drawing a pension for a long time, and the pension will not be stopped if the matter is investigated, and all the facts known, the probabilities being that his mind is in that condition requiring greater need than ever of the Government's bounty.

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 boards are located at the following places: Leoti, Wichita County; Kingman, Kingman County; Clay Center, Clay County; Bird City, Cheyenne County; Winfield, Cowley County; Dighton, Lane County; McPherson, McPherson County.

The Superintendent of Insurance has notified the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association, of Chicago, and the Covenant Mutual Benefit Association, of Galesburg, Ill., that by the laws of the State those associations 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 agents.

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: Established, Hardtner, Barber County; Jacob Achenbach, postmaster; Waterford, Stevens County; Timothy Nihil, postmaster. Discontinued, Homer, Russell County; Noble, Rice County; Poheta, Saline County; Union Center, Elk County.

AT the request of cattlemen along the southern line of the State, an inspector has been appointed and stationed at Coffeyville, the expense to be borne by subscriptions from cattlemen.

PENSIONERS granted Kansas veterans on the 27th: Eliza, mother of William M. Thompson, Holton; Sarah Wakef, for widow of James H. McMillen, Red Bud; Sarah Bennett, for widow of Samuel P. Rowe, Savonburgh; Nicholas Blanet, Independence; Daniel M. Benter, Parsons; William Walker, Oswego; Samuel Johnson, Ness City; William Richardson, Junction City; James B. Tremain, Elsinore; Andrew W. Holston, Hale; James Hendrick, Keelville; Anderson Underwood, Lin; Frank J. Lambert, Fort Leavenworth; William E. Tatum, Harper; Edwin C. Jaquith, Cedarville; Abrah Thayer, Independence; Benjamin L. 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, Cooley; Alfred M. Jarboe, Burlingame; Daniel Belleman, Weir City.

Tax collectors of the State recently held a 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, valued, with the city property, at \$3,100,000. The committee on the political situation recommended a thorough organization of the colored people.

AN APOSTLE DEAD.

John Taylor, the Mormon Apostle, Dies While in Hiding From Federal Officers. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 27.—John Taylor, president of the Mormon Church, died at 7:55 yesterday evening. The funeral will be at noon on Friday next at the Tabernacle. The body will be 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 Milnthorpe, Westmoreland County, England, November 1, 1808. He joined the Methodist Church in England, emigrated to Canada in 1828, 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 assassins 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 1834 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 so. 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 *Deseret 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 misrepresented the Government of the United States." Again: "His blood stains the clothes of those men who, with insensate hate, offered rewards for his arrest and have hounded him to the grave."

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 yesterday afternoon 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 and the Grand Trunk 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 alleged was in conflict with the law.

The opinion reviews and discusses at length the various points set up by the defendant and concludes as follows: Common carriers may continue the issuance of mileage tickets, the charge for which must be reasonable and just and free from unjust discrimination or unreasonable preference. Persons bringing such cases 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 complainant, Larrison, a thousand mile ticket for \$30, 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 grocers 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—an 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 purchaser 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 finds 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, 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 Government 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 system, 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 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 in respect to 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, 425; piece system, 4,657; public account system, 13,888, and lease system, 8,783."

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 itself constitute a question worthy of discussion. The production of prisons is but 5-100 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 the goods so produced would not be one in 300 of those engaged in mechanical labor."

Last 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 removes effectually the whole question of the convict labor agitation not only from the minds of the workingman and manufacturer, but from the list of questions agitating the public."

BISHOP O'REILLY.

Death of the Newly-Made Bishop of Wichita 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 away. Monday his physician—Dr. Jones—called in Dr. 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 over-work, and a few weeks ago he was prostrated 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, although they are daily expected. James O'Reilly was born in Ireland in 1849.

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 as 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
Past-life when the hearts so tender
Melted into channels golden.

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 rhythmic sort of patter
O'er the waxen floor 'twas dancing.

Put the satin slipper, laddie,
'Mongst the dust again to rest—
For a cunning little mouseie
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.]

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

"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 brief interview with the beer, he began: "I were a young man in them days, raised in the same town 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 ry'ges with her pa, was a born sailoress, but for all that she were a lady true, and drawed the line sharp '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 tacklin' 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 belerin' of the wind and thunderin' of the canvass agin' the yards. 'Now, then, boys, Miss Dolly's a watchin' of you', Mr. Clark, the secon' mate, would say kind of low so she couldn't hear, and 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, which they knowed him considerable better than they did Mr. Carrick, the mate, who were a year or two older than Clark, and a han'some man, which the secon' mate never was, though I liked him far the best of the two by all odds. And it wasn't long before we see that he worshipped the deck-planks Miss Dolly's little feet trode on, though he were one of them quiet-spoken young fellers as looks a sight mor'n they says.

"Whether the mate was took with Miss Dolly or with the Boswell that she was said to own a contrivin' interest in, through it bein' left her by a rich uncle, or with both together, he best knowed. Certain it was that he hadn't been aboard a week afore he begin a lookin' tender to'ards her out of his

big, black eyes, and bein' a well set up young man with reg'lar dark fe'tures, a 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 mul-latter, though well educated, and with the manner of a gentleman. But when I was shipmate with him in the notori-ous old Neptune, he were as black-hearted a secon' officer as ever old Beansole carried, which is sayin' con-sider'ble. Carried brass knuckles in his pocket constant, and shot a Swede offin the yard-arm for droppin' a mar-line 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 salvevy when she were on deck p'ticlerly.

"Now, Mr. Clark wasn't one of the bullyraggin' kind, no more he wouldn't stand no bullin' from the mate, which was inclined that way, till he found what kind of stuff the secon' mate were made of. And when Carrick began 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 modist seem'd kinder backward about comin' for'ard.

"It were Christmas eve when the trouble first begun in good earnest—the 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 instid he hides away in his stateroom for his own cheer.

"Now, the old man were give to eatin' and drinkin' more than were good for a pusson weighin' nigh two hundred, with a thick neck and the blood rushin' to his head when excited, which the New York doctors told him was sure signs of aperplexy, if he wasn'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'izon, he went below a-tellin' Miss Dolly as Mr. Clark would be on the quarter to take charge after he come 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' a bit screwed from makin' love to the brandy bottle, was fool enough to forget hisself intirely and slip his arm around Miss Dolly's waist. The stoard, which was trimmin' the bin- nicle lamp, says it were worse'n that, but the noise he thought were a kiss, I call'ate was the smack Miss Dolly give Carrick across 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 to her father as the mate had insulted her.

"Why, the blasted hound!" yelled 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 secon'd, which he were put together with steel springs and twisted wire, had fist-ed into Carrick and hove him bodily over the rail, 'round the top of the house, down the deck, where he laid for a minnit half stunnid.

"Cap'n Jabe got down there just as Carrick had picked hisself up and col-lared him, for he were a perfect mad-man when his temper slipped his holt. But Carrick, hisself, were bited with rage, and whether he mistook Cap'n Jabe in the dark for the secon' mate, or whether he didn't care who it were, he let the old man have a hot one, knockin' him stiffer'n a stake.

"Well, there were a pretty ceter of fish then and no mistake. Cap'n Jabe laid like a log after he was picked up and carried to his berth, but breathin' like he were smorin', till Mr. Clark, as were handy at any thing, bled him, takin' nigh a pint of blood from his arm which a doctor said afterward was all that saved his life.

"Next mornin' he opened his eyes,

but he couldn't speak nor didn't seem to sense what was said to him. And 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 sort of shock and were willin' to stand by her and obey her orders same's though they was Cap'n Baker's till he were able to get on deck again. Them that were please step over to wind'ard.

"Before she'd fairly done speakin' every man back of us were across the deck. Partly by reason of a sailor allus bein' ready for to help a female in distress, and part from knowin' she were comitant to run the ship, spe-cially 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 figgetin' round the quarter a waitin' to put a word in.

"'You,'—she says, in a voice froze like a Artic icicle—'you, are disrate! Move your chest and bedding at once into the forecastle! Mr. Clark!—to the secon' mate, which was lookin' nigh as much struck aback as Carrick—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 ship-mates—'will fill Mr. Clark's place, and I hold myself responsible for all these changes.'"

"It were a uncommon thing to do so, 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-ot on the minnit. But there were a devil in his eye as big as the ship's log, when he took his chest and bedding for'ard, where he were hazed and chafed uncommon by all han's—bein' 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 stew-ard, with Miss Dolly in and out of the stateroom twenty times a day, yet al-lers to the fore on deck in all kinds of weather, wrapped from head to foot in Cap'n Jabe's long fleekin 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 topse! some o'ers nigh the chops of the Chan-nel a hopin' by daybreak we'd sight a Channel pilot."

"Carrick were to the wheel, which only needed shiftin' now and then. Cap'n Dolly had gone into the cabin a minnit to study the chart. Mr. Clark were waitin' for her to come up before 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 hap-pened, 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-cookin' "bull-dog" pattern—and were up on the companionway-steps quicker'n a li'ten-in'. It were dark and blowin' heavy, but the pinacle 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 drawn 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 had to do was pint and pull. Which she did."



DOLLY TO THE RESCUE.

"I heard the 'eplosion and put aft in a hurry! Carrick were layin' on deck groavin' frightful, allowin' he were dead or dyin', or both. Mr. Clark had his arm round Cap'n Dolly's waist, she bein' almost in a swoon at the sight of the blood which was runnin' down Carrick's face.

"I sung out for the steward, and

come to pick Carrick up he were not so despr't had after all, though the ball—which, lucky for him, were a small one—had went slap through both cheeks, 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. But nigh as I can find out she wouldn't listen to nothin' of the kind whilst her father were in sech a condition, and so 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 seef free.

"They took Cap'n Jabe to the Marine Hospital, where he begun to git better, but it were plain to see he'd never be fit for command no longer, and when Mr. Clark mustered up courage 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 obje' 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 of her, seein' Dolly have showed herself nigh as comitant as any body for command.'"

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

FRANK H. CONVERSE.

THE PEARL HARVEST.

Facts Relating to the Mother-of-Pearl Fisheries of the Red Sea.

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 bur-den, 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 two-thirds, after deducting the cost of food consumed during the voyage, going to the men.

The age at which a diver begins to follow 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 vary-ing between seven and fifteen fathoms.

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 hun-dredweight (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 goes to Trieste, a small quantity to London and Havre, and a few of the finest and largest shells are purchased for exportation to Bethlehem, where they are engraved and sold to pilgrims. *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 recently paid a shilling for a hot bath at 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 washin' a mangy-looking poodle in the bath, the dog having evidently been smuggled in in the basket, while two eggs were cooking in a bowl under the hot-water tap, some tea was being brewed, and a plate, knife and fork, some bread, cheese, and other victuals were laid out on the window-sill. The attendant tried to explain that the place was not a restaurant or dog-pur-ifying establishment, but her ears were suddenly boxed, and the customer only departed upon being threatened with the police.—*London Society*.

—One hundred and sixty millions of Northern capital has sought investment in the South within the past year.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

What the Press of the Country, Irrespec-tive of Party, Says About It.

Washington *Hatchet*: The sham patri-otism founded on a basis of sectional hate, which was so long the strongest card of Radicalism, has seen its best days.

Chicago *Times*: If the G. A. R. is to be run by the Tuttles and the Clark-sons and the Halsteads, no loyal and patriotic man can remain a member of that organization.

Washington *Critic*: Politically speak-ing, 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 peo-ple 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 accept-ance of the invitation to visit St. Louis is printed in another column. It does not make Tuttle and his ilk ashamed of themselves it will be be-cause they are not subject to the ordi-nary feelings of men.

New York *Times*: There seems to be but one opinion throughout the coun-try regarding President Cleveland's letter declining the St. Louis invitation. It is everywhere recognized as digni-fied, patriotic and manly, and it is evi-dent that it will raise him in the esti-mation 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 in-dorsed.

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 poli-ticians, 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 frat-ernity, not war and hatred. The les-son of Gettysburg should be taken to heart by them.

Detroit *Journal*: The letter is man-ly, 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 ap-pel 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, straight-forward 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 and the creating of bad feeling it was 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 encamp-ment, 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 unassail-able.

Utica (N. Y.) *Observer*: Think of the President of the United States, the chosen chief magistrate of sixty millions of people the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, the duly anointed successor of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant—think of him, we say, being com-pelled for the preservation of the dignity of his office, to write such a letter. It is a reproach to the Ameri-can 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 rightminded citizen would have had the President pursue a different course, in the light of recent transac-tions. Unless we are much mistaken this is the first time in the days of peace when a President was deterred by manifestations of unfriendliness from going where he pleased among the people whose affairs he was elected to administer.

ENEMIES OF PEACE.

The Posthumous Utterances of Fairchild Et Al. Denounced by Veterans.

The "palsy" shrieks of little Gen-eral Tuttle and the "soldier for re-venue only" camp followers of the gone out party, who have seen more service in turning the crank of the outrage mill than they ever saw in the civil war, have been captured, and they have made an unconditional surrender of their swagger. They beat the drum of discord and blew the piercing sifes of sectional discord in vain. Their crusade against peace is at an end, and the liberty-loving people are giving no heed to their pestilential breaths. For a time the Grand Army of the Repub-lic was made to suffer from idiotic commanders, who attempted to make that order of many patriots a political machine to further the ambitions of

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 the war-scarred veterans of posts in this and other cities voted down the Fairchild resolutions of censure, and that organization will appear in parade, freed from the malicious pur-poses of its little coterie of politi-cal 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 leg at Spotsylvania can march in the ranks, undisturbed by the National colors flying over a peaceful country. The Union veterans that voted for "Little Mac," and "Honest Old Abe," are marching 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 recent-ly in the camp of fellowship and under the folds of the flag of freedom, told to each 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 for-give lead in the pleasant ways of peace, how wicked appear the traffic in sectional hate and the betrayal of patriotic sentiment." To these veterans the memorable dedication speech of Presi-dent Lincoln finds a harmonious re-ferain in the letter of President Cleve-land as he brands the "palsy brigade" as those who "traffic in sectional hate."

—*Albany Argus*.

POLITICAL RUFFIANISM.

The Incidents That Led to the Now His-torical St. Louis Humble.

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 to speak for the veterans of the army signi-fied an unwillingness to receive him, and a purpose to insult and perhaps to attack 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 visit-ing any section of the Republic by reason of the hostility of the people. It is a significant and a melancholy fact, that the disloyal expressions which have brought about this humiliating conclusion have emanated from men arrogating much patriotism to them-selves and assuming to speak for sol-diers of the Union.

For purposes of historic accuracy it may be worth while to recall the inci-dents 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 tender of the city's hospitalities being made, the proposition was duly accepted. Immediately a few political ruffians in Des Moines, who have been prostitu-ing a G. A. R. charter to the dirtiest tricks which a malevolent and fanat-ical mind could conceive of, formu-lated 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 fol-lowed suit and set all the camp follow-ers and bounty jumpers in the country to threatening what they would and would not do, if a reunion popularly supposed to be of the most loyal and valorous men in the country, the Presi-dent of that country, to whom all owe 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 receive at their hands in St. Louis or else-where, but under the circumstances it is probably a wise move on Mr. Cleve-land's part to remain away from a gathering which, plainly enough, is to be dominated more or less by a lot of vicious blatherskites who recognize no allegiance higher than party. The vulgar blackguards in Iowa and Kan-sas will no doubt be gratified at the success of their Klux-k tactics, but the President's 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, to the purging of the G. A. R. of these 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 public at large will not be long in disassociat-ing in their minds the grand army which put down the rebellion from the West and the venomous reproaches and latter day Copperheads of Des Moines and Topeka.—*Chicago Herald*.

Hard on the Tuttle Crowd.

The President has done what any sensible, self-respecting person does when he is invited to a party and finds out that his presence will be distasteful to a part of the family. He has declined the invitation to St. Louis. The Tuttle crowd can have it all their own way now, for the President of the United States thinks too much of their dignity of his position to mix with them. We imagine they will feel cheap. They judged Cleveland by the standard of the ordinary swashbuckling Repub-lican 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 pale-l-shirt shriekers. They can't make any thing stick.—*Des Moines (Ia.) Leader*.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

ROTTONWOOD 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,
When Love was born.

Earth's molten masses, seething deep in gloom,
Their throes gigantic, of all terror shorn,
Heid 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,
When Love was born.

But in the darkness, like a shadow grew
The narrow line of Luna's silver horn,
And star-gleams trembled in Heaven's lustrous
blue,
When Love was born.

The broad sun deepened to a living flame,
And woke to glory that is still unorn,
And thought and form through swift gradations
came,
When Love was born.

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

O Love supreme! O Love! whose feet have
trod
In every path our manhood can adorn,
Surely our 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 bookcase-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 handle, and its point was as sharp as that of a needle. There were other knives of all shapes and forms, and the thick-set, 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. He seldom escapes detection, however, and the guard at the gallery tells me that he has never yet known of a counterfeiter who has made any money out of the business.

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

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, engrave 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 cigar 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 most 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 fail. Nearly every gang of counterfeiters has one or two women passers in it, and in families where the coun-

terfeiting is done the women or wives of the counterfeiters often attempt to put the spurious money into circulation.

The money is not, as a rule, passed out in its new shape. There are various methods of making the bills look old 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 excellent 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 had been looking 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 originality.

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

"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 counterfeiting 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 curiosity."

And the man held up a \$20 greenback.

"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 danger of detection."

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 and we detected the fraud by a microscopic 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 counterfeiting, and sent him to the Albany Penitentiary for thirty years."

"I notice that all this counterfeit

money has the word "bad" cut into them.

"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 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, leaving one piece out of each bill; so that at the close, instead of having 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 seams and were easily detected. This method of making money is, however, 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 counterfeiters of the Confederate money were better than the originals, and the money soon became so very worthless that it did not pay to counterfeit it."

"One of the best counterfeits ever made was by an Ohio man named Ulrich. He made an excellent \$50 and \$100 plate. He was arrested in Cincinnati, and the plate secured. He was sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary, and while in confinement he engraved upon an old saw-blade an excellent portrait of ex-Governor William Allen."—Frank G. Carpenter, in Cleveland Leader.

LOUISIANA ACADIANS.

A Primitive People Unchanged by the Progress of Two Centuries.

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 Scotia, but were driven thence, as any 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 in their name, although they do not call themselves Acadians, but "Creoles Francais."

The Americans, and even the Creoles, have corrupted the name Acadian into "Cajun," which term these people resent strongly, yet as "Cajuns" they 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 distinct people from all other populations of Gallic descent in Louisiana.

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 bosom of the prairies.—N. O. Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

THE STAMBOUL BAZAR.

One of the Strangest and Most Unique Sight's of Turkey's Capital.

And the bazar—the famous bazar of Stamboul, which has employed the brush of so many painters? Yes, indeed; a word must be said about it. It is a sort of archaic 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 him.

The bazar is the capital of bric-a-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 if it were a storehouse. It is said that 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, but they are shabby and more often in very bad taste. Silk and woolen goods in which the colors of the rainbow are mingled, headgear and footgear embroidered with gold and silver, operatic costumes, beautiful carpets, inlaid weapons ornamented with precious stones, glittering jewelry in odd forms—all these things are heaped up in picturesque disorder, and attract attention on account of the extraordinary opposition of colors.

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 burlesque 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 Tekke 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 Julicard, in Cosmopolitan.

WORTHLESS DRUGS.

An Interesting Field of Inquiry for Health Officers Everywhere.

A New York paper has procured an analysis to be made of samples of drugs sold on that market, from which it appears that nearly forty per cent. were below the proper standard of strength and purity. The practice of harmful adulteration does not appear to prevail so much as the selling of drugs that have become inferior or valueless by reason of age.

Doubtless the same condition of things exists in Chicago and other cities. A grocer does not quit selling his sugar as long as any remains in the barrel, and many druggists put off on their 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 druggists of established integrity, but the advice is not always heeded, and 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 to look into this interesting field of inquiry.—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' Journal.

MOUSE AND COBRA.

The Singular Actions of a Frightened and Spell-Bound Little Animal.

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 fellow rose upon his hind legs, with his hands 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 squeaking the crockery, and whenever I made a dig with the point it was like pricking the garter. I would not have believed, 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 end 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 down and cut him in two. He was a cobra—a little one about two feet long, but quite long enough to "gravel" a man.—Three Years of a Wanderer's Life.

ABOUT GRAPHITE.

Where It Is Found, How It Is Mined and How Prepared for Use.

The name plumbago, usually applied to 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 found near Amity, N. Y., and also at Ticonderoga and at Rossie, in the same State. The localities of North Brookfield, Brimfield and Hinsdale, Mass., and Brandon, Vt., also furnish the mineral, and there is more than one valuable deposit near Attleboro, Pa. There is also a mine near Glenville, Conn., and one at St. John, N. B. The mine at Burrowdale, in Cumberland, England, has been known since the 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 size of a man's fist, imbedded in trap 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 in Germany, France, Austria and in enormous masses in the northeast part of Siberia. Graphite has a number of 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. 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 afraid 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 "Two for ascent."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

COLLEGE EXTRAVAGANCE.

A Common-Sense View on One of the Burning Questions of the Day.

The very parents who speak so bitterly 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 mistraiding 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.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—Baked Beets.—Wash a half dozen smooth 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 five 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 nutmeg, when 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 Every Line of Trade.

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, ascertain the whole state of your affairs. Learn exactly how much you owe. Do 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 success.

If your customers know that your goods come from houses known to be at the head of the trade, they will have 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.

THE QUEEN'S MAIDS.

Arduous Duties of the Ladies Who Wait on England's Sovereign.

The maids of honor to the Queen earn 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 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 wade her dismal way, often having to repeat passages, for the Queen never leaves a subject till she has thoroughly mastered it, and is not at all sparing in her commands to "Just read that again, please."

After luncheon is the only real time the maids of honor have to themselves, and even that is spoiled for them by the uncertainty as to whether they will be wanted to walk or drive with the Queen later in the afternoon.

Young ladies do not, as a rule, jump at the post of maid of honor to the Queen till they have given themselves 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 dignity, very much minus the leisure, of joining the "Household."

THE AGES OF RULERS.

Succession of the Lives of Monarchs All Over the World. 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.

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.

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.

The Presidents of the various republics 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.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Comfortable Dress Fabrics and Millinery 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 moustures 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.

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.

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 firm casings of fine net or lute-string ribbon.

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 SULTAN'S SADDLE.

How Pius IX Put Some Mohammedan 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 Immaculate Conception.

Now, Pius IX, wanted, on the proclamation 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.

However, one day a happy thought came to Pius IX. He ordered the saddle to be taken from his 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.

TWO KINDS OF MALARIA.

The Poisonous Moral and Spiritual Atmosphere Found in Many Houses.

In China, certain districts are supposed 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.

Modern sanitary science is doing much to make clear to us the mystery of the malaria, or bad air, which haunts certain houses or districts, poisoning life; and we are learning how to exercise them by drainage, trap, and disinfectants.

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.

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 affliction.

Take notice, for instance, of his horse. This long-suffering beast is tormented 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 its feast of blood it makes the horse almost wild.

The large, green-headed Tabanus, of which there are two species, is a peculiarly injurious fly, taking with its sharp, pincer-like mandibles, great bites out of the flesh, and causing blood to flow in streams.

But perhaps the worst of all flies, which makes life miserable to the persecuted horses, is the stable fly, Stomoxys calcitrans; so named because its persecutions causing the horses to kick the whole night long.

Every one of these 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.

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.

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 temple at Thebes, which is supposed to have been worn by an Egyptian priest at a period not less than 3,400 years ago.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

To 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, amount to the handsome sum of \$15,000.

Trifles: Three well beaten eggs, a saltspoon of salt, flour enough for a stiff paste. Roll out and cut into very thin cakes and fry in hot lard.

Coffee Cake: One cup sugar, one cup melted butter, one cup molasses, one cup strong coffee, one egg, one teaspoon baking powder, one teaspoon ground cloves, one teaspoon ground cinnamon, one-half pound each of raisins and currants, four cups sifted flour.

Fuller Padding: One cup of molasses, two-thirds cup of butter, one cup of water, one teaspoon ul of salt, two teaspoonfuls of cloves, one teaspoonful of soda; four cups of flour and fruit to suit the taste.

Tongue Toast: Make some slices of toast, not thick, browned evenly all over on both sides, and minus crust. Butter it slightly. Grate with a large grater a liberal sufficiency of cold tongue and spread it thickly over the toast.

Make your home the brightest place on earth if you would charm your children to the high path of virtue, and rectitude and religion. Do not always turn the blinds the wrong way.

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.

WHITENING TREES.

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

I wish to say a few words about whitening trees. In Washington the authorities, though they have never given any attention to the subject, have the idea that whitewashing trees frees them from insects.

Every one of these 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 so-called wheel-bug (Prionoxystus cristatus) a creature that is best characterized by a peculiar serrated cog-wheel on the back of its head, and that is further peculiar in using turpentine in cementing together its eggs.

As to tree boxes, while these may be necessary on account of the injury that without them, horses and other animals, as well as mischievous boys, would inflict upon the trees, at least until these have attained a certain size, they are always harmful.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

He knoweth the truth, who doeth the Masters' 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 go 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 cost the country 1s. 2½d. 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 doctrine, 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 Churuk 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. Witness.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Give what you have. To some one it may be better than you care to think.

Experience is considerable like a tooth brush—only your own is of much use to you.

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

Minister to Widow—I hope your dear departed was prepared to die. Widow—Oh, yes; he was insured in three companies.

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

A Chicago man says he never saw a cat 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 yellow voices, let him visit this town.—Norristown Herald.

The man whose happiness is compounded 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. "With who ky, yer 'anoor," and the silence was so dense that the dulle reporter put on his eyeglasses.—N. Y. Sun.

How you may know—Don't think the leeman false to you, Or let the fear disturb you. 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 shaming was of no use; that the world was very clear-sighted and soon estimated a man at his just value. This cured me, and I determined to be natural and let the world find me out.—Sylvestre 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 future, 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 utterance, while evil will decrease and disappear under the thick drapery of silence.—Philadelphia Ledger.

HAUNCE'S LITTLE ONES.

How the Gutless Herr Geffenstern Humbugged a Chicago Landlord.

Von tay next week, ville von of Schicago's laint agents vas dookin' a rest pehnt his shofe, to got der varm shell off.

Mishter Ware Pierce—Vat plbace vas dot, mine friend?

Haunce—Vell, dot hause und podado corn feet py der grafe yart oud.

Mishter Ware Pierce—I doud know von dot. Yoost come of dis place py to-morrow, pehind noon, und I go mit you of der plbace oud.

Haunce—Vell, arlite, Mishter Lant-lort.

Dot Lantlort vas not like pooty vell, ofer he should let der hause go mit efery peebles.

Vell, Haunce knew pooty vell who vas der mans vat vas let der hause oud, und while he vas a goot mans und doud could told a lie on his shildrens, which vas more as thirdeen, he dinks he must done somedings to got der hause anyhow.

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

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

"Yah."

"Vas dot sadisfacktons mit you, Haunce?"

"Yah."

"You doud get eny shildrens, ain't it?"

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

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

Pooty soon gwick afder dot time, Mishter Ware Pierce vas shob him von dot plbace, to got some gelt von der rent, und he saw more as threife shildrens runnin und shumprin der hause around.

Haunce vas schasing der grow und pig dhroo der hall door oud, und efery von vas make der hause crazy.

Haunce vas yoost come in und vas suckshonished richt ayf gwick, und he dells dot mans der shoke about him.

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

The Motions of the Sun.

The sun has three real motions: 1, an axial rotation, which is plainly shown by the appearance and disappearance of spots on the surface, and has been thus proved to have a mean period of 25 1/2 days; 2, a motion about the center of gravity of the whole solar system, but in consequence of his very much greater mass than that of all the other bodies of the system, this center is always within the volume of the sun itself; and, 3, a progressive motion in space toward the direction of the constellation Hercules.

The fact of this last-named solar motion is regarded as certain, but the rate of motion is not known. It is estimated that it moves at about 150,000,000 miles per year, though it is quite probable that the rate of motion far exceeds this estimate.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Business is Business.

Mistress (to applicant)—What wages will you expect?

Applicant—Well, mum, I generally 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' Magazine.

—A Keokuk business man advertises that he has marked his goods down to bedrock, and that if he should go below the result would be gas.

Little and Lively

In health, the kidneys enlarge, are partly paralyzed, and finally divide in disease. Whatever be the cause of their inactivity, it is, if disregarded for any length of time, the precursor of their destruction.

The requisite amount of stimulus to arouse and keep them active and healthy is afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is also a benign regulator of the bowels and liver, a super tonic for the stomach, and checks malarial disease and rheumatism.

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

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—alike 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.—Littleburgh Chronicle.

Children Starving to Death. On account of their inability to digest food, will find a most marvelous food and remedy in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. R. W. Conner, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in infantile wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite. I am glad to use such a reliable article."

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

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, untaunted, shall rise up to call them blessed! There is not a drugist in the land who does not always keep a stock on hand.

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

R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago. Your "Tansill's Fun" cigar is becoming more popular every day. Cigar drummers don't bother us any more. HUGO ANDERSEN, Beaver, Pa.

A WISE man follows his nose; a fool follows his don't know.

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 people's broth.

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

A BAD habit to get into—a coat that is not paid for.

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

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, July 29. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 3 45 @ 3 95

ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 3 45 @ 4 30

CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 3 30 @ 4 05

NEW YORK. CATTLE—Common to prime... 3 70 @ 4 30

WHEAT—No. 2... 71 1/2 @ 71 3/4

Living Witnesses! Ask any one who has used Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets as to their merits. They will tell you that pimples, blotches and eruptions disappear; that constipation—that brooder of disorders—is relieved; that the appetite is restored; that the whole system is renovated and regulated beyond any conception by these little wonderworkers.

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

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

WIZARD OIL FOR PAIN. Cures Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Catarrh, Group, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Old Sores and All Aches and Pains.

It cures you. That's the idea! It cures you. That's the idea! It cures you. That's the idea!

TO HAVE HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE IN ORDER. DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

MERRELL'S FEMALE TONIC. Prepared solely for the cure of constipation which afflicts all women.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. The only \$3 SEAMLESS shoe in the world.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE. Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Laboratory.

MARLIN REPEATING RIFLE. Guaranteed perfectly accurate and absolutely reliable.

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

LADIES' UNDERWEAR AND SUITS. Newest Styles at Low Prices.

PENSIONS for soldiers and widows of the Mexican War and Rebellion.

RUPTURE or HERNIA. Any lady or gentleman suffering from this affliction will receive immediate relief.

ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS can be cured only by the WELLS AUGER & DRILLS.

FREE OPIUM. Morphine Habit Cured in 10 Days.

\$5 TO \$8 A DAY. Samples worth \$1.50.

EDUCATIONAL. LEARN TELEGRAPHY & R.R. Agents' business.

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



INVALIDS' HOTEL AND 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.

A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS. We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine for yourself.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS. By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with personal consultation.

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE. It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS. The treatment of Diseases of the Nasal, Throat and Lung Diseases.

DISEASES OF DIGESTION. Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstructive Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea.

KIDNEY DISEASES. Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and kindred maladies.

CAUTION. These delicate diseases should be carefully treated by a specialist.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS. To this wonderful success of our treatment we attribute the marvelous success.

BLADDER DISEASES. INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, STONE IN THE BLADDER.

STRICTURE. STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULES.

NEUROUS DISEASES. Epileptic convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY. Although we have in the preceding paragraphs made mention of some of the special ailments.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination... MARVELOUS SUCCESS... RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE... DELICATE DISEASES... WE OFFER NO APOLOGY... CURED AT HOME... SURGICAL PRACTICE... ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY... NEUROUS DISEASES... WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

FIGHT WITH OUTLAWS.

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 playing their arts in the vicinity of Craig for some days, were followed by Deputy Sheriff Frame to the Nodaway river crossing near Nodaway station Thursday and were placed easily under arrest 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 see armed recruits are pouring in from all directions, and if the two men, who are desperate and armed to the teeth with five Winchester, 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 pouring 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 beginning to look a little fagged out, but his blood is up and he says he will find out where McGarigle is or know the reason why. Assistant State's Attorney Janoplas was in to see him this morning for a minute, and the door was locked on them. If they had a clew they were afraid to give it away, for both said their conversation was of no consequence. Detective Lonergan said: "We are not apparently nearer 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 on 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 Mayor Stewart's telegram was received I replied, 'Use every exertion in watching.' The boat has encountered strong head winds, and could hardly have got there by eleven o'clock yesterday, but she must be near there now. I expect to get definite word before night. If she goes through unseen, I'm afraid we shall see her very soon again. The whole 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 anything to do with McGarigle's escape or concealment."

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 lake to-day, and says a man arrived at one of his camps on Tuesday and wanted a job of cooking or some light work. Connors was shown a photograph of McGarigle, and is certain that it is the 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 other debris. Many members of the W. T. C. U. party 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 news as to the extent the damage is obtainable.

FROM IN IOWA.

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

The Dog.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 29.—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, caught Al. Yearwood, 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 critical condition.

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.

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 announced on a piece of paper pasted to the 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."

H. 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 month ago was merged into the Citizens' Savings Bank.

The direct cause of Clements' sudden departure was the fact that the new board of directors 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 reconverted in favor of the bank and placed on record. They consist of a home-located 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 of 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 considered good.

W. B. Blossom, 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 hand at such a man. He attended church regularly and was in the habit of making talks 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 \$5,000.

EASTERN CROP OUTLOOK.

Corn Looking Well.—Oats and Rye Damaged by Floods.—Plenty of Grapes.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 27.—The Republic publishes the results of a careful survey 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. The quality is not considered up to the average. Oats and rye have suffered from the floods. Corn was late, but during the hot weather of the past few weeks has more than made up in growth and is looking well. The acreage is steadily increasing and superseding tobacco, which is now cultivated 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 promise 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 localities and years. 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 the latter part of the year has had a bad effect on the crops, rye having sprouted where it was out late.

COUNTERFEITERS.

Headquarters of a Gang Located at Kansas City.

OMAHA, Neb., July 28.—Two men named Lyster and Mumugh were arranged in the Federal Court here yesterday morning on a charge of passing counterfeit coin. They were arrested in the interior of the State, and it was reported 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 receive good money instead. One claimed to be a jeweler and the other a photographer. 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 from 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 date to be hereafter fixed between October 1 and 15.

Jumped the Track.

CARMI, Ill., July 27.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a light engine flew the track one half mile east of here on the L. & N. road. 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 fireman, 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, escaped.

OUR MINERAL OUTPUT.

Statement of the Mineral Production of the Country for the Year 1885, Collected from the Report of the United States Geological Survey.—S. O. TAYLOR, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF MINING STATISTICS AND TECHNOLOGY. Notably increased production and also an increase in value have been the general characteristics of the mineral industries during 1885.

The total value of the mineral products increased from roundly \$428,000,000 in 1884 to \$485,000,000 in 1885. The important factor in this gain of \$57,000,000 was the increased production of pig iron from 4,044,525 long tons in 1884 to 5,033,329 long tons in 1885, and an appreciation of seventy-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 industries is summarized as follows: Iron.—The principal statistics for 1885 were: Domestic iron ore consumed, 10,000,000 long tons; value at mines, \$28,000,000. Imported iron ore consumed, 1,394,483 long tons; total iron ore consumed 11,394,483 long tons. Pig iron made, 5,033,329 long tons, an increase of 1,988,804 tons as compared with 1884; value at furnace \$35,195,767 or \$3,433.36 more than in 1884. Total spot value of all iron and steel in the first stage of manufacture, excluding all duplications, \$142,500,000, an increase of \$49,500,000 as compared with 1884.

Gold and silver.—The total value of gold produced in 1885 was \$25,000,000, an increase of \$3,190,000 over 1884. The production of silver decreased from \$51,000,000 in 1884 to \$51,000,000 in 1885. Copper.—The production in 1885, including 4,500,000 pounds from imported pyrites, amounted to 163,678,981 pounds, valued at \$16,469,503, a decrease of 10,232,536 pounds and \$1,834,466 in value from 1884. The average price of copper in 1885 declined to 10 1/2 cents per pound.

Lead.—The total production increased to 135,639 tons in 1885, valued at \$12,677,743. In 1884 the production was 129,412 tons, valued at \$11,421,421. Quicksilver.—In 1885 the production in California was 29,981 flasks, or 3,291,547 pounds, valued at \$1,067,000. This is a decrease of 2,092 flasks, but the total value shows an increase of \$83,811, due to an increase in price of \$3.50 per flask. Utah produced eighty-seven flasks of quicksilver in addition to the above.

Coal.—The total production of all kinds of coal in 1885, exclusive of that consumed at the mines was 107,682,839 short tons, valued at \$147,113,755 at the mines. This may be divided into Pennsylvania anthracite, 36,606,470 tons, valued at \$71,353,156; other coals, including bituminous, 70,976,369 tons, making up total United States production of 137,682,839 short tons, valued as follows: Anthracite, \$76,110,130; bituminous, \$73,481,625; total value, \$149,600,175. The total production of all kinds of coal shows a net gain of 1,785,881 short tons, compared with 1884, but a loss in value of \$1,424,418.

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. The total value at an average of 7 1/2 cents, the average value of the Pennsylvania and New York fields, was \$33,038,493. The production showed a decrease of 6,358,774 barrels over the production of 1884.

Bricks and Tile.—Value \$38,500,000. This value represents an increase of ten per cent. over last year. The increase in production is slightly greater than ten per cent. There is a net coming off in value during a part of the year.

Salt.—The total production increased 7,038,633 barrels of 280 pounds each, in 1885, to 7,707,081 barrels in 1886. The total value in 1885 was \$4,736,534, and in 1886 \$4,825,245.

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 Atlantic States to 6 deg. or more in the Ohio valley. These high temperatures have retarded the ripening of 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. The temperature has been in excess in the Ohio and New England States, and in 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 Maryland.

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 deficiencies of rainfall have been reported from the Ohio valley, more, in Iowa, the Lower Mississippi valley, Alabama and Georgia. In Iowa this deficiency has steadily increased during the past month; but in the other 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 much need the rain to-day predicted. While the high temperatures tend to rapidly mature the growing corn, yet more rain must be useful from Kansas and Iowa, and a general average of the crop, the 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.

Damaged by Heavy Rain.

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 cars of hogs, are stalled on the F. & L. 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 Ewington to work passengers were transferred, narrowly escaped swamping on the banks of Miller's river. The freight house at Miller's Falls has been undermined, one side of it already having settled three feet. All the contents of the building have been removed to a safe locality.

OHIO REPUBLICANS.

The State Republican Convention at Toledo Nominates a Ticket.—A Boom for Sherman.—The Platform.

Toledo, O., July 30.—The Republican convention was called to order at ten o'clock yesterday morning, by Temporary Chairman Ryan. The committee on credentials and rules 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 convention assembled, submits to the people of Ohio the following declaration of its principles: We are in favor of a protective tariff, to secure to American citizens the privilege of supplying their own necessities from the products of the United States as in other countries, sufficient to supply American wants. Such a tariff makes a demand for, and gives employment to, the labor of American citizens, and thereby aids in the compensation for labor. We denounce the Ohio Democratic platform of tariff for revenue only, which demands indiscriminate reductions in all duties on imported articles, the effect of which would be to encourage the importation of foreign labor, rather than to our own."

While we adhere to the public policy under which our country has received from Europe great bodies of the most 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 general prosperity of our country, we 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 enact laws and regulations such as shall protect us from the inroad of the anarchist, the communist, the polygamist, the fugitive from justice, the insane, dependent pauper, the vicious and criminal classes, and contract labor in any 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 workmen and degrade our labor to their level. Against all these our gates shall be closed, and while favoring every reasonable and practical measure to protect American labor against the evil effects of foreign immigration and competition, we recognize also dangers which menace it at home, and conspire to reduce the masses of our people to a state of pauperism and dependence on 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 means to the preservation of our liberty and wealth, and the sole security of the Republic and its free institutions.

We denigrate national strife and divisions. We have placed the war, with its hates and wrongs, upon the altar of the selfish and narrow interests of the few, and we have made it a war must stand irreconcilable, 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 duty to see that the people have the best of the election of the Representatives to Congress.

The next resolution demands such duties on wool and manufactures thereof as will secure to the Republic the right to control and regulate the production of such goods, and to protect the interests of the producer and foreign labor in opposition to the letter and spirit of the tariff laws. It demands that the tariff laws be so amended as to secure to the producer and foreign labor 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 reduction thereof shall be the abolition of the internal tax upon American grown tobacco.

Public lands of the United States should be reserved for the use and benefit of the actual settler alone, and the laws preventing ownership 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 resolutions have 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 denounce 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 unwarranted 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 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 the President that he approve liberal enactments pensioning the soldiers of our country, that helpless widows of dead soldiers, and less of cause of death, dependent parents and disabled soldiers shall receive bounty of the nation they fought to save, and which they richly deserve.

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 and closes as follows:

Recognizing, as the Republicans of Ohio always have, the gifted and tried statesman of the Republican party of other States, loyal and unflinching in their devotion to the success of the organization in 1888, under whatever standard banner the Republican nomination convention may select, they have just pride in the record and career of John Sherman as a member of the Republican party, first as a statesman, and then as a legislator, whose experience and great ability, his career as a statesman began with the birth of the Republic, and 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 the best judgment we respect the present name to the people of the United States as a candidate, and announce our cordial and hearty support of him for that office.

Senator Sherman was then chosen chairman and the convention completed its work by nominating the following ticket: Governor, J. B. Foraker; Lieutenant-Governor, C. S. Lyon; Supreme Judge (short term), W. T. Speer; Supreme Judge (short term), F. J. Dickman; State Auditor, E. W. Fox; State Treasurer, J. C. Brown; Attorney-General, D. W. Keiser; Members 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 at 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 finally 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.

The Forts has issued an irade dismissal the reveres.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Report of Revenue Collections for the Past Fiscal Year.—Cost of the Service. WASHINGTON, July 27.—J. S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, yesterday submitted to Secretary Fairchild a preliminary report of the operations of that service 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 to 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 appropriation 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 as possible and the reports received of these examinations indicate a very generally satisfactory condition of the internal revenue service throughout the country.

The receipts from the different objects of taxation, as compared with the previous year, were: Spirits, \$65,829,332, a decrease of \$3,292,944; tobacco, \$30,108,007, an increase of \$2,940,700; fermented liquors, \$21,922,187, an increase of \$2,345,450; oleumargarine, \$723,945, all increase; banks and bankers, \$4,288, all increase; miscellaneous, \$347,945, an increase of \$21,485. The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes on which tax was paid during the year were: Spirits distilled from grapes, apples and peaches, 1,211,582 gallons; a decrease of 344,482; spirits distilled from other materials, 166,168,589 gallons, a decrease of 5,136,502; number of cigars, 3,988,305,443, an increase of 277,400,955; number of cigarettes, 1,694,505,300, an increase of 273,543,850; snuff, 5,561,823 pounds, an increase of \$2,940,700; fermented liquors, an increase of 14,511,455; oleumargarine, 23,121,526 barrels, an increase of 2,410,389 barrels. The above figures indicate a decrease in the consumption of spirits and a corresponding increase in the consumption of salt liquors.

The following statement shows the collections 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, \$2,061,221; Colorado, \$300,154; Connecticut, \$481,405; Delaware, \$338,297; Florida, \$322,908; Georgia, \$336,705; Illinois, \$34,825,797; Indiana, \$4,298,068; Iowa, \$1,561,134; Kansas, \$211,120; Kentucky, \$2,417,133; Louisiana, \$543,740; Maine, \$50,260; Maryland, \$2,875,507; Massachusetts, \$2,471,151; Michigan, \$1,801,507; Minnesota, \$554,085; Mississippi, \$42,605; Missouri, \$7,858,897; Montana, \$101,158; Nebraska, \$2,365,404; Nevada, \$70,419; New Hampshire, \$357,562; New Jersey, \$4,596,161; New Mexico, \$98,368; New York, \$15,103,303; North Carolina, \$1,850,701; Ohio, \$15,876,795; Oregon, \$152,318; Pennsylvania, \$3,120,257; Rhode Island, \$23,251; South Carolina, \$100,146; Tennessee, \$1,012,516; Texas, \$200,243; Vermont, \$30,119; Virginia, \$2,923,396; West Virginia, \$538,293; Wisconsin, \$3,174,964. The cash receipts from the sale of adhesive stamps were \$7,777 and the adhesive receipts \$18,838,737.

The six principal collection districts are: The Fifth Illinois, where \$18,572,928 were collected; the First Illinois, where \$8,851,025 were collected; the First Ohio, where \$7,985,775 were collected; the First Missouri, where \$6,227,198 were collected; the First New York, where \$5,572,359 were collected; and the First Kentucky, where \$3,251,320 were collected.

EIGHTEEN KILLED.

Fatal Accident to a Construction Train Near Bloomington, Ill.

CHICAGO, July 28.—An Inter-Ocean special 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's bridge, near Hopedale, twenty-two 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.; Blano 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 smashed; Samuel Anderson, leg amputated; W. Kinney, Tallula, Ill., head bruised; Sherman Atkins, Hopedale, leg hurt; Thomas Kavanaugh, roadmaster of the Chicago & Alton, leg and ankle sprained; Frank Holmes, engineer of the freight, Bloomington, arm broken; Thomas De Long, brakeman, body hurt; Freeman Maher, of the freight, slightly hurt.

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 for. It is supposed that the missing men are dead in the wreck, in which case the number of dead is eighteen, with the probability 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 purpose of identifying Adams as Dell Smith, who murdered Z. L. Baxter in a brutal manner at Emporia last May. Adams tallies exactly with the description 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 came to this country.

Horse Shooked to Death.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 27.—Governor 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, striking the Governor's horse. The wire was heavily charged with electricity, and the horse becoming entangled was shocked and killed 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 great uneasiness about the safety of the electric-car system.

A Grave Charge.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—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. The 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 with a man, she shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding \$100."

CLEVELAND WILL COME.

The Kansas City Delegation Calls Upon the President and He Accepts Their Invitation to Visit that City. WASHINGTON, July 28.—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. McDonald, who presented E. H. Allen, chairman of the delegation, and each of the other members in turn. When this formalities was over Mr. Allen advanced and addressed the President in the following words:

"Mr. President: This delegation represents the merchants, manufacturers, physicians, bankers and men of business generally 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 notable 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 blessing in the end to this region and to the Nation. You are not only the executor of the Nation, but the commander of its legislation 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 great country, to which we call our own City of Kansas—practically no cities in one—is the main gateway. May we go here in the justifiable expectation that we may have the pleasure and privilege of seeing 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 neighborhood 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 a city which has 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 efforts to secure the passage of the Kansas City act and prosperous, and that every interest which she fosters has a place in the delegation I see before me."