VOLUME XIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1887.

NUMBER 39

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE Secretary of the Interior has authorized the Crow Indians of Southern Montana to lease for grazing purposes 2,600,000 acres of the land in the western end of

CONGRESSMAN W. B. COCHRANE asserts Postmaster Pearson, of New York, suppressed the former's campaign circulars and that he was thereby defrauded of sev-eral hundred dollars worth of postage stamps and the documents rendered use

THE Bureau of Statistics report that the exports of this country ended May 31 were valued at \$724,560,000, against \$672,100,000 in 1885-6, and the imports \$685,342,000 and \$530,589,000 respectively.

THE Treasury Department has notified the customs officers at Louisville, Ky., to take effective steps to prevent underval-uations of iron and steel reported at that

THE President has recognized Robert Lehr, jr., as vice consul at Baltimore for Portugal, and Paul Francis De Gournay as

consular agent at Baltimore for France. It is stated that Mrs. Cleveland will precede the President on his intended Western trip, going first to Madison, Wis., where she will visit the famil of Postmaster-General Vilas. The President will join his wife there the second week in September and together they will visit Detroit, Jackson, Grand Rapids, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City.

THE EAST.

THE work of evicting the strikers of the Pennsylvania salt works from the company's houses at Natrona, Pa., was begun on the 20th by Deputy Sheriff Carson and

three assistants.

The New York Hog Slaughtering Company has made arrangements for a factory to kill 2,000 hogs per day.

It has turned out that the man held at

Salem, Ill., for the Rahway (N. J.) murder mystery is a lunatic.

ARNOLD & Co., the New York coffee brokers who failed during the recent coffee panic, have instituted claims against creditors aggregating \$708,283.

CAPTAIN JACK HUSSEY, the famous life saver, who was shot by Policeman Hahn in a drunken row at New York, June 2, died

on the 21st.

THE trial of Fire Chief Nevins, of Brooklyn, collapsed on the 21st, the court in-

structing the jury to acquit.
FOUR hundred Chinese laundry employes in New York City have struck for an advance in wages.

A. D. PARENT, defaulting cashier of Montreal bank, has been arrested in Buffalo and \$20,000 of the \$22,000 stolen recov-

ered.
In the suit of William D. Leonard as re ceiver of James R. Keene against E. A. Kent and Abraham Poole, formerly composing the firm of E. Kent & Co., for an accounting in the lard transactions of 1879 in which defendants acted as Keene's brokers, Judge Truax, of the New York Superior Court, has decided that an accounting

must be made by Poole.

The Army of the Potomac closed its reunion at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 22d. The next meeting will be at Gettysburg, July 1,

THE board of trust s of Wells' Female College, at Aurora, N. Y., recently voted that women should have a representation in lady principal, and Mrs. President Cleveland, an alumnus, were unanimously chosen

PRINCETON College has conferred the de-

United States Supreme Court.
THE steamer Providence of the Fall River line ran ashore the other day in Long Island sound. The passengers were saved FIVE or six buildings on Lewis street New York, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 23d. Loss, \$220,000.

A PROTEST against Dr. McGlynn's suspen sion and threatened excommunication has been cabled to Rome by representatives of

In the Hazlebrook eviction cases that have been on trial at Wilkesbarre, Pa., be-fore Alderman Donahue, judgment was en tered in favor of evicted miners, six in number, in the sum of \$300 each for damages sustained by reason of having their goods and chattels thrown into the roadway A SPECIAL from Haverhill, Mass., of the

23d says that a gigantic lockout affecting 10,000 hands in the big shoe factories was about to be inaugurated. MATTHEW GEARNE, a wealthy brick man-

ufacturer of Haverstraw, N. Y., died re cently after a week of great suffering from hydrophobia, the result of a bite by a favorite terrier some weeks ago.

The race of the Eastern Yacht Club at

Marblehead, Mass., on the 23d was won by the Mayflower in 11:31:30, followed by the Iroquois, Galatea, Sachem, America, Stranger and Huron, in the order named. 'BRICK' POMEROY has preferred charges

to the Commissioners of Hospitals against the management of Gouverneur Hospital at New York alleging drunkenness, debauchery, cruelty to patients and incompetency The brig Aldwyth, reported at Baltimore by the steamer Lore as having been in collision with that vessel in a fog, arrived

later at New York badly damaged.
Six hundred employes of the Atlantic oil refinery, near Philadelphia, struck the other day against the employment of Hungarians

in the works.

The New York Chinese laundry striker have been granted increased wages.

The Connellsville (Pa.) coke syndicate has again refused to give in to its men and

to the iron manufacturers. GOVERNOR HILL has signed the bill passed by the late New York Legislature extending local option throughout the State to the extent of permitting communities which have prohibited retail liquor selling to also

prohibit its sale at wholesale HON. FREEMAN CLARKE died in Rochester, N. Y., on the 24th, after a very long illness, aged seventy-eight years. He was Repre Thirty-eighth, Fortysecond and Forty-third Congresse was appointed in 1865 Comptroller of the Currency by President Lincoln

THERE was a semi-panic on Wall street on the 24th, started by rumors of Jay Gould's death. Prices dropped rapidly, but recovered on news that the rumors

JAMES and Thomas Kendall, two broth ers, were struck by lightning and instantly killed at Huntingburg, Ind., during a

storm the other evening.

THE directors of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent.

REV. NICHOLAS MATZ has been appointed

by the Pope as the coadjutor of the Bishop of Denver, Col.

An examination of the condition of the Fidelity Bank of Cincinnati on the 22d showed that the fiabilities would reach the stupendous suit of \$6,000,000. Harper seemed to have been guilty of the wildest speculations. The assets of the bank were unknown for certain, but were thought to be

THE other morning five men boarded the 1:15 a. m. Grand Trunk train at Fort Gratiot, Mich., and held up the passengers. Several lost what money they had and one man lost \$160. Three of the supposed rob-

ers were arrested. NATHAN DAVIS, Probate Judge of Elk County, Kan., is reported missing with de-falcations amounting to \$3,000.

MESSES. WHITLEY, FASSLER & KELLEY, the

reaper manufacturers of Springfield, O., have failed. Assets and habilities un-

Fire in Wilmington, Ill., the other day destroyed the Chicago & Alton depot and freight house, an elevator filled with grain, warehouse and several houses and cars. Loss, \$50,000.

NEGOTIATIONS are said to be in prog for the removal of the great works of the United States Rolling Stock Company from

Urbana, O., to Decatur, Ala. At the recent commencement at Buchtel College, Akron, O., John R. Buchtel, its founder, made an additional gift of \$175,000

J. W. WILSHIRE, the broker, has been placed under arrest for complicity in the Fidelity Bank frauds.

THE jury in the case of Cora Lee, charged

with the murder of Mrs. Sarah Graham at Springfield, Mo., were unable to agree on a verdict and were discharged on the 23d. They stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

THE notorious murderer, Quinn Bohannon, escaped from the jail at Nebraska City, Neb., recently.

The annual convention of the Order of

Elks began in Detroit, Mich., on the 24th with 1,500 members present.
Firein Watertown, Wis., the other morn-Fire in Watertown, Wis., the other morning destroyed the Chicago, Milwaukee & sion of the jubilee, and because of his have

A TRAIN on the Wabash mangled three men near Mexico, Mo., recently. They had stepped from the track of the Chicago & Alton, which runs parallel, to avoid a train of cholera had occurred. Of this number

when the accident happened. Louis Kennedy & Co., commission and grain merchants of Cincinnati, assigned on grain merchants of Cincinnati, assigned to the 24th to James Pettibone. The liabilities for Ireland on the mission entrusted to make by the Pope. They are instructed to make personal observations and report on the personal observation of the Irish \$14,000. Kennedy was reported to be in the Chicago wheat deal and was a heavy indorser of Fidelity Bank paper.

BENJAMIN S. WHEELER, the aged Cleve-

land millionaire accused of wife murder, was acquitted. FIRE in Dayton, W. T., recently destroyed \$115,000 worth of property, including about

dozen stores. THE SOUTH

By a railroad collision on the 21st near Havre de Grace, Md., Alexander Grantom, ntly killed and ten or twelve other passengers terribly in-

DR M. A. VERNADO. Justice of the Peace of Tangipahoa Parish, La., was shot and killed by L. R. Draughn, a leading citizen the other day, because of an indictment for carrying weapons.

THE Chicago express on the Baltimore & Ohio was derailed near Oakland, Md., recently and an unknown tramp killed and six persons slightly injured.

DURING a windstorm at Fair Play, Panols County, Tex., recently a tree was blown down, crushing the residence of Mrs. Watkins and instantly killing her sister, Mrs. Albert Tile, and her two small children. A DESTRUCTIVE fire broke out in New Orleans on the 23d in the rear of 139 Canal

A FEW days ago at Birmingham, Ala., Rev. John T. Maxwell shot and killed John Rick-etts. The latter was attempting to outrage the former's wife at the tim

AT Wilmington, Del., a furious windstorm prevailed on the 22d. On the Brandywine a tree fell on a house, crushing it and

killing two women and a boy. CRAIG TOLLIVER, his two brothers and another desperado of Rowan County, Ky., were killed on the 22d by a posse organized by the State authorities. Cate Toliver, a boy, escaped after being wounded. Three others of the gang were wounded and captured. The sheriff's posse numbered 200 and besieged Craig Tolliver and his gang in

the Cottage Hotel at Moorehead. FORTY masked men rode into Kosciusko, Miss., the other morning and lynched James M. Webb, white, in jail on the

charge of poisoning his wife.

In Van Zandt County, Tex., recently three negroes were shot while putting up a fence by a concealed assassin. The motive

for the crime was unknown. JEFFERSON DAVIS recently expressed his opinion that the Government was not justiied in returning the captured battle flags. He thinks they belong to the States, the volunteers of which captured them in

battle. Two deaths from yellow fever were reported at Key West, Fla., on the 23d. George Shoar, a noted Texas gambler formerly a city marshal, has been arrested

as the leader of the Texas train robbers. THE Capital City Street railway at Montgomery, Ala., began operating its cars by ctric motor system on the 24th. Th company has four lines, aggregating fifteen miles, much of it double track. The speed attained is from ten to fifteen miles an hour, one motor pulling three loaded cars.
The Agricultural and Mechanical College

at Auburn, Ala., was destroyed by fire on the 24th. Loss on building and apparatus, \$185,000. THE immense tobacco warehouse of Saw yer, Wallece & Co., at Ninth and Main, Louisville, Ky., burned the other morning.

PETROLEUM was struck near Fort Worth,

Tex., recently at a depth of 240 feet. THE awards in the Masonic celebration at Louisville, Ky., on the 24th were as follows: The first prize, \$2,000, the Montgomery Grays; second, \$1,200, the Louisville Light Infantry; third, \$750, the Montgomery True

LORD HARTINGTON, the British Liberal-

Unionist, is opposed to limiting the Crimes

act to three years.

The crops of Asia Minor are in very bad condition, and a panic is threatened. The Sultan will take steps to give relief.

The Russian and French embassadors to

Turkey have addressed a threatening note to the Sultan against the Egyptian conven-

Among the jubilee presents received by Queen Victoria was one of £75,000 for a monument, subscribed by 3,000,000 women. Her Majesty accepted this and graciously

ADVICES from Vancouver, B. C., are that the British corvette Conquest will start for Honolulu, having received secret orders from the Foreign Office in London. The British brigantine Aldwyth is re-ported missing. She had previously been in collision with a steamer off Maryland. By means of a counterfeit ticket the

Royal Havana Lottery was recently beaten out of \$85,000.

THE elections in Bavaria have not mate rially changed the status of parties.

THE British Cabinet proposes to prorogue Parliament about August 15. King Otto of Bavaria has been officially

Further reports of political conspiracies were prevalent in Bulgaria on the 23d. A PIREMAN and a girl were killed and much havoc created by an explosion at an extensive chemical works in Manchester,

Eng., recently. FRANK HUGH O'DONNELL, formerly member of Parliament for Dungarvon and exvice-president of the Home Rule Confederation, has brought suit against the London Times for libel.

By the wrecking of a train on the Hawkes-bury railway in New South Wales, on the 23d, seven persons were killed and forty others injured. The account was caused by the failure of the brakes to work while the

train was going down an incline.

THE Afghan situation has improved, according to Simla reports, the road between Cabul and Candahar has been reopened, the rebels are dispirited, and there is every rospect that the rebellion will soon col-

THE Paris Journal des Debats denies that France and Russia have threatened Turkey with war if the Sultan signs the Egyptian

In consequence of the action of the mayor St. Paul rolling mills, causing a loss of ing shown favor to Nationalists, Plunkett, the divisional magistrate, has superseded him and ordered that only the resident

of cholera had occurred. Of this number 628 died. In Quillote 1,959 cases had occurred and 1,002 deaths. Mors. Persico and Gualdi have left Rome

political and social position of the Irish It is officially denied in the City of Mex-

ico that a cabinet crisis exists or is to be Business failures (Dun's report) during the seven days ended June 23 numbered for the United States 171; for Canada, 26; total, 197, as compared with 218 the previous week and 162 the corresponding week of last year. JOSEPH BROTHERS, jewelers of Birming-ham and Leeds, England, and Canada, have

THE LATEST.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., June 25 .- Fire broke out last evening in the Gould & Curry mine. All the miners escaped with the exception of six, employed on a 1,500 feet level with the Best & Belcher mine; signals from them have ceased. It is feared they have perished. An attempt is being made to reach them by volunteers. In addition to the men imprisoned in the Best & Belcher, five men are imprisoned in the 800 & Curry mine, making in all fifteen miners imprisoned. But little hope is entertained of saving the men on the 400 level. Engines are busily engaged in pumping air to the levels where the men are imprisoned. Thousands of people surround the mines and the most intense excitement prevails. No effort is being made to put out the fire as it is impossible to ascertain where it is.

DAYTON, W. T., June 25 .- Fire yesterday estroyed property to the amount of \$115. 000: insurance, \$60,000. The principal losses were: K. E. Hawley, buildings, \$25,600 insured \$15,000. A. Roth & Co., dry goods, \$12,000; insurance, \$10,000. Clendenin & Miller, general merchandise, \$10,000; in-surance, \$5.000. Arthur Oppenheimer, hardware, \$7,000; insurance, \$1,000, and twenty other small losses. The city records

were destroyed. LONDON, June 25 .- A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The Czar approves the decision of the State Council to construct a railway from Tomsk to Irkutsk and Stradu and from Lake Vladanki to Vladivostok. The work will be begun if possibl next spring and completed in five vears A direct alternate railway and water trans portation line will thus be established be tween St. Petersburg and the Pacific, the journey occupying about fifteen days."

St. Louis, June 25.-The extensive chair and hames manufactory of Mixdorff, Krein & Co., at the corner of Ninth and Howard streets, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$40,000. As the actory has been shut down for repairs and the taking of stock for two weeks past, it cendiary.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., June 25 .- No clev o Bohannon, the convicted murderer, who escaped from jail Wednesday night, has ye been found. A reward of \$1,200 has been offered for his recapture. Dick Klocke, the iail guard arrested on the evidence of other prisoners who saw him assist Bohannon to escape, had his hearing yesterday and was bound over in \$1,000. CHICAGO, June 25 .- A three story frame

of which was occupied as a livery stable and the others by small manufactories, burned yesterday morning. Seventeen horses were cremated. The losses aggre rate \$21,000. BELGRADE, June 24 .- A report has been eceived here from Bulgaria that M. Stambuloff, one of the regents, and M. Zivkoff, President of the Sobranje, have been

eized by conspirators. The report is not

building on State street, the ground floor

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A LEAVENWORTH paper complains of the BURGLARS in Minneapolis the other night ntered Barnes & Bush's elevator office and broke open the safe, but only secured

fifty cents. GARDEN CITY is to have a female cornet

THE sand plum crop of Southern Kansas is reported to be very large. THE Bank of Topeka will increase its cap-

ital stock from \$250,000 to \$500,000.

Leavenworth County's personal property is valued by the assessor at \$1,500,000.

Minneapolis has voted bonds unanimously for the Minneapolis, Lincoln & Southwestern railway.

Rock Island track-layers have reached

Peabody.

The new locomotive and car-shops of the

Santa Fe in Topeka, it is said, will give employment to 1,500 more employes.

The annual meeting of the State Board of Health was held at Topeka on the 16th.

The secretary reviewed the work of the past three months, which showed a gradual development of the sanitary work State. Drs. Stormont, Roberts and Schenck were appointed a committee to prepare circulars for general distribution on epidemic and contagious diseases. The

next meeting will be in September. THE assembly at Winfield closed on the 18th with an address by ex-Senator B. K.

Bruce, of Mississippi.
THE Chicago & Alton has received aid in nearly every township between Odessa, Mo., and Winfield, Kan., and will com-mence the work of extension immediately. SEVERAL dogs, supposed to be mad, have recently been killed in different parts of the State.

THE number of graduates of the high schools of the State that have so far re-ported number 167—76 boys and 91 girls. THE Masonic brethren at Augusta laid the corner stone of their proposed new tem-ple on the 16th. The building, when com-

pleted, will cost \$15,000. NEW YORK and Boston syndicates are the most popular things in Kansas now. They have taken charge of several towns and are booming them.

NATHAN DAVIS, probate judge of Elk County, has disappeared, and it is reported that he has committed forgeries amounting to \$3,000. An important decision was recently given

by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. The question decided was raised by the people of Victoria township, Rice County, but is of much more than local importance. The decision was the result of a depot trouble. The Salina, Sterling & 11 Paso Construction Company secured \$100,-000 in bonds from Rice County, which was voted after the company had made certain promises, one of which was to locate a depot and side-track at a point in Victoria township. The road was built and turned over to the Missouri Pacific, but no depo was located, as promised. The people appealed to the Railroad Commissioners, who, after an investigation, decided in favor of the people, and gave out this general principle: "That promises made by a construc-tion company and obligations assumed by them are equally binding upon any railroad organization to which the construction company may transfer its franchise."

THE Auditor of State has completed the assessment roll of the railroad property of Kansas, and the showing made is a good one. The total assessed value of the railroad property of the State is \$41,538,904.83 as against \$32,434,936.68 for last year, an increase of \$9,103,968.15 in one year. The total mileage of the railroads in Kansas is 6,208.95, an increase of 1,691 miles over last year.

LATE post-office changes in Kansas Established, Claffin, Barton County, Her-bert W. Galloway, postmaster; Folsom, Haskell County, George W. Wade, post master; Lake, Meade County, Calom F Vaughn, postmaster; Rogers, Chautauqua County, William H. Seely, postmaster Soule, Gray County, William R. Turner postmaster; Veroqua, Morton County, Henry H. Purdy, postmaster. Name changed, Surprise, Grant County, to Tilden. Discontinued, Coopersburgh, Rice County THE Mayor of Topeka vetoed the Occupa

CHARTEES were recently filed with the Secretary of State for the Garfield, Pawnee Valley & Colorado Railway Company capital, \$2,000,000, and the Red Cloud, Kir win & Southwestern Railroad Company

capital. \$3,000,000. SOMETIME since the Missouri Pacific announced that it would haul wheat to mills on the line of its road at one-half the tariff rates, provided it received seventy-five per cent. of the reshipment of the product of the mills. The Rock Island retaliated later by sending out circulars to its various agents instructing them that until December 31, unless sooner withdrawn, the rate on flour and millstuffs in car loads lots beween all stations on the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska, in Kansas and Nebraska, will be one-half the distance tariff rates. The special distance tariff referred went into effect on the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska on June 10, and fixes the rate at from three cents per hundred for five miles to twelve

cents for a distance of 240 miles. Tue Chicago, Kansas & Western, the Strong City extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, has been opened between Gladstone and Lost Springs, and a new time table has been issued for the running of trains.

THE losses by the late fire at Leaven worth were estimated as follows: M. P. Cranston, stock and fixtures, \$4,500, insured for \$1,500; building owned by James Byers, valued at \$3,000, covered by insurance; Helmers & Parmlee, value of stock, \$100,-000, total loss, insured for \$57,000; building owned by Alexander Caldwell, \$10,000, in sured; Pate & Ferguson, furniture, \$10,000 insured for \$2,850; building owned by C Jaggard, valued at \$3,000, insured; R. Beiga, confectionery stock, \$8,000, insured for \$2,000; building owned by Insley, Shire & Co., \$3,000, fully covered; S. A. Ashburn, dry goods, damaged by water, loss \$12,000, insured for \$8,000; Humphrey Davis, drugs, damaged by water, about \$2,500, in sured; Rothenberg & Sloss, cigars and to-bacco, \$35,000, insured for \$18,750; building owned by E. Stillings, damaged considera bly, fully covered by insurance; Leavenworth Cracker Company, damaged by wa ter, \$6,000, fully insured; Palace restaurant, owned by Mrs. Mary Maxwell, total loss, \$15,000, insured for \$7,850.

BANK OFFICERS ARRESTED. Three of the Principal Officers of the Fi-delity Bank of Cincinnati Arrested—

Fraud Freely Charged.
CINCINNATI, June 22.—Much excitemen occurred yesterday morning when it was known that the Bank Examiner had closed the Fidelity Bank. In the afternoon the Union National Bank, of Cleveland, brought suit in attachment against the bank to re-cover \$67.131.44, asserting that the defend-ant corporation fraudulently and criminal-ly incurred the obligation for which suit

was brought.
Attorney J. N. Follett, when asked what was the basis of his charge of fraud, replied that the Fidelity Bank, before incurring the liability, notified his client that \$50,000 had been forwarded to be placed to its credit, when, in fact, no money was forwarded. It was only a week ago yesterday that the Fidelity Bank sent out a circular denying the charges of an anonymous circular, which charged them with tampering with speculation in wheat. In that the officers say We are doing a larger business than eve before and our deposits have reached this day the highest point in our history." After stating that it allowed two and a half per cent. interest on daily balances calculated monthly and made no charge for exchange, they say: "We have the largest surplus and the largest deposits of any National Bank in Ohio." There does not seem to be any evidence discovered to prove these statements were not true. The depletion of the surplus by the withdrawal of de posits has been since that time, and, so far as known, the bank examiner did not base his action on the depletion of the funds but upon the violation of the National Banking law. This was shown by the significant action taken at four clock yesterday afternoon, when, under affidavits drawn by Assistant United States District Attorney J. E. Bruce, and sworn to by Bank Examiner Powell, Deputy Marshal Rohner went to the Fidelity Bank and arrested Vice-President E. L. Harper, Cashier Ammi Baldwin and Assistant Cashier Benjamin E. Hopkins. They were taken before United States Commiss Hooper where they gave bail for future ap pearance. Mr. Harper's bond was fixed at trainmen were very much frightened, and at their solicitation the conductor ran The affidavit against Harper charges that ne did on or about June 15, unlawfully misapply the funds and credits of the Fidelity National Banking Association, and did issue certificates of deposit without the authority of the directory of said association, and with intent to defraud to-wit, one certifi-

cate for \$300,000 and one for \$200,000." It is understood the affidavits upon which the arrests were made do not cover all the transactions of that kind, and that further charges will be made as the examination proceeds. Everywhere the one subject of conversation is the failure of the great bank. It is a peculiar feature that it is generally recognized as not a bank failure, but maladministration of a portion of its offi-cers without the knowledge of its president and directors. Mr. Briggs Swift, president, has been known as one of the most conservative of men, but it is said he has not been active in his management, that duty having devolved upon Mr. Harper. Within the past month he has been trying to ascertain what was being done, but has been pretty successfully thwarted. While the three accused officers are popular men, especially Messrs. Harper and Hopkins, there is no limit to the condemnation of the use of bank funds or credit in speculation ven-As the situation is disc the feeling grows stronger that the worst revelations remain to be made. This is based on the fact that the bank examiner so early in his examination took the great responsibility of causing the arrest of these three men when the punishment, in the case of conviction, is imprisonment in the penitentiary. Talk among bankers as to the effect on other banks is all of a cheerful tone. None expect any trouble.

E. L. Harper made an individual assignment to Eugene Zimmerman yesterday, and his firm, E. L. Harper & Co., dealers in iron, etc., also assigned to Zimmerman. The failures are the direct result of the closing of the Fidelity Bank. \$2,000,000; liabilities not given.

EXPRESS TRAIN CRASH.

Collision of Two Express Trains at Havre de Grace, Md., With Fatal Results. HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., June 22.-The exress train due here yesterday at 5:58 p. m. had left the station and gone a few yards when it was met by the north bound Con-

gressional express from Washington running at a high rate of speed. The fast express struck the baggage car of the south bound train just as it crossed the switch below the depot and crushed into the par-lor cars behind overturning and demolishing them. No one on the north bound train was hurt, but the southbound train of six cars was very full of passengers, and nearly all of them were more or less injured, and Alexander Gantrom, of Washington, was instantly killed. Among the wounded were T. A. Bland, of Washington, head scalded; A. Brice, New York, head and arm cut; B. N. Baker, Baltimore, left leg broken; Rev. J. P. Pinknam, Minneapolis, Minn., shoulder blade broken and arm fractured; J. M. Wharton, Baltimore, skull fractured; J. B. McCormick, Brooklyn, N. Y., badly scalded; A. L. Wood, Camden, N. J., seriously hurt about the head; Rev. Hobart Smith, Baltimore, leg and hand badly cut. There were many others whose names could not be ascertained who left as soon as possible. The engineer of the north bound train stuck to his post, but the fireman jumped off before the collision and was slightly injured internally. Many of the people in the overturned cars were gotten out with difficulty. The accident was due to the fact that the Congressional express was behind time and passed the signal tower at a high rate of speed.

Dynamite Mystery.

was held at Birmingham vesterday over the body of an unknown man found in the canal at that place with his throat cut. Upon the body was found a pocketbook containing receipts for making explosive com-pounds and also entries showing the receipt money aggregating \$280. The names and addresses of several persons in New York were written on a piece of paper taken from the man's pocket. and on the tow-path near the place where the body was found, was found a razor of American manufacture. The jury gave a verdict of

CRAIG TOLLIVER.

The Rewan County (Ky.) Outlaw and Three of His Gang Killed—History of the Noted Desperado and His Lawlessness.

Louisville, Ky., June 23.-In Plowan County yesterday morning the final shap-ter in the bloodiest vendetta known to the history of this State was enacted, the cul-mination being reached in the tragic endiof. four desperate men, Craig Tolliver and his-brothers and one other, who forfeited their lives while resisting the mandates of the law. After the destruction of thousandsaw. After the destruction of thousands of dollars worth of property and the loss of twenty-one lives, Rowan County can now return to peace and prosperity, yesterday's work ending the succession of tragedies that have been enacted since the

beginning of the Martin-Tolliver feud not

quite two years ago.

In the August, 1884, election, after a heated contest, Cook Humphreys was elected sheriff of Rowan County by forty-seven majority over Sam Goodwin. During the capyers many animenties were entered. the canvass many animosities were engen dered—the Martins allying themselves with Humphreys" and the Tollivers with Goodwin's cause. Craig Tolliver, the leader of the latter faction, whose name in Kentucky has grown as notoriously familiar as was that of Jesse James in Missouri several years ago, swore after the election that Humphreys should never ride Rowan County as sheriff and since that Solomon Bradley, John Martin, Whit Pel-frey, B. Caudelle, Deputy Sheriff Baum-gartner, Mason Keeton, John Marlow, John Davis, Witey Tolliver, a railroad employe named Witcher, Willie Logan, Ben Ray-burn, John Day, Floyd Tolliver, a party whose name is not remembered, John B. and W. H. Logan, and Craig, Bud and Jay Tolliver and Hiram Cooper have be

When the Chesapeake & Ohio train from Norfolk, Va., was within a few miles of Moorehead, Rowan County, yesterday morning, it was flagged by some citizens, and when it came to a stop they informed the conductor that a bloody battle was going on in Moorehead between a sheriff's posse and the Tolliver gang, and that it would not be safe for the train to proceed until hostilities ceased. The passengers and the train to Martin's switch, two miles and a half east of Moorehead. There they remained until nearly twelve o'clock, when they were notified that the fighting was over and that they might pass with safety. It was learned there by the passengers that Sheriff Hogg, acting under instructions from the State authorities, had been for about a week quietly organizing a large posse of determined men in the upper part of Rowan County and in the adjoining counties for the purpose of arresting Craig Tolliver and all the party who were implicated in the murder of the Logan boys some two weeks

Every thing was ready for the move on the Tollivers several days ago, but as it was known that neither he nor any of his men would peaceably submit to legal arrest of any kind it was deemed best to have the plans thoroughly matured before taking any decisive step. It was finally deter-mined to attempt the arrest of the assassins Wednesday, June 22, in the daytime to prevent any women, children, or inoffensive citizen from being killed by accident. Accordingly early yesterday morning people living on the line of the railroad within two or three miles of Mooreto stop all trains and inform the conductors what was going on in Moorehead, so that the passengers and train men would not be placed in danger.

Sheriff Hogg's band of resolute men, numbering probably more than 200, ap-peared suddenly at Moorehead about eight 'clock yesterday morning. A cordon was first established around the entire town, in the brush where the men could not be een, and the sheriff entered the town at the head of about 100 well armed men. Craig Tolliver and his ten followers imme diately retreated to the Cottage Hotel which they had previously barricaded in such a manner as to make it quite a formid-able fortification. The sheriff notified him that he nad warrants for the arrest of all the men implica.ed in the killing of the Logan boys, and asked that they submit peaceably, but Tolliver's reply was that neither he nor any of his men would be arrested, and that a hundred men could not take them.

The Tolliver party then opened fire on the sheriff's posse. Quite a brisk battle of musketry ensued and the fighting was kept up probably for two hours. The only casual ty for a time was a flesh wound received by one of the sheriff's posse. The attacking party, however, were gradually drawing their lines closer around Tolliver's fortification, and the besieged party, finding things growing too warm, finally concluded to make a bold rush for liberty, cut their way through the sheriff's lines and take to the adjacent brush, which, once reached, would afford them a secure escape. But as they made the rush they were met by a tremendous volley which killed Craig Tolliver, Bud Tolliver, Jay Tolliver and Hiram Cooper. They were all shot through the heart and died instantly. Craig Tolliver seems to have been a general target, as he was so thoroughly riddled as to be scarcely recognizable. The other men of the gang got through safely, but as they approached the brush they were met by a volley from the outside cordon-a line of men stationed ten or feet apart all around the This wounded Cate Tolliver, a twelveyear-old boy, and three others, all of whom were captured except Cate, who crawled into the brush and escaped. The other three escaped, but one was captured afterward. This brought the battle to an end and the slain were gathered up and laid out on the street, where they were viewed by the people and the passengers from the train.

Rifles for Honolulu.

San Francisco, June 22 .- The rivalry of American capitalists who desire to control the sugar trade of the Sandwich Islands is likely to plunge Kalakaua's kingdom into a civil war. The steamer Australia, which left yesterday for Honolulu, carried nearly 1,000 Winchester repeating rifles ar. 164,000 cartridges. These articles were all consigned to old missionary merchants, among whom most revolutionary teelings exist. Large shipments of arms and ammunition have also been made to Honolulu by sailing

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

SOFTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

AT REST.

Down in a vale, where the blossoming clover ing over The stream, to gaze at itself through the

rushes,
Is kissed by the sun and the wind till it blush We laid her to rest, The sod on her breast.

There the bright gold of the buttercup's blo Burns at her feet and shines on her bosom,

A lullaby low 'mong the reeds and the grasses That grow round her bed, At her feet and her head. She hears not the sound of our bitterest crying

'neath the clover her bright head lying;
And never again will the life passions riot To throb ne'er again

With passionate pain. Forever at rest: secure from all sorrow. With never a care or a thought for the morro The head that ever was tossing and turning With the fever of life, that was scorching

burning, In the sorrowful past, Is quiet at last.

Ah! like a bell that is solemnly tolling, Time's ponderous wheels are endlessly rolling. And the flowers of life, all withered and dying, In heaps in his merciless pathway are lying; But the dead do not feel His chariot wheel.

Under a coverlet broidered and braided With flowers that bloom ere spring-time faded;

When the nightingales flute, and the sun loves to dally,

Deep in the shade of that blossoming valley, Let her dreamlessly sleep, Forgetting to weep.

-Belle Bremer, in Current.

A QUEER FOURTH.

The Boys' Good Joke, and What Came of It.

"It's going to be the meanest kind of a Fourth of July. No b'loon on the common, and no fire-works. They're not even going to ring the church-bell - because that little old sexton, Sandy McVie, is too lazy, I suppose!'

Truman Bluford, generally known among his comrades as True Blue, was excitedly announcing this dismal news to Rob Tripp and Tenney Cole, in his father's store.

"There's no patriotism in Cherryfield. They've all forgotten how our fathers fought and bled," said Rob Tripp, who liked to read nothing but stories of battle, and meant to fight | reason? something when he grew up, if it were only Indians.

"It will be as still as Sunday, I know. What is the Fourth of July without a racket?" said Tenney Cole, dejectedly.

"I tell you, boys, something ought to be done!" said True.

That was what the boys liked about True. He was always ready to do something. Older people were inclined | the loft. to think he was a little too ready to do mischief, but the boys were generally ready to follow where True led the

way. "We might ring the church bell,"

That wasn't much to do Rob thought; be fun to wake the stupid Cherryfield enthusiasm, and looking as sad as if it people out of the naps which they had no business to be having on Fourth of July morning, and startle the selectmen, who had decided that there should be no ringing of bells.

"How could we get into the church?" asked Tenny Cole, who was of a practical turn of mind.

"Break in, of course," rep'ied True, coolly. "You can't expect to have all that fun without-well, without hearing something about it afterward. We could break a window in the porch; and when we once got ho'd of the rope, wouldn't we make people think the bell was bewitched? They'd blame Sandy McVie for not being on the watch, too. It would be a good joke on the old rascal. He's got us in into enough trouble by telling of us."

True's father was coming from the back part of the store, so the boys lowered their voices and walked quietly out at the door; while beyond the counter, from the stooping posture in which he had been measuring for himself a gallon of molasses, arose Sandy McVie.

He looked after the boys, with all the shrewd little wrinkles in his face drawing themselves up in hard knots. "A good joke on the old rascal,

would it?" he muttered. "There's never any knowing how a joke may turn out, my fine fellows! You're fixing a Fourth of July celebration for yourselves that'll be more than you bargained for, if I'm not mistaken."

The boys went on, all unconscious that Sandy McVie had been a listener to the conversation that was certainly not intended for his ears.

"It would be a good thing if we could get into the church without breaking a window," said Tenney Cole. "There's little Rose McVie now. Let's ask her where her father keeps the kev."

"Hanging on a nail in the closet, under his coat," replied the little girl, on being questioned.

"Couldn't you get it for us, Rosy, and not let anybody know it, if we gave you the greatest lot of candy you ever saw, and a bunch of torpedoes for

to-morrow?" a very large appetite for candy, to say termined to look on the bright side. nothing of a strong desire to celebrate the alluring prospect, and she nodded comrades to suppose.

emphatically her willingness to undertake the errand.

So it was settled that she should bring them the key that night, after her father had hung up his coat in the be mean enough to keep us here for closet, so there would be no dauger long on the Fourth of July." that he would go there again and discover the absence of the key.

That afternoon Sandy McVie and his son, a stout lad of eighteen, paid a visit to the church. Archie, the son, came out looking very warm and tired. "Better have let them do it, and then

make them smart for it, than to take all that trouble," he grumbled. "Or just give their fathers a hint of what they are up to." "Since they are so fond of jokes, I'm

willing they should have a bit of a one," said the sexton, rubbing his hands gleefully. "They'll catch it fast enough for breaking the church-win-

Rosy McVie stole out of the house that night after dark and delivered the church-key into True's hands, receiving in return an amount of candy and torpedoes that had cost a large share of the boy's Fourth of July savings. But they were all satisfied that it was money well spent, for they had learned, from sad experience, that the results of

breaking windows were never amusing. It was about half-past four o'clock on the morning of the Fourth when the three boys unlocked the church-door. It was very quiet for a Fourth of July morning. Now and then came the banging of a gun, the feeble popping fire-crackers and torpedoes, and the dismal shriek of the fish-horn; but there were very few people astir.

"This stupid old town will get a waking up in a minute now. And people ought to thank us. It's a burning shame to have it so still. You may be sure they're making things lively over at Borrowsville by this time."

Borrowsville was a town on the other side of the river where the boys meant to assist in the celebration after they had waked up Cherryfield.

"They won't thank us, you know," said Tenny Cole. "Boys never are appreciated.

"I don't expect it will be just exactly thanks that we shall get," said True, dryly, as he turned the key in the lock behind them. "Anybody that's afraid had better back out now.

Nobody backed out. Six hands seized the bell rope. There was "a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together."

But no sound followed. They looked at each other in silent amazement, and tried it again. They could feel that the bell swayed backward and forward; but it did not ring. What could be the "Somebody must have muffled it!"

excla med Bob. "We'll go up and see what's the mat-

ter, anyway," said True. A long, long flight of steep and narrow stairs led to the first landing in the church steeple. Beyond that was a ladder leading to the bell-loft. There was a trap-door which they pushed open, and all scrambled up to

"If here isn't a go! The tongue is gone from the bell!" cried True. "Now who do you suppose did that?"

"Rosy must have told of us. I just candy!" exclaimed Tenney.

The great bell hung there empty, powerless to arouse any Fourth of July realized its dumbness.

"I should just like to catch the fellow that did that," said Rob, flourishing his fist at an imaginary foe, and, as he did so, unfortunately striking the trap-door with his elbow, and causing it to fall with a crash.

It was somewhat dark in the loft, now that the trap-door was closed, the only light coming from a little round window, like a port-hole in a vessel, far above their heads.

"Lift up the door, Rob. We may as well go down. Whoever took that tongue out wouldn't leave it where we could find it, you may be sure," said True.

But when Rob tried to lift the door, lo and behold! it stuck fast. The iron ring which once served as a handle was broken off, and there was no way by which they could get a sufficiently firm hold to pull with any considerable amount of strength. They tried to pry it open with their knives, but only succeeded in breaking them.

And time was wearing away, and the Borrowsville celebration must be getting toward its liveliest.

"It's of no use to holler. Nobody could hear us," said Tenney, despairingly.

"It's a pretty place to spend the Foorth in," said Rob, with a groan. 'It's worse than Sir Lionel in the dragon's cave, 'cause he had something to fight. How long do you suppose it will be before they miss us at nome and come to look for us?"

"Why, they'd never think of coming here to look!" said True. "And my mother said I might stay all night with my cousing over at Borrowsville. She won't expect me home till to-morrow, and your folks will think you've stayed with me. Any way, they would ing the fifth, and they came hurriedly never think we were up in the church- driving into the village to see what

teeple." "But when she knows we're lost, Rosy McVie will tell, if she hasn't already, exclaimed Tenney.

"She won't. She's too much afraid of her father to tell that she gave us the key," said True.

"But he'll find out that the key Rosy was a very small person, with are here," said Tenney, who was de-

"Next Sunday, maybe! We shall be

what we meant to do, or the tongue wouldn't have been taken out of the bell," said Tenney; "and no one could

"Sandy MeVie is mean enough for anything," said Rob; "and perhaps they have only taken the tongue out to

repairit, or something of that kind." Sandy McVie meanwhile arose at five o'clock, and took a walk around bell. the church. There was no broken It was easy enough to open the trap-window. "So they gave it up, the door from beneath. While the boys young rascals, and have probably gone celebrating," said the sexton to himself, and felt a disappointment in-the-box. he should be denied the that grim satisfaction of bringing the young rascals to justice. "Well, Cherryfield will be the quieter for their being out of it to-day," he added, to console himself.

If not exactly out of Cherryfield, they were certainly too far above it to interfere with its quiet.

A faint echo of distant Fourth-of-July noises came tantalizing to their ears now and then.

The minutes dragged along heavily. They had no means of telling time, and an hour seemed like a day; but night finally came, and the dimness deepened to utter darkness, and stretched npon the floor, they all fell asleep.

Being boys, they could sleep, although the floor was hard, and keen gnawings reminded them that they had gone breakfastless, dinnerless and supperless. When True awakened, a little shaft

of sunlight shone through the tiny window, away up in the dimness of the steeple. It danced upon the cobwebs that covered the dusty beams until they looked as if made of gold thread. A great, long-legged spider was dragging a hapless fly into his web.

The spider's web had been partially torn away, and the dust had been brushed from the beams in the corner near it. There was a little scaffold in the corner, covered with shavings and chipe, evidently left there when the last repairing was done.

But some body had been up in that corner lately. How otherwise could the dust have been brushed away, and the spider's web broken? True wondered idly what any body could have been there for, and then a sudden thought struck him that sent the blood rushing to his head, and made him for a moment feel faint and dizzy.

In another moment he was climbing up those beams nimbly as only a squirrel or a boy could climb. He put his chips, and it touched something very hard and cold. He dashed off the chips and shavings with which it was covered, and disclosed the bell-tongue.

True wanted to shout for joy, but he just now, and restrained himself. He could not have lifted the bell-tongue, fort he pushed it off.

It came to the floor with a crash that wish we hadn't given her all that ryfield, and certainly did effectually cannon, and that his time had now come to fight something.

It was a happy moment when they realized that the bell-tongue was found. though Tenney did grumble that they ought to have been smart enough to find it yesterday."

True thought that if he hadn't been awake when that sunbeam struck the corner, they never should have found it, for who would have thought that anybody could carry it away up there

to hide it? It was no small undertaking to replace the tongue in the bell, but, after much lifting and struggling, it was done, however.

Then they all pulled with a will, and a clang that almost deafened them came from the bell.

Sleeping Cherryfield was aroused in a very few minutes, and asked in amazement, what was the matter. The new fire engine was taken out with a rush and clamor. But where was the fire? People ran wildly about, and nobody seemed to know.

The most mystified man was old Sandy McVie, who rushed out of the house in a maze of bewilderment, and declared that the bell was bewitched. How else could it ring without a tongue? And how could any human creature get into the church when the door was securely locked, and no window broken, as anybody might see.

And still the bell rang wildly and clamorously, as such a sober-minded old church-bell was never known to ring before. The spirit of a half dozen Fourths of July seemed to possess it.

People on the outskirts of the town began to think that the selectmen had repented of not celebrating the Fourth. and were making amends by celebratwas the matter.

At length somebody more courageous than Sandy McVie insisted upon going ings, severe on the outside, absolutely into the church to investigate, and Sandy went to get the key. The discovery that it was gone put a new face upon the matter, and Sandy's suspicions reverted to the boys whose plans he gone, and then he'll suspect that we overheard, and he volunteered to break

open a window and lead the search. Rosy McVie at that time was pulling the bed-clothes over her head, and wonwith the proper amount of noise the starved to death before then," said Rob, dering what would become of her, and for all the candy in the world. Candy Congregationalist.

"Somebody must have got wind of was good, but, oh, how bad was the

terror she was suffering no And Rosy is not likely to forget her resolve, although she was never found out. The boys agreed that they would "never be so mean as to tell of a girl, anyway,"and they were always supposed to have stolen the key from Sandy McVie's closet themselves.

When they heard the footsteps of their rescuers, the boys ceased to ring the

were wondering anxiously whether it over to Borrowsville to do their ever could be opened, Sandy McVie's head popped up out of it like a Jack

Rob's father came next, and Robwho meant to fight Indians-threw his arms around his neck and-cried.

Rob's father had suffered some anxiety about him, but thought that he had stayed at Borrowsville with True. Everybody agreed that the boys had been sufficiently punished by their im-prisonment and the loss of their Fourth of July fun. Even Sandy McVie said "he guessed they wouldn't be so dreadful apt to do it again." But he may have been somewhat softened by the compliments which True paid him on

his skill in hiding the bell-tongue. The boys didn't care to say much about their adventure. They felt as if the trick they had tried to play had been turned upon themselves.

When True's Borrowsville cousins asked him what kind of a Fourth he had, he replied, carelessly: "Oh, a sky-high one!"

Which was certainly truer than the cousins, who had their own opinion of Cherryfield celebrations, believed. But those three boys will never ring another church bell without leave .-

Sophia Swett, in Golden Days. COSTA RICA'S CAPITAL.

The Streets, Stores and Churches

Quaint Old San Jose. The streets of San Jose are wide enough to have impressed upon an enterprising company the idea of building a tramway through the city. Now one rarely sees carriages except the modest fly dashing onward to the station in the usual five minutes, which the reckless Jehu allows himself and his passengers. Ox-carts line the principal streets, the patient animals as much at home in the metropolis before the palace of Government as in the dustiest high road tending potrerowards. It will be a rare moment when galy painted cars lumber painfully through the streets, stopping every now and again to make way for the ox-carts of the grandhand under the heap of shavings and fathers. Every small girl who can beg or borrow a cinco will enjoy at least one ride in the carriage of the people and grimy little boys will hang on be hind heedless of danger after the wellknown fashion of all the other grimy knew that he needed all his strength little boys in older centers. Another enterprise which has already proved a success is the public market. The stores even if he had not been obliged to cling are very fair; goods in general not to a beam with one hand, but he could much higher than in the States when draw it along to the edge of the scaf- one takes into consideration the duties folding, and then, with one mighty ef- and the difficulties of transportation. Duties are usually levied according to weight, consequently fine, soft silks seemed as if it might arouse all Cher- and flannels are proportionately cheaper than heavy cloth. Hats are expensive enough-fearful and wonderful arouse the two sleeping boys, who sprang to their feet, Rob with a vague impression that it was the report of a gether modeled after the bonnet which set the fashions for the polite world. Since this is the first generation which has really taken to such head coverings, it is safe to state that women of fashion would hesitate a long time before wearing the wonderful combination imported into the country. Twenty-five or thirty dollars for a common straw gorgeously decorated with third-quality feathers, cotton-black velvet and cheap lace may well cause one to respect the Presi-

dent's wife, who wears only her abundant hair upon her head and keeps off the too fervid heat with a parasol. That the natives of tropical regions should have a fancy for brilliant colors is only natural; delicate tints appear faded and washed out in the full light of the torrid sun, and nature herself, accomplished artist that she is, makes marvelous combinations which her votaries may be pardoned for attempting to copy. It will require as many years for the women of Costa Rica to be educated up to the standard of taste of their more fortunate sisters beyond the seas as for an amateur dabbler in colors to equal Dame Nature when she mixes her wonderful blues and greens and makes the whole world a glorious

harmony. The Cathedral is a noble building fronting the park. The floor is mosaic and the walls, lofty columns, pews and pulpits are made of the valuable and

beautiful woods of the country. It was in 1850 that Costa Rica was erected into an independent diocese, it having until that time formed part of the bishopric of Nicaraugua. The first Bishop of Costa Rica was Anselmo Lorente, a man who lived only to the honor and advancement of his church. The present Bishop is a German by birth, still young and correspondingly zealous.

The other two churches are Carmen and Merced, plain white-washed buildmournful within. The doors stand open nearly all day and the repentant or grateful kneel on the brick floor and mutter their prayers at all hours. San Jose Cor. San Francisco Chron-

-Mrs. J. J. Astor has sent another party of 100 boys and girls to Western homes through the Children's Aid anniversary of her country's independ- who was not proving himself as brave resolving never again to touch a key or Society. This makes 1,413 city waifs ence. Her eyes grew big and round at as his desire for fighting had led his any thing else that she had no right to, whom she has placed in good homes.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN. Its Depletion Stopped for the First Tim-in a Quarter of a Century.

Whatever may be laid to President Cleveland's charge by his partisan opponents, he will upon one ground be long held in grateful remembrance by the people. During his Administration and under his direction the depletion and robbery of the public domain has for the first time in a quarter of a century received a check; and future generations finding that Uncle Sam still has land to give them a farm will time with heartfelt gratitude.

A good deal has been done in Congress toward restoring to the public the lands unjustly and unlawfully turned over to or claimed by the landgrant railroads, but the most important step in the direction of reform is ment and ruin which the Republican that which has been taken by the Secretary of the Interior in respect to the force hard to overcome. When even revocation of the orders withdrawing railroad indemnity lands from settle- that "Mr. Cleveland is good enough ment. The decision of the President in the Guilford Miller case paved the way for this action; and the wonder is, in the light of that decision, that action was not taken long since. The people desired a change, three years fact that it has not been can only be ago, but they are averse to a change accounted for on the theory that those now .- St. Louis Republican. interested in the indemnity lands, so called, exercised too much influence over Congress and the Administration at Washington.

The whole business of withdrawing

these lands was a disgraceful piece of subserviency to the railroad corporations. They had their grants and the land they took up under them was at all times, as the event has shown, largely in excess of any amount which they had actually earned by compliance with the terms of their grants. Congress has been compelled to forfeit millions of acres because of the failure of the corporations to comply with those conditions. And yet at the same time enormous tracts of land were withdrawn and witheld from sale and settlement to "indemnify" these corporations against any shortage in the grant. There was no provision even in the cases where "indemnity lands" were actually earned, compelling the corporation to make selection so that the rest of the withheld territory might be thrown open to settlement; and the companies very naturally and thriftily posponed their selection so that it might be ascertained which lands were most valuable, or, in some cases, which lands had been enhanced in value by settlers. And this monstrous injus tice of discriminating against the settler in favor of railroad companies, whose claim was at best incomplete and in many cases had no legal existence, has been persisted in for years, while the public domain available for

settlement grew narrower and narrower every year. The putting an end to this rank in justice, this gross favoritism in behalf of railroad corporations stamps President Cleveland's Administration as the first real friend the people have had in power at Washington since the war. It may be thought, perhaps, that we are too sanguine in speaking of the injustice as ended. Future administrations, it may be urged, will undo the work which that of President Cleveland has begun and is evidently determined ities there may be eras in the future of corruption and robbery like that which began during the war and was only terminated by the triumph of the Democracy three years ago. But if there are they will take some other form than that of attack upon the public domain. There is an aroused public sentiment in that behalf which will make it impossible for many a long year to inaugurate any such raid upon the people's land as that for which the robbers are now being brought to

judgment .- Detroit Free Press. NO CHANGE IN 1888.

Way the People Will Be Averse to Political Change Next Year. It is a curious illustration of American politics and at the same time a significant tribute to the conservative spirit of the Democracy that the most potent argument three years ago in favor of keeping the Republican party in power is becoming one of the most potent arguments in favor of the continued ascendancy of its antagonist When the Republican organs and leaders had exhausted every other reason for making Mr. Blaine President in 1884, they crowned the discussion with this supreme consideration: that it would be unwise and hazardous to make a change. Republicanism was safe; it had been in power for six quadrennial terms, and the country knew what it was. The Democratic party had been out of power so long will have to meet will be the record of that it had forgotten how to govern; it was raw, clumsy, ignorant, inexperienced and somewhat revolutionary-and it would be unsafe to intrust the finances, the revenues, the army and navy and the Indian and public lands bureaus to such a party. Let the Government remain in the hands of those who have administered it so

Who would have thought that in less than three years this same consideration would become a bulwark of the party it was employed against and be a chief reason for keeping the party that employed it out of power! And yet the Republican organs themselves are recognizing the contented condition of the public mind under the Democratic Administration Republican. as the most formidable impediment in their way in the next contest. The very papers that vainly attempted to nate Jay Gould as John Sherman. make the country believe it would be The principal would make as formidamazardous and unwise to make a change | ble a candidate as his agent - Des in 1884, are forced to confess that the Moines Leader.

country believes it would be hazardous and unwise to make a change in 1888. One of these papers admits with unconcealed chagrin that "there are multitudes of timid, easy-going people who are already saying that Cleveland is good enough President for them;" and another says "it must be admitted that there are not a few Republicans who take but little interest in politics, and who express mild approval of the Demo-

cratic President." This contentedness of the publicmind under a Democratic regime will look back to President Cleveland's be an important element in the contest of next year. It is a feeling of satisfaction almost universal, and it is deepened by the contemplation of the stability, method and public order that mark the Democratic Administrationso different from the disorder, derangeorgans falsely predicted. It is an inert large bodies of Republicans declare President for them," it shows that the authority of Republicanism is broken, and the Democracy is in power as long as it behaves itself well. The

BLOODY-SHIRT ROT.

A Fair Criticism of John Sherman's Springfield Speech.

The statesman who, a few months ago, asked the business men of Cincinnati to formulate an economical and financial policy for the politicians, on the ground that the latter were up a stump and were incapable of extricating the Government from the difficulties surrounding it, found words and time at Springfield, in this State, to discuss all the ancient history that he is familiar with, and to air as much of his contemptible partisanship as the occasion would admit of. Unable to suggest a remedy for any evil of to-day, the politician who presumes on the ignorance and prejudice of his hearers goes back over the years and comes out strong on questions long since settled forever. No man in America is more formidable in this role than John Sherman. No man in America is weaker, more useless and more dumb in the presence of the prodigious questions now confronting the Nation, every one of them important in its way, than John Sher-

Senator Sherman presumes to assert that there is something in the "tendencies" of one party which makes it preferable to another, and, to sum up his evidence on this momentous point, he declares that in the first place Cleveland was elected by fraud, and has characterized his Administration by appointing rebels to office and treating the Union veteran with ignominy. In this is to be seen the same old assumption of personal, moral, patriotic and intellectual superiority by one party over another without a shadow of basis, and, in fact, contradicted by every event of importance in the last century. For every Republican patriot, wise man, good man, handsome man, well-dressed man or clean man, a Democrat of equal standing may be produced. For every "rebel" in place under Cleveland a "rebel" can be found who was in place under the Republicans. For every "Union soldier" smitten by Cleveland one can be found who was smitten by a Republican. These things are conceded everywhere in life save in the political stump or in the columns of the editorial swash-

buckler. It is discouraging beyond measure to see a man who has long been conspicuous in public life and who aspires. to high things pitching his canvass for the Presidency on so low and wretched a plane. The time has come for something better. The people seem to be demanding something better. They have something immeasurably better at Washington already. If the John Shermans can not rise to the level reached by the present clean and progressive Administration and take issue with it, not on questions with which it has and can have nothing to do, but upon the issues in the solution of which it is now engaged they will cut a sorry figure next year. The reactionary is never popular in a free

country. In the coming Presidential election the Republican candidates will not be asked whether they will fight the Southern Confederacy or not. They will not be questioned as to their standing on the Missouri Compromise or on the Kansas and Nebraska question. They will not be catechized with reference to the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion. It will make no difference whether they fought as Union soldiers or stayed at home, as John Sherman did. What they an honest, painstaking, patriotic Democratic Administration. They may prefer something else, but that will be the thing which will confront them .- Chicago Herald.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

John Sherman ought to by ashamed to make a speech like that at-Springfield to people who are in the habit of thinking with their heads. He's too far West, evidently. - Chicago Herald.

--- It is all right for Senator Sherman to try to win over Illinois, but he should first make sure of Ohio, which has never yet heartily supported his Presidential aspirations.—St. Louis

-- It would be as well for the National Republican convention to nomi-

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

OCTTORWOOD FALLS . XAMEAS

AMATEUR BOOK-FARMING.

He was a city business man, Unused to rural ways, Who figured out, beyond a doubt, That amateur farming pays.

For paper agricultural, And poultry magazines, And books by city farmers, who In practice don't know beans,

Had proved that on an acre plot,
With little labor spent,
The milk, eggs, fruit and garden sass
Would more than pay the rent.

*Beside this mine of golden wealth
That's waiting, wife," he cried,
**Our cheeks will bloom with rustic health-"Or fever," she replied.

He moved. His farmer neighbors, then How they could take the stranger in

He bought their oldest cow and hens, And seeds, and garden tools. And hired a man who thought he knew More than "them city fools."

The cow, instead of twenty quarts, Gave two a day and died The chickens scratched his garden up And laid their eggs outsid

The vegetables turned to weeds, The fruit, it didn't grow; The hired man, he drew his pay, And filled him full of woe.

And though our city farmer tried Sure, scientific ways, He found the books and papers lied In saying farming pays. Each cabbage cost a dollar

And each egg was fifty cents. And all he carried back to town some ex-pe-ri-ence.

-H. C. Dodge, in Goodall's Sun.

LEARNING TO SWIM.

Practical Hints on this Useful Accomplishment.

Various Kinds of Strokes Explained and Suggestions for Keeping One's Head Above Water-Floating, Treading, the Side Motion, and Other Tricks.

As the season is near at hand when the small boy will be doffing his clothes and making a break for the nearest part of the lake where he may bathe undisturbed, and his elders and betters will be hieing themselves to water, either fresh or salt, there to lave their limbs, perhaps a few words on one of the most useful of all arts, viz., swimming, by one who used to be a "practical amateur," may not prove uninteresting to the readers of the Sunday Herald. In the cultivation of swimming as an art society has hitherto taken but very little interest, indeed, as compared with the attention bestowed on other athletic pursuits.

There are many reasons to account for this want of sympathy and interest. the most prominent of which, most unquestionably, is the insufficiency of bathing accommodations.

The remark we are now going to make to a physical obstacle to learning swimming may appear puerile, but numbers will testify to its truth. Five men out of ten who have really made up their minds to learn the art—who have wound themselves up to the proper pitch of courage to plunge into the water and take a few strokes are effectually checked in their further progress by the violent cold which seizes on a beginner. For those who have not been taught swimming in their youth there is no resource but a few weeks' hard practice, day by day, to enable them to acquire the rudiments of the art. Boys have an immunity from this, apparently. One may see them linger in and out of the water hree or four hours, until their skin assumes a curious mottled appearance.

The greater the skill in the management of the limbs, whether in rowing, base-ball, cricket or swimming the keener the enjoyment is. A man who can only swim fifty yards "at a pinch" has very little idea of the keen enjoyment the practical swimmer has when he has clear water before him.

Now with regard to the different styles of swimming. The chest stroke. the ordinary and most straightforward style of swimming, is, and always will be, the most popular. Although, as a rule, rapid progress with it can not easily be made, a much greater distance can be traversed with it than with any other, as it leaves the head entirely free, and is the most natural position obtainable. A good swimmer never tires at this, and, while it is a most graceful stroke, it is better performed, as a rule, than all the other strokes put together, as it is the first acquired by the beginner. Side swimming, as its name indicates, is a style of swimming

on the side, keeping a portion of the while the other is describing a half circle. It is capital for work against the tide, but is principally used to gain speed. It is employed, almost without exception, by competitors in swimming head is nearly covered, and remain gala. The overhand stroke consists of any length of time in this position the ordinary side stroke, but with one arm performing a circle, one-half in the water and one in the air, the hand being kept in a cup-like form, or it may be the ordinary breast stroke, but with the arms put forward alternately and brought rapidly back through the water. The last method insures the most speed, as there is a much quicker movement of the arms, but the first is the most popular and most practiced. as it is by far the easiest to acquire. The overhand stroke is most exhausting, and always involves a great expenditure of strength; it is only used brought into requisition and be the

hen rapidity is needed for a short tance, as, for instance, at the end of life, but, maybe, that of others who h a sinking person.

There are a good many hybrid styles, the learning is simplicity usell If any but the above three are the root of one wants a good model, let bim take them all. There is only one other that it from the frog .- Chicago Heraid. may be mentioned, and that is swimming on the back. Man, whether in

the water or out, is at a disadvantage

sort to locomotion in that position, un-

less it be to go quite gently, as a rest.

In the sea this style of swimming is

to be lifted gently up and down by the

pleasant waves of that tideless sea.

Most swimmers have a style of swim-

ming peculiar to their physical confor-

mation. For instance, your long, thin

man takes to the side stroke; your

tices the chest stroke, and those who

limbs than the lower have a preference

for the overhand stroke, and to see

either of these styles gracefully exe-

cuted is a pleasure one does not often

Now, let us say something about aids

body more buoyantly than that which

stant tendency of beginners to touch

the bottom, which here is, of course,

impossible. The teacher should fasten

a rope securely round the waist, or,

better still, to a belt, which can neither

tighten or slip down. The rope may be

fastened to a short pole. Supported in

this manner the pupil may take his

proper position in the water and prac-

tice the necessary motions, and the

support of the rope may be gradually

lessened until the pupil finds himself en-

tirely supported by the water. That is

the first great lesson with which to in-

culcate the beginner, viz:, that he can

not sink if he will but keep his body

under water, leaving only his mouth

and nose exposed. His body

water and he must float, but every

ounce of flesh he shows above water is

equal to about a pound of lead in

weighing him down. Corks and blad-

ders are often used as supports for

learners, but it is much better to be-

gin without them. Life-preservers are

all around the chest and they hinder

the free use of the arms and impede

the motion. Swimming with a plank

is not a bad way. The young bather

has always the means of saving him-

self from the effects of a sudden cramp,

and he can practice with facility the

necessary motions with the legs and

feet, aided by the momentum of the

plank. A piece of light wood three or

four feet long, two feet wide and about

two inches thick will answer very well

for this purpose. The chin may be rest-

must be done carefully or the support

may go beyond the young swimmer's

reach. We mentioned cramp. A few

swimmer is seized by cramps in the

and jerk the limb into the air, though

float on his back he may swim upright,

keeping his head above the surface.

by striking the water downward

with his hands near the hips, and

thus make steady progress without

confidence in cases of cramp, it is ad-

hand and leg, with the hands only, or

One other useful thing, and that is

treading water. This is a favorite po-

sition, and useful as a means of resting

when swimming long distances. The

position is perpendicular, the hands are

placed upon the hip or kept close to the

side to assist in balancing the body,

being moved like fins at the wrist only.

The feet are pushed down alternately,

so as to support the head above water.

and the body may be raised in this way

to a considerable extent. While in this

position if the head be thrown back so

as to bring the nose and mouth upper-

most, and the chest somewhat inflated,

the swimmer may sink till his

without motion, taking care to breathe

very slowly. The best time for a swim

is before meals, rather than afte, espec-

ially before breakfast and before supper. The heat of the day is to be avoided,

but if you bathe in the middle of the

day the head should be protected from

the sun by being kept wet or by wear-

And now, in conclusion, let us hope

that every man and boy who has an

opportunity of learning to swim in this

ing a straw hat.

even with one leg.

of little use, as their bulk is generally

lighter than

the

then

is

ORIGIN OF FEVERS.

Dangerous Diseases Controllable by Ef

when on his back, and he will not reficient Sanitary Protection. One of the most important discoveries of sanitary science is that most of very pleasant. Indeed, the writer has experienced few things pleasanter than have an origin outside of the human to lie almost motionless, floating on the system. We are to look for their causes in the soil about us or in the blue waters of the Mediterranean, and food we eat or the water we drink. and fever were dependent on influround, stout-limbed young fellow pracbeen so distinctly traceable to surare relatively stronger in their upper roundings as to become known under the names of ship fever, jail fever and the like, That strange form, known as relapsing fever, has a similar history. Typhoid fever has so often been traced in the influence of surroundings, that most only look upon the body as in learning to swim. Probably one of the host of the microtype. The various forms of fever of a mixed type, the best ways of learning to swim is to such as typho-malarial, cesspool and go with a competent teacher in a boat some forms of septic fever have simin deep water, thus supporting the ilar origin. Even puerperal fever has more recently taken its place among is shallower, and preventing the conthe fevers of exterior origin. It, therefore, becomes exceedingly important that we estimate and locate these various causes, that we may interrupt their sad invasion and fatality.

As what is true of typhoid fever, is illustrative of most of the rest, it may be studied as a specimen. It has long been a question whether it arises independently of an introduction of the germ into the human body, which thus must become the intermediate host, in order that the specific character may be shown. It can not be denied that most of the cases are traceable to an antecedent case. This would be expected of any communicable disease. The number of such origins should not throw suspicion on the evidence as to those cases that can not be found to have such history. The light that is being east upon epidemiology by the life history of micro-organism indicates that there are varying forms, and that cultivation and various influences can very much change the character. Thus, although there is no spontaneous generation, there are such variations from the original type as to beget a permanency of character and apparently give rise to a distinct and stable variety. It is not difficult in the botanical sphere to which these minute organisms belong to find these changes types which have become so different and permanent in their character as to maintain an identity of their own. It throws some light upon this when we remember that such diseases as diphtheria and typhoid fever now have a distinctness ed upon the end, the arms used, but this of their own which could not have been overlooked by the practitioners of fifty years ago had it existed as plainly as now. Also, it is the most natural way

words about this curse of the swimmer of accounting for the origin of new dismay not be out of place. Those per- eases. Our studies of typhoid fever plainly sons who plunge into the water when they are heated by exercise, and re- point to its origin from certain demain in it until benumbed with cold. graded conditions of filth, as well as from the introduction of the inhuman or exhaust themselves by very violent exertion, are the most subject to atsecretions into the air, or the food and water supply. While water is a fretacks of cramp. The moment the quent conveyancer, our attention may become too concentrated upon it. For legs he must not suffer himself to feel alarmed, but strike out the limb with the moisture of air may convey it as well as water in a more perceptible all his might, keeping the heel downform. Also, food which has been in ward, and drawing the toes as far upward as he can, although, at the same the room of the patient or in the vicintime, these movements give him great ity of the evacuations, may become an absorbent and conveyancer. Whenpain. He may also turn on his back, ever a case of typhoid fever occurs, we are at once to recognize that all secrenot so high as to throw himself out of his balance. Should these attempts tions are to be neutralized so that there prove unsuccessful he must try to reach | shall not emanate any thing therefrom the shore with his hands, or at all that can affect the air, the water or the

events keep himself afloat until assist- food. Next to this, we must know that ance can be procured. If he can not many believe that polluted soil can undergo such degraded and vicious decompositions as that it may originate or propagate such changed forms of disease as this. As to cholera, this is using the legs. If only one leg be at- the distinct view of Pettenkofer, and tacked, the swimmer may strike for- as to typhoid fever, he considers the ward with the other, and, to acquire ground a very prominent factor. All this means that we must deal with survisable to practice swimming with one roundings as well as with secretions, as having intimate relations to such diseases. We often have fevers that can scarcely be classified as of a specific type, which have very suspicious relation to their surroundings. The tendency of all those ground pollutions which nature can not dispose of is to generate fever in the persons at first exposed to them. The safety of the human system is in the securement of clean ground, pure air, pure food and pure water. These are far more under tice. While accidents and poisons and lives, the great havoc of life comes from the avoidable causes of diseases that relate to our surroundings. Let us more fully realize how much our lives our own control, and so lend our constant influence in favor of the laws of dependent.

-Despite some prejudice, as well as some valid objections, against pork as an article of diet, it continues to be of meat. There are several reasons for this. It has less waste, bone and offal than any other animal food. It is easily kept and fattened, even by coming summer will not neglect it. No those who have little room, and when one can tell when the act may be salted it can be kept with less liability of spoiling than most other meats. means of saving not only your own This last point is seldom thought of, but has as much to do with the popuonce learned is never forgotten, and vantages .- Trou Times.

FEEDING LIVE-STOCK.

The Knottlest Problem Encountered by Cattle-Raisers and Farmers. In the light of modern science the methods of breeding and feeding cattle have been so much improved of late vears that it is claimed that the period of maturity has been hastened more than one-half. The steer that was ready for slaughter at five years formthe diseases that are communicable erly is now ready for the butcher in nearly half that length of time, provided that the "foreing" method is used. The same is the case with pigs and other animals that are raised for There is no division of this class, of the market. Almost any animal can which this is more surely true than of be forced to prematurity. Physiology the specific fevers. We have long reveals to us the methods by which fat known that remittant fever and chills can be produced by over-feeding, but whether the muscular growth of an ences from without. Typhus fever has animal can really be hastened by any process of feeding is very doubtful. Fat itself indicates a diseased condition of the system, and when found excessively abundant on an animal, it is the sure sign of a weak and enfeebled system. Continual over-feeding would soon sicken and kill a pig in this condition unless the knife interferes beforehand to hasten its death. Pigs that have been raised by the "forcing" system-that is, brought to maturity in nearly half the time that it formerly took-always have an excessive amount of fat, which is often an entire waste to the farmer. If any particular class of swine diseases are prevalent these overgrown youngsters are almost sure to catch it first, and in the majority of cases they are the first to die of the episootic. It is a matter of doubt whether or not the diseases are not often induced by the abnormal condition of the animals. As soon as the feeding season begins the spread of swine diseases increases, and many are the losses through this cause.

The "forcing" system is employed by nearly all cattle raisers; but when carried to an extreme it is very doubtful if it proves profitable either to the producer or consumer. The only thing gained in forcing the maturity of the animal is time; the same quantity of food is required whether the animal is matured in nine months or two years (?). The condition of the meat, however, in the two animals is very different. The meat of the over-grown animal is but half matured, and is devoid of much of its flavor and nutritive quality. Moreover, it is overloaded

with fat, which is a waste. Some farmers have to use their best judgment in feeding their cattle, as many of them are not so highly educated as to be able to conduct their feeding upon purely scientific principles. To force an animal properly requires considerable experience, and at least a practical knowledge of the scientific principles which govern the growth and development of the tissues. All fodder substances contain nutritive elements of one sort or another, but none contains a sufficient amount of each to warrant the exclusive feeding of it to the animals. The system requires a fixed proportion of the various nutritive elements before it can reach the highest perfection of physical ments, there is a loss in that one which contains the excess. In times of extra beginning, is now and ever shall be.' tion of the bird, and a little German girl feeding this law becomes the more exacting in its demands, because the system is being overstrained by the extra burden imposed upon it, and unless the utmost care is exercised, a considerable loss will be the result, or even death itself will follow. No scientific rules can be laid down for feeding, the system of the animal, the condition of the weather and climate, and the comparative value of the foods given having important effects in determining he was put there for beating his the character of the developing animal. The farmer must observe for himself, and in a sense experiment, until he is satisfied that he has struck the exact food ration required. Probably firstclass hay comes the nearest to a normal ration of any separate food, but even this varies so that this statement amounts to but little of practical value to the farmer. The time and manner of cutting it might so change the character of it that it would not have the same results in two different cases. The whole matter of feeding cattle, even after science has had its say, depends upon the judicious management

be the most valuable aid to him. - G. E. Walsh, in Rural New Yorker. Treating Diseased Eves.

of the farmer; and experimental

knowledge rather than scientific must

One of the greatest sources of income to physicians in the upper part of the city is service to eye patients. Professional oculists are kept very busy and even druggists profit by the incontrol in fact, than they are in prac- crease of the sale of eye-washes. In nine cases out of ten the trouble can be an unfortunate heredity end many attributed to the clouds of infinitesimal particles of steel that are produced by passing elevated railroad trains. In many instances the physician uses a loadstone in order to locate the foreign and protection from diseases is within substance, and if this is not also powerful enough to withdraw the steel he resorts to incisions of the cornea. personal and public health. - N. Y. In- The dispensaries are kept very busy by those who are too poor to seek advice and help elsewhere. One celebrated oculist from this steel cloud and other sources of eye trouble enjoys an income of over two hundred dollars a day. more largely used than any other kind Many ordinary prescription physicians are making the eye a specialty, and it is having increased consideration in colleges .- N. Y. Times.

-A pail or tub of fresh cold water. renewed several times in the course of twenty-four hours, will absorb all the evil odor of fresh paint in a day or two. The taste of the water after an hour swimming race, or, it may be, to are dear to you. It is a thing that larity of pork as any other of its ad- will prove the thoroughness of its work. - Western Christian Advocate.

THE FALKLAND ISLES.

An American Official's Chat About a Pro perous British Colony.

Colonel Henry S. Lasar, United States Consul at the Falkland Islands. and his wife passed through Chicago recently. Colonel Lasar has been Consul at that point over six years and has a fund of valuable information concerning the islands. In appearance the Consul is somewhat below medium height, with a gray beard and piercing eyes, and although a native German has been a citizen of the United States over forty years and is as pronounced an American in sentiment as could be found, a charming talker, and full of rare courtesy. Speaking of the island Colonel Lasar

said: "The Falklands is a crown colony of the most severe type. Its Governor is from Downing street, London. and the strongest English prejudices prevail, almost to the exclusion of an impartial consideration of other nationalities. The Government consists of Governor, executive council and legislative council, appointed by the Crown, although the latter, which consists of two persons, has but little independent power, as the executive council sides always with the Governor and easily votes down any measure distasteful to that individual. The population consists of about six-English and Scotch, the latter predominating numerically, but the former ruling by force of government and capital. The only industry is sheepraising, for which purpose all the islands are fully occupied, and I have known many cases in which would-be settlers were unable to obtain land. The annual wool clip is about two million pounds, and there are throughout the islands nearly a million sheep and cattle. The shepherds are Scotch. sent over by the Falkland Company, and are a stubborn lot of men. Some of them live on the smaller islands completely alone with their flocks. In reference to the care of sheep they are most jealous, refusing to give the slightest information as to their meth-

ods of handling flocks. "Along the beaches of many of the islands are vast numbers of penguins and other water fowl. The former are so tame that the sailors knock them down with clubs and secure their oil, which is quite valuable. In early days they were so numerous that the Governor of the islands was called the 'King of the Penguins.' The climate is pleasant, varying from twenty to fifty the year round. Carpenters do a very good business in the islands owing to the number of vessels which come to the islands in distress after passages around Cape H rn from the Pacific. The wages paid carpenters are four dollars per day, and they are careful

"It has been a source of regret to me ever since I have known any thing about the Islands that the first steps toward the commercial settlement of the ally chill all attempts at material improvement save in their narrow channel of investment. There is one feature of the colony well worth noticing, and that is the fact that there is absolutely no poverty. We have not a pauper on the islands. That the morality is good is proven by the fact that in the last six years the jail has had but one inmate who was a native, and wife. Of course sailors who attempt to desert from their ships are often lodged in jail until their vessels are ready to sail, but that can not be counted against the islands. Altogether the colony is doing fairly well, and I hope to see more extensive relations exist. ing between it and America. A short while ago William Walter Phelps visited the Islands in his yacht, the Brunehilde, and before him Lord Brassey came in the Sunbeam. The fact that we get but one mail in about five weeks rather cuts us off from current affairs in other parts of the world, but the inhabitants are generally well satisfied with their condition, and all of them are making money. The things we lack are a dentist, a drug store and a photographer-wants which we hope soon to have filled."-Chicago News.

-It is estimated that over \$500,000 will be at the disposal of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, beueathed by the late John M. George, for the establishment of a boardingschool, to be located in Eastern Pennsylvania, and to receive children of Friends and such others as a committee of the Yearly Meeting may think proper. - Indianapolis Journal.

-Omaha Man-See here, why don't you sprinkle in front of my house too? Street Sprinkler-Because you refuse to pay your share; that's why I shut off here. "But the dust from this space in front of my house blows all over your patrons." "I ean't help that." Well, I swan; you've got no more conscience than a mule."-Omaha

-To try to make others comfortable, is the only way to get right comfortable ourselves, and that comes partly of not being able to think so much about ourselves when we are helping other people. For ourselves will always do pretty well, if we don't pay them too much attention.

-Boston has a kindergarten for the

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-"Nothing," writes Balzac, "is irredeemiably ugly but sin.

-The Presbyterian Board of Ministerial Relief, has a balance of \$30,000 in the treasury.

-George C. Jarvis, of Brooklyn, is the donor of the \$30,000 recently presented to Trinity College in the interests of science.

-The housework of Wellesley College is done by three hundred girl students, who devote to it forty-five minutes every day. -The largest parishes in the Lu-

theran Church are to be found in Central Russia. One of these numbers 300 villages and comprises 35,000 souls. -Seven American girls are studying at Cambridge University, England, at

Newnham College. Four are graduates of Vassar, Smith and Wellesley. -Fulfilling the command of Christ by helping bear each other's burdens will be found to promote best the welfare of all concerned .- New York Wit-

ness. -A retired schoolmaster excuses his passion for angling by saying that, from constant habit, he never feels quite himself unless he is handling the rod .- Golden Days.

-The heavenly life, that life to which death introduces the believer, is not only unmarked by sin and sorteen hundred, nearly all of whom are row and suffering, but it is attended with ever-increasing capacities of love and joy and peace.

-It has been decided by the seniors. of Harvard college to have a composite class photograph taken. A series of valuable photographs might be had if a picture of that kind was taken on every fifth or tenth commencement for several years.

-The best thing to give your enemy is forgiveness; to an opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to a child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity.

-New Orleans has 171 churches, which is a larger supply than is generally credited to the gay city. The Baptists head the list with 50 churches; the Methodists are second, with 36 churches; and the Roman Catholics third, with 35 churches. - Baptist

-In India the number of Protestant church members increased from 52,000, in 1871, to 113,000, in 1881. During this decade the number of boys in mission schools increased from 66,000 to 117,000; while the number of women and girls rose, from 31,000 to 65,000 .-Congregationalist.

-The income of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland for the past year amounted to \$484,300, an increase of \$41,450 compared with the income not to work very hard, some times for the previous year. There is a slight keeping ships in the port three months increase in the Presbyterial contributions, while the Foreign Mission Fund shows an increase of \$16,500.

-One day the children were having an object lesson on the blue heron. The teacher called attention to its growth and development. If this ratio is islands were not taken by Americans. small tail, saying: "The bird has no not maintained between the food ele- The English have no idea of progress, tail to speak of." The next day she Strong in their prejudices they effectu- wound up by saying: "The blue heron has a tail, but it must not be talked about."

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Always let a good resolution have its way .- Pomeroy's Democrat. -Cucumbers are green, but they get

the best of a fellow sometimes. -We will not estimate the sun by

the quantity of gas light it saves us .--People do not need to commit sui-

cide to leave the earth. They can go to the sea. -The manner of saying or doing anything goes a great way toward the

value of the thing itself .- Seneca. -If a man is crusty it is easy "to break him all up." Good nature is proof against all uncivil words. -N. O.

Picayune. -An Ohio man committed suicide by jumping down a well. A very easy way to kick the bucket .- N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

-A Boston paper is telling its readers what books they should take to the country. They won't have much fun unless they take the pocketbook along. -Hotel Gazette.

-The first small sacrifice leads the way to others, and a single hand's turn given heartily to the world's great work, helps one amazingly with one's own small tasks.

-To the idle, indifferent and dilatory, existence soon ceases to have any charm; the only way to maintain an interest in life, is to participate in its labors and struggles.

-Mistress-Bridget, every thing in the house is covered with dust, I can't stand this dust any longer. Bridget-Do as I do mum-don't pay any attention to it .- Texas Siftings.

-Two Pupils Both Dear .-When 'er my sweetheart I espy Whose heart I teach, as love unfolds, Then doubly may I claim my eye
A well-beloved 'pupil' holds.

-Texas Siftings -Not our public conduct only, and what we reckon the momentous parts of our life, but the indulgence of our private pleasures, the amusement of our secret thoughts and idle hours, shall be brought into account. -Blair.

-A little Washington avenue child persists in buying hoky-poky ice cream from an Italian. When her mother admonished her and told her she would turn into hoky-poky if she persisted in eating it, she innocently replied: "O. hokey, wouldn't I be cold!'-Cleveland

Official Paper of Chase County. # E.TIMMONS.Editor and Publisher

In making the canvass for Black & White's Osage City Directory it was found that the names of heads of families and of unmarried persons over twenty-one years of age in that city amounted to 1,045.

On our eighth page, this week, will be found an open letter from Charles Whitehead, of the George H. Thomas Post G. A. R. No. 2, San Francisco, now on official duty at Des Moines, Iowa, to General J. M. Tuttle, with reference to Gen. Tuttle's criticism of the President's visit to St. Louis. Read it if you would be convinced of the atitude of the Democratic and of the Republican parties toward the old soldiers,

A Kansas City correspondent announces that the Johnny Long road is busted, his Kansas City office loeked up, the clerks, draughtsmen, engineers, typewriters and shorthand reporters scattered. We hear from another source, that Johnny sold out his franchise to the Santa Fe. Well, Wichita and Sedgwick county were taken in, but not very badly, as we compelled Johnny to put up for most of the election expenses,—Wichita Eagle.

While the confederate flag incident while the confederate flag incident is up it may not be amiss to recall the fact that in 1873 Charles Sumner offered a resolution, too, in the Uuited States Senate that proposed to "strike from the flags of the regular troups all mention of the victories of the civil war." In his speech supporting his proposition he claimed that it was in proposition with the uniform custom custom. accordance with the uniform custom of all civilized nations. No English flag is allowed to commemorate a victory achieved over Englishmen, and no French flag a victory over Frenchmen. It has been the policy of civilized nations to obliterate as spedily as possible all reminders of the hostilities of civil war. Only in this way are wounds healed and a union of feeling secured.—Kansas City Stnr.

Irishmen seize ever occasion to emphasize their hatred to the British government, and no more striking way of offsetting the queen's jubilee could have been suggested than that adopted by Rev. John Larkin, of the church of the Holy Innocents, in New York. He celebrated a solemn requiem mass for the repose of the souls of the 150,000 Irish who died of starvation during the reign of Oueen Victoria. during the reign of Queen Victoria. The altar was draped in mourning, and a catafalque with casket draped stood in the middle aisle near the sanctuary.—State Journal,

You are somewhat off in your figures, you should have said 1,500,000 Irish who died of starvation during the reign of Queen Victoria, instead of saying 150,000, which is a big difference.

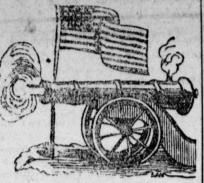
Articles of corporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, last Thursday, for the Chicago, Kansas, & Southwestern railroad company. The purpose of this company is to build a road from some point in Nebraska through Kansas, passing through the following counties: Brown, Nemaha, Jackson, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Waubaunsee, Osage, Lyon Chase, Butler, Greenwood and Cowley. The charter calls for the building of 250 miles of road in Kansas and selects Hiawatha as the principal point of business for the road. The capital stock is fixed at \$5,000,000 and the following is the board of directors: John Schilling, E. N. Morrill, Geo. Brown and Geo. H. Adams of Hiamatha, Geo. Bonker of Rulo, Neb., and Joseph Hauson and John Doniphan of St. Joseph.

He will surely enjoy the favor of both mothers and babies who invents another baby-play as available as "This little pig went to market, etc.," which is said a millions times a year, while the happy mother counts the five little rosy toes to the music of baby's parents. alternate suspense ond ringing laughter. A well-known Boston kindergartner has made, and Babyland prints a series of nursery jingletales with running accompainiments of pictures and finger-play which mothers and babies go over together with equal delight. There are two sets of pictures, one for the eyes and one for the hands. The latter show how fingers can represent rabbits, pigs, mice, birds, flowers and clouds in the sky. This series of lows: baby-delight alone is enough to make the fortune of Babyland. But it isn't alone. There are puzzles so easy that baby can almost read them, and rhyme that sing themselves in her ear as she goes to sleep, and pleasant tales to come again in her dreams. There is only one rich and beautiful Babyland. Send to D. Lothrop Company, Boston, five cents for a sample copy.

PATENTS GRANTED. The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending June 21, 1887, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents: Pacific Building, Washington, D.C., D. B. Craig, Eureka, hay stacker; W. A. Laidlaw, Cherokee, rolling press; H. M. Mealey, Coldwater stove pipe attachment for flues; E. F. Vaughn and C. States, Topeka, flambeau; M. V. B. Watson, Altamont, washing machine.

Watson, Altamont, washing machine.

the thuse County Courant. FOURTH OF JULY,



At Strong City.

The 111th anniversary of the birth American Independence will be celebrated by the people of Chase county, on the Fourth of July, 1887, in Lantry's beautiful grove, near Strong City. A programme of oratory, music and song has been arranged, and everything done to make the day one to which the people of this county can point back with a feeling of just pride. Judge Doster and other eminent speakers will deliver addresses. The music will be furnished by the Falls and Strong City Cornet Bands. The amusements will consist of swings, greased poles, greased pig, sack, wheelbarrow and fat man's races, etc. At night there will be a grand display of fire-works. After which there will be a grand ball, under the auspices of the A. O. U. W., in the Strong City Opera House. Every one is cordially invited to come and make the day one of

The Women's Relief Corps festival, Saturday night, was a very enjoyable affair, and quite a success, the net proceeds being about \$25. Mrs. W. A. Williams has recovered

from a severe spell of sickness. Mr. M. Z. Baker, the telegraph operator at this place, has been given full

charge of the depot at Burlingame. Messrs. Dell Rose and Charles Hadden returned home, on Wednesday of last week, from Hope, Dickinson county, where they had been at work. Mrs. E. P. Allen and child, who

are now improving. Hon. S. M. Wood and his son and C. T. U. Assembly at that place.

as recently visiting at his old home, from the Fourth Congressi on Diamond creek.

Mr. Frank Holmes is the happy father of a bouncing boy.

home, last Thursday.

Mrs. H. P. Thomas, of Topeka, forthis place, returned home, Saturday. Mrs. A. M. Cunningham received \$1,000 back pension, last week.

The residenc of Mrs. Hood has been completed, and she has moved into it. Mr. Joe Morris, of Diamond creek, returned home, Monday, from Emporia, where he had been visiting his

Last week, Mr. Geo. W. Hadden returned home, from Scott county, where his demise. Two months and twelve

Since our last report, this Court has disposed of the following cases as fol-

State vs. A. N. Coffelt, forgery change of venue to Greenwood county. State vs. Chas. Klusman, drunk; plea of guilty, and fined \$5 and cost. Axel R. Palmer vs. E. & E. S.-L. R. R., appeal; verdict for \$5,183.79.

Susannah B. Moore et al. vs. same appeal; settled. W. H. Cartter vs. J. M. Tuttle, replevin; dismissed, by consent, at de-

fendant's cost. Ephraim Link vs. C., K. & W. R. R. appeal; judgment, by consent, for

Mrs, A. M. Taylor vs. same, appeal; new award, \$318.65. A. H. Knox vs. same, appeal; ver-

dict for \$527.67. Wm. and John Drummond vs. same, appeal; judgment, by consent, for

Alex. Butts vs. same, appeal; judg-

CENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR'S 1886-7. COTTONWOOD FALLS SCHOOL.

rollment). No. of cases of tardiness during year. Increase in enrollment over last year. Increase in average daily attendance. The ages of the pupils enrolled ranged from 4 to 24 years, there being one pupil of the former and two of the latter age in the school.

L. A. LOWTHER, Principal. ATTENTION, MR. MAYOR OF STRONG CITY! Cottonwood Falls, Kas., June 27, 1887.

3d, 3d,

MR. EDITOR: I think you should, MR. EDITOR: I think you should, through your excellent paper, give the city authorities of Strong City. some advice about the hygienic condition of that city, for the wonderful increase of sickness in that place is truly alarming. I notice by the Independent, that no later than last week, Dr. Jones, of the Independent (its local cities). of the Independent (its local editor) had three calls; and, of course, the Doctor would not exagerate about himself in his own paper. The Doctor is too modest for that,
A TRUE LOVER OF HEALTH.

The attention of Dr. F. M. Jones the energetic Mayor of Strong City, who has the interest of that people truly at heart, as any one can plainly see from reading his locals, having been called to this state of facts, we nave no doubt he will forthwith set himself to work to have the germs of have been very ill for about two weeks, place speedily abated. the disease complained of in that

CADET TO NAVAL ACADEMY daughter, Sidney and Carrie, were at | We are authorized by Hon. Thom-Ottawa, last week, attending the W. as Ryan, Member of Congress, to announce that the competitive examina-tion for the appointment of a cadet 300 Illustrations. 3 books in one. Mr. D. H. Jones, of Harvey county, tion for the appointment of a cadet trict, to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., will be held at the State Normal School building The Misses Pope, of Butler county, in Emporia, Tuesday, July 26th, comsister and cousin of Mrs. W. A. Wood, mencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. The canwho had been visiting that lady, went didate must be a lad over fourteen and under eighteen years of age, well ad-Mrs. Frank Holmes is enjoying a vanced in all the English branches of visit from her mother, from Arkansas learning and sound in body. The successful candidate in the examination will be appointed to report at Anmerly of this county, who had been napolis, September 1st, 1887. Other visiting her aunt, Mrs. John Barr, of papers in this Congressional District please copy .- Emporia Republican.

OBITUARY

Master Ferd. Jeffrey, son of Hon.
Wm. Jeffrey, of Diamond creek, is attending a business college at Emporia.

Died, at his residence at 1014 Douglas avenue, West Wichita, Daniel Romigh, long a resident of Wichita.
Funeral services will be held at the residence at 2, p. m., to-day. - Wichita Eagle, June 24th, 1887.

Daniel Romigh, whose decease we chronicle above, was a brother of Mr. W. S. Romigh and Mrs. Captain Henry Brandley, of this county. He leaves a brother and three sisters to mourn ment at home, the whole of the time, or turned home, from Scott county, where he has a claim, coming on a visit to his parents.

Mr. Frank Barr's arm is nearly well again.

DISTRICT COURT.

FRANK DOSTER, JUDGE.

Since our last report, this Court has seed to the spirit world.

Since our last report, this Court has seed to the spirit world.

his demise. Two months and twelve days before his death he buried his wife that a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men that all who see this may send their address, and test the business we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied, we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine ed to the spirit world.

PUBLIC SALE OF HIGH-GRADE

On July 7, 1887, I will sell, at Ce dar Point, Chase county, Kas., the

dar Point, Chase county, Kas., the following cattle.

9 two-year-old steers;
7 yearling steers;
7 yearling heifers;
32 cows and heifers, mostly with calf or calf by side;
1 thorough-bred bull.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, a. m. TERMS— Six months' time, bankable paper, at 10 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. off for cash. june 23-2t D. B. SMITH.

CRAND 4TH OF JULY BALL. Under the auspices of the Strong City Lodge A. O. U. W., will be held in the Strong City Opera house. The committee has engaged first-class music for the occasion. Tickets \$1.00. Refreshments will be served in the hall. The public are cordially invited to attend.

A. C. Cox, CHAS. FILSON, ROBT. BELTON, [Committee. J. F. KIRK,

HUMPHREYS' DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK



yspepsia, Bilious Stomach...
ppressed or Painful Periods...
filtes, too Profuse Periods...
roup, Cough, Difficult Breathing...
lit Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions...
heumatism, Rheumatic Pains...

HOMEOPATHIC

SPECIFICS Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt or rice.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N.Y.

Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil Cures Piles.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY, JULY 30th, 1887, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described school land, to-wit:

Ap. Val

land, to-wit:

Sec Tp. Rge. Per A.

Ne 4 of ne 4 of 36 18 8 \$ 3 00

situated in Chase county, Kansas. Any person may have the privilege of maxing a bid or offer on said land, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p.m., on Saturday, July 30th, 1887, at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

Co. Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas.

June 30th 1887.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS. \ June 27th, 1887. \ \ Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District, and in his absence, E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas., on August 6th, 1887, viz: H. E. No. 7577, of George Topping, Wonsivu, Kansas, for the northwest fractional quarter, of section 6, in township 23 south, of range 6 east.

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

FRANK DALE, Register.

WANTED. Active men and women in every

town of the U.S. to sell our new book.

EARTH, SEA and SKY, Published in English and German,

By H. Davenport Forthrup, D. D.

A vast treasury of all that is v

derful in EARTH, SEA, AIR, and SKIES. From 500 to 1000 copies will be sold

in every county in the U. S. teach our agents how to succeed. For special terms and circulars address at

> E. P. JORDON & Co., 11th & Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

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

WORKING CLASSES Attention We are for the spare moments. Business new

Stop to Think.

If you are a Wages-earner, why your labo affords you only a bare subsistance?

If you are a Farmer, why your crops give If you are a Merchont, why your buildoes not improve? If you are a Manufacturea, why you have not a better market?

> The answers are important. They can be found in

A weekly paper advocating the rights of the many as against privileges for the few. Contains the best troughts of the most pro-gressive minds. A PAPER FOR THE

Fireside, Farm and Workshop! \$1 a year \$6 cents 6 months. Agents Wanted, Address, OUR COUNTRY, P. O. Box 610 318 Broadway, N. Y.

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, then any-thing else in the world. Capital not needed; you are started free, goth sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from mrs tstart. Costly out-fit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once H. HALLET & CO., Portland, Maine,

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

MICHIGAN DOOR PLATE Co.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder,

Reasonable charges, and good work guaran-teed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. ja28-tf

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Salina Kas... \ 6456
May 28th, 1887

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his, intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District, or in his absence E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at
Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, July 9th, 1887,
vlz: H. E. No. 22206 of Henry Weihold, Elmdale, Kansas, for the southeast ¼ of section
28, in township 19 south, of range 6 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Herman Piper. Elmdale, Detlef Kaegbohn, clements, A. Hanke,
Elmdale, Henry schubert, Elmdale, all of
Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. PALMER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 16434
May 9th, 1887,
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention
to make final proof in support of his claim,
and that said proof will be made before the
Judge of the District or in his absence before
E. W. Ellis. Clerk of District Court at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday August
6th, 1887, viz: P. D. S. No. 8633 of Charles L
Maybell, Elk, Kansas, for the east ½ of
northeast ¼ of section 4, township 19 south,
of range 6 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles W. Hitchcock,
Fred Pracht, Earnest Pracht, Bill Pritchie,
all of Elk, Chase county Kansas.

S. M. PALMER, Register.

ORDINANCE NO. 169.

An ordinance allowing bills.
Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas:
SECTION 1. That the following bills against the city of Cottonwood Falls, and the same are hereby allowed and the city clerk is hereby instructed to draw orders upon the city treasurer for the same.

I. M. Korr, lumber for city.

\$12.95

McAlbine & Ingliss, flaging for culvert.

Geo. W. Crane & Co., books
T. O. Kelley, city att'y's fees.
Geo. George, special police, July 3d, 1886.

Jas. Hazel, drawing dirt from gutter Simon Wood, cleaning gutter.
John Turbic, same.
W. H. Holsinger, mdse for city.
J. A. Smith, street commissioner.
Henry Bonewell, keeping tramps.
Mrs. E. Hinckley, same.
W. H. Spencer, burying dead dogs.
T. O. Kelley, city att'y's fees
E. A. Kinne, dog tax checks.
C. B. Hunt, work on street.
C. F. Nesbit, surveying city.
W. A. Morgan, city printing.
W. E. Timmons, same.
Johnson & Thomas, wheelbarrow.
Martin Engle, work on streets.
L. W. Heck, painting signs for pumps
E. A. Kinne, salary as clerk and reut of office.

city.

E. A. Kinne, clerk of court same case
John Madden, Sr., work on street...

J. W. Stone, mayor's fees...

J. E. Harper, conucilman's fees...

J. S. Doolittle,

H. S. Fritz,

L. P. Jenson,
John Madden,

I John Madden, " " 7 (
John Madden, " " 8 1
C. B. Hunt, judge of election ... 2 0
H. S. Fritz, same ... 2 0
L. P. Jenson, same ... 2 0
E. B. Johnson, clerk same ... 2 0
E. A. Kinne, same ... 2 0
W. E. Timmons, city printing ... 14 38
W. H. Spencer, street commissioner . 10 20
W. H. Spencer, collecting dog tax ... 3 50
James Wear, drawing dirt on street ... 10 25
SEC.2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect, on and after its publication in the Chase County Courant, the official paper of the City of Cottonwood Fails, Kausas.

Ansas.

J. W. Stone,
Mayor.

Passed the Council, April 6th, 1887.
E. A. Kinne,
City Clerk,

[seal] City Clerk,

MONTY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex, al ages something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a life time. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta. Maine

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH. All the PATTERNS you wish to use during the year for nothing (a saving of from \$3.00 to \$4.00) by subscribing for

THE COURANT

Demorest's Illustrated

Monthly Magazine With Twelve Orders for Cut Paper Patterns of your own selection and of any size. BOTH PUBLICATIONS, ONE YEAR,

\$3.10 (THREE TEN). DEMOREST'S

* THE BES Of all the Magazines.

CONTAINING STORIES, POEMS, AND OTHER LITEB-ARY ATTRACTIONS, COMBINING ARTISTIC, SCIENTIFIC, AND HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Scientific, And Household Matters.

Illustrated with Original Steel Engravings, Photogravures, Oil Pictures and fine Woodcuts, making it the Model Magazine of America.

Each Magazine contains a conpon order entitling the holder to the selection of any pattern illustrated in the fashion department in that number, and in any of the sizes manufactured, making patterns during the year of the value of over three dollars.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY is justly entitled the World's Model Magazine. The Largest in Form, the Largest in Circulation, and the best TWO Dollar Family Magazine issued. 1887 will be the Twenty-third year of its publication. It is continually improved and so extensively as to place it at the head of Family Periodicals. It contains 72 pages, large quarto, 8%xill-6 inches, elegantly printed and fully illustrated. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, New York, AND BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT COMBINED

MISCELLANEOUS

THE GREAT

EMPORIUM! FERRY & WATSON

Desire every one to know that they have

Best and Largest Stocks,

Of goods ever brought to this market.

CORSISTIRG OF,

DRYGOODS. NOTIONS, CROCERIES,

COFFINS, FURNITURE, BOOTS and SHOES,

CLOTHING, HATSANDCAPS

OUE ENSWARE, CALASSWARE.

TIN WARE And, in fact, anything

NEEDED BY MAN

During his existence on earth, BE SURE TO CO TO FERRY & WATSON'S,

Cottonwood Falls, Kas.,

YOU WILL BE PLEASED

With their BARGAINS.



BEAST

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sprains, Strains, Lumbago Rheumatist Stitches Stiff Joints. Backache, Galls, Sores,

Scalds.

Stings,

Bruises

Bunions

Scratches, | Contracted Eruptions, Hoof Ail, Screw Worm Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles.

Cracks. Corns, THIS COOD OLD STAND-BY

Spavin

mplishes for everybody exactly what is claim the Mustans Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Canaler needs it for his teams and his me The Mechanic needs it always on his work

The Miner needs it in case of emergency. The Pieneer needs it—can't get along withou The Farmer needs it in his house, his sta

The Steamboat man or the Boatman peed it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his bes friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him

ands of dollars and a world of trou The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers. The Backwoodsman needs it. There is not limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Itsimmediate ise in case of accident saves pain and loss of wage Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for

[Published in the Chase County Courant June 30th, 1887.]

ORDINANCE NO. 171.

An Ordinace relating to sidewalks,

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen
of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas,
SEC. 1. That there is hereby established
a line of sidewalk, in said city of Cottonwood
Falls, as follows: On both sides of Friend
street from Broadway to east side of city
city limits, the same to be not less than six
feet in width and of not less than two inch
lumber or of stone. If built of lumber there
shall be three stringers not less than 2x4
inches; also commencing at west side of alley
in block 23, and on north side of Pearl street,
to east line of city limits, same as above
width and material.
SEC, 2. The cost of said sidewalk, except
the streets, shall be paid by the owners of the
lots and parcels of land abutting thereon according to the front foot thereof, and if any
owner of any lot or parcel of land abutting
on said sinewalk shall refuse or neglect to
construst said sidewalk within jöd days from
the publication of this ordinance the city
shall build such sidewalk, and the cost thereof shall be and remain a lien upon the lots
and parcels abutting thereon according to
the front foot thereof; and shall be piaced
on the tax roll of Chase county and collected
as ether taxes.
SEC, 2. This ordinance shall be in force and An Ordinace relating to sidewalks,

as other taxes.
Sec. 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect on and after its publication in the Chase County Leader.

J. K. CRAWFORD. Mayor. Passed the Council, April 21st 1887. E.A. KINNE, City Cerk.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1887.

W. E. TIMMONS. - Ed. and Prop

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; af

For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.									
AE	VER	TIS	ING	RAT	ES.				
	The second second		THE REAL PROPERTY.	C RATES. in. 5 in. 34 col. 1 col. 10 c					
weeks	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	8.00	18			

'nsertion; double price for black letter, or fo items under the head of "Local Short Stops."



C. K. & W. R.	R
	Mat. & Frt
Gladstone 9 15 a	m 4 40 pm
Cottonwood Falls 9 00	4 20
Strong City 8 50	4 00
Evans 8 20	8 35
Hilton 7 50	2 55
Diamond springs 7 25	2 25
Burdick 7 00	I 55
Lost springs 6 30	1 20
WEST Pass.	Mat. & Frt.
Gladstone 8 35 pr	m 8 10
Cottonwood Falls 3 50	8 30
strong City 4 15	8 50
Evans 4 35	9 15
Hilton 5 05	9 55
Diamond springs 5 30	10 25
Burdick 5 55	10 55
Lost springs 6 25	11 80

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Mr. Wm. C. Giese is on the sick list.

Mr. E. A. Burch has put an addition to his house.

Mr. Dan Hinote was down to Emporia, last week.

Mr. R. C. Johnsten was down to Emporia, Monday. Mrs. A. R. Palmer went to Topeka,

Tuesday, on a visit. Mr. E. F. Holm :s is having a cis-

tern built on his premises. Mr. Scott E. Winne came home, Sat-

urday night, from Wichita. Judge S. P. Young has put a porch to the front of his residence.

The well at the "Red Front" livery stable is being drilled deeper.

Mr. N. W. Frisby has had a new fence put around his premises.

Hon. M. A. Campbell spent last week at Plymouth, Lyon county.

Mrs. H. C. Robison has had a porch put to the back of her residence.

Mr. W. S. Romigh came in Sunday, from Wichita, and returned, yesterdad. Mr. M. H. Penuell, of Colorado City. papers.

Mr. Chas. Aldrich and Miss Nora Jackson spent Sunday with friends at Wichita.

I'The County Commissioner's will meet in regular session, next Tuesday,

July 5th. Messrs. Lee Swope and Mark Hackett have returned from their trip to

Miss Lizzie Lantry, of Strong City, returned home, Tuesday, from a visit at Emporia.

New Mexico.

Mr. F. A. Brogan, of Emporia, has been in attendance at the District Court, this week.

Miss Jeannette Burton, of Strong City, returned home, last Friday, from a visit at Emporia.

It rained very hard several times, last Friday, accompanied by hail a

portion of the time. Mrs. John Madden's mother, Mrs.

Ellsworth, of Florence, is lying quite ill, at that lady's home. Messrs. J. F. Ollinger and Wm. E

a visit to Mr. Frank Ollinger. Mr. W. H. Holsinger returned, Fri-

day, from an extended business and pleasure visit in Pennsylvania. Master Frank Daub, son of Mr. Al-

bert Daub, of Matfield Green, is suffering from a catarrh in his left hand. Mr. John H. Scribner has had laid

off and platted into town lots eight acres, as an addition to Strong City. Mr. J. G. Winters, of Strong City,

returned home, Tuesday, from his roilroad contract in Indian Territory. Trains are now running on the C.

K. & W. R. R., from Bazaar, in this county, to Abilene, Dickinson county.

The school population of this city, according to the census just completed, is 393, an increase of 59 over last year.

Mrs. J. F. Kirk, of Strong City, and her children. Eddie and Hazel, have returned home from their visit in Ohio.

The A. O. U. W., of Strong City, have changed their meetings to Friday, insead of Saturday, evevings, as heretofore.

Mr. Wm. F. Dunlap, of Matfield help of neighbors, his harness and Green, has bought of Mrs. Harmon Harrison her house on Rural street, in Emporia.

Mr. Wm. F. Dunlap, of Matfield help of neighbors, his harness and branch, which will be at 80 clock, a.m., the first day. This will be the ONLY examination until October 29, 1887.

je23-3t J. C, Davis, Co. Supt.

Hat marks, perfume bags, book markers, handkerchiefs, etc., look fine with a nice photograph on them. See them at Art, B. Caudle's.

the State Capitol, at Topeka, will be taken from Alexander's quarry, east of Strong City.

.Mr. R. M. Ryan was out to Wichita, ast week, looking for his large black team which strayed away from home, the week before.

Mr. Chas. S. Thompson, of Leavenworth, was in town, this week, visiting his mother and sister, Mrs. Overall and Mrs. John E. Harper.

Mrs. J. C. Scroggins and baby, of Kansas City, Kansas, arrived here, Saturday, on a visit at her father's. Mr. John H. Scribner.

Mr. Albert Ryan was down in Greenwood county, last week, looking for his father's black team of horses, which were found on Fall river, The M. E. Mite Society will give an

ice cream social at the residence of Mr. H. P. Brockett, on to-morrow(Friday) evening, to which all are cordially invited. Mrs. A. J. Crocker, who has been visiting friends in this city for the

past few weeks, returned to her home n Elinor, yesterday. - Emporia Republican, June 26. Mr. John Mousel, agent for the Kansas Catholic, published at Leavenworth, the Catholic organ for this State, gave this office a pleasant call,

Monday morning. The Fourth of July will be duly celebrated at Clements and at Matfield Green. The local committee of each place gives a cordial invitation to every one to come and assist in mak-

ing the day happy. Mr. E. F. Bauerle is now baking so much bread and delivering so much of it to Mr. G. L. Skinners in Strong City, that he now sets up the cigars at that gentleman's. For further information inquire of Mr. Skinner.

As Mrs. J. C. Davis and Mrs. S. M. Furman were going from this city to Strong, Tuesday evening, the horse fell, upsetting the buggy and throwing the ladies to the ground, and injuring one of Mrs. Davis's ears quite badly.

The cards are out for the marriage of Mr. Thos. R. Straider, of Hartford, at Manhattan, Indiana. His young Lyon county, and Miss Flora J. Gandy, friends, hearing of his contemplated of this city, to take place at 8 o'clock, p. m., to-day, at the residence of the bride-elect's brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. H. Holsinger.

Mr. Isaac Alexander, who bought the Congregational church property, is having the church building remodeled for a store room, which will be occupied by Mrs. J.E. Harper and her ular hair pulling because we have occupied by Mrs. J.E. Harper and her mother as a millinary store and circulating library room. lating library room.

B. F. Wasson, who has been attending the Cottonwood Falls Teachers' Institute, is in the city. He intends itum in monopolizing the printing and to attend the National Educational Association, at Chicago, which will be teen years ago, the Courant was esheld from the 12th to the 15th of July. tablished, and since that time several also, barber shop, if the house and lot thousand dollars have been several also, barber shop, if the house and lot -Emporia Republican, June 26.

Messrs. Jacob Hornberger, Geo. W. Simmons and Dan Robbins returned home, Monday afternoon, from Sumner, Dickinson county, where they had been at work on a depot for the C., K. & W. R. R. They have gone to work on the round-house at this place.

Died, June 16, 1887, at Highland, Kansas, Henry, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McLinden, of Cottonwood township, after three days, sickness with spinal feyer, aged 13 months. It was buried in the Catholic cemetery at Florence, the next day.

Our Little Men and Women is fully half pictures. The other half stories grip, but we never once thought that and histories good for six-year-olds. It is worth one's while to be a youngster nowadays. \$1 a year. Send five cents to D. Lothrop Company, Boston, for sample copy. A primer descriptive of all the Lothrop magozines sent free.

Last Saturday morning, an Italian laborer, whose name we are unable to learn, and who was working on the C., K. & W. R. R., near Hope, was injured Hillert went to Newton, Monday, on by getting both legs fractured. He was brought to Strong City, but was too far gone when he reached there to stand an operation, and he died about three o'clock that afternoon.

Died, at his home in Strong City, of raralysis. at 2 o'clock, p. m., Sunday, June 26th, 1887, Mr. Charles Larkins. aged 54 years. Mr. Larkins was one of the most highly respected colored citizens of Chase county. He was one of the regular jurymen at this term of the District Court. He leaves a wife and daughter to mourn his death,

Miss Lillian Buchanan, having completed her term of school, at Matfield Green, left here, Tuesday, for Kansas City, where her parents reside, who moved there about a month ago. Miss Lillie was a great favorite among the young people of this county, and she will be sadly missed by them, their best wishes go with her to her new

Mr. C. N. Moody, while attempting to cross the Cottonwood river, at Patten's ford, near Clements, last Saturday, got his team drowned; but by the Mr. Wm. F. Dunlap, of Matfield help of neighbors, his harness and

The stone for the main building of the stream with the other team; which were drowned.

> There are to be elected in this couny, this fall, one Commissioner (1st Dist.), a Sheriff, a County Clerk, a County Attorney, a County Treasurer, a Register of Deeds and a Surveyor. Candidates for these various offices are hereby notified that the COURANT is an excellent medium through which to make their candidacy known to the people of this county.

Miss Dottie Schribner's young friends gave her a most enjoyable sur prise party, last Tuesday afternoon. the occasion being the sixteenth anniversary of her birthday. The afternoon was spent in playing tennis and other games and in boat riding. Miss Dottie was made the recipient of several very handsome and valuable presents, one of which was a beautiful silver, jewelry case.

There will be a Camp Meeting held by the Free Methodist Church, in John Wilson's grove, one-half mile southeast of Matfield Green, commencing July 20th, and hold one week or longer. The Rev. G. B. Howard, of Topeka, will have charge of the meeting. A cordial invitation is extended to ministers and members of other Fresh pies, cakes, churches to unite with us, and to every one to come to this meeting.

M. L. WILKINSON, P. C., Matfield Green Church.

Mr. L. F. Miller, who recenty sold his household goods, preparatory to going to San Diego, Cal., went to Morris county, yesterday, where his wife and daughter are visiting relatives. They will remanin in that county a short time, and then return to this city, before leaving for California, Mr. Miller is one of our best citizens, and he and his most estimable wife have many friends in this community, who will miss their society, but whose best Feed Exchange wishes will follow them to their new home.

Mr. John H. Roberts, the popular clerk of Messrs. Ferry & Watson, who has been with those gentlemen for the past sixteen months, will start, to-day, for a two weeks' visit at his old home, friends, hearing of his contemplated visit, gave him a most pleasant surprise party at the home of Miss Hattie Gillman, Tuesday evening. His friends here, and especially Messrs. Ferry and Watson, with whom he is quite a favorite, will anxiously await his return from Indiana.

The Leader outfit are having a regcounty job printing to do. Now it is really too bad for them that, that outfit could not have gone on ad infinadvertising for this county; but, thirthousand dollars have been saved to the County Treasury on this kind of office. work. The question occurs to us: When did the Leader outfit become owners in fee of the officials of this Locket and Chain. Finder please reconuty, that they must of necessity turn to L. C. Ferguson, Strong City. give all their job work to that establishment?

The Chase County Leader man, in his last week's Strong City Independent, finds fault with us for "conducting the Courant to suit ourself;,, and says he does so because "self preservation is the first law of nature, and duty to" himself "compells" him to do it. Now, we had a kind of an idea Art. B. Caudle. that the Leader man was losing his he would so frankly acknowledge it. As for his Leader and his Strong City bargains; and don't you forget it. Independent, "we presume that he conducts his papers to suit himself," and "it does not hurt us, in the least," for either one, or both of them to be run as strictly local papers. In this connection, we will say that we read the local columns of last week's Strong City Independent very carfully to find out whether it is a county or a strictly local paper, and found, in eight separate and distinct locals, that a circus had been at Strong City, that week, and, in one-only one-local, that, "on Wednesday morning" of "last" week, "Dr. prioned for, from Hilton's ranch, to go and see Mr. James Payne, who is quite sick with billious fever;" and aside from these nine items and several "doctored" locals, said local columns.

R. L. Ford, jeweler, does all kinds of watch and clock repairing in a work-manlike manner, and solicits your custom. Give him a call.

J. S. Doolittle & C. "doctored" locals, said local columns shelves filled with good goods that were devoted entirely to Strong City- they are selling at bottom prices. nothing more; nothing less; but still They also keep a full line of cheap that "does not hurt us, in the least;" clothing. Give them a call. and we tell this in no spirit of fault-finding, but only to give the Independ. strictly all wool filling. They are just as good as the Humbolt Jeans at \$2.00 and \$2.25. Save money on overalls, and we tell this in no spirit of fault-Leader man desires for it.

in the school-house in Cottonwood Falls, on Friday and Saturday, July Ford's jewelry store, in Cottonwood Falls. All work warranted. 8th and 9th, 1887, beginning at 7:30 o'clock, a. m. Applicants will forfeit the right to an examination, unless they are present before the time ex- for the same money, at the CITY FEED pires for the examination in the first STORE than at any other place in the county. branch, which will be at 8 o'clock,a.m., county.

H. F. CILLETT.

CAMPBELL & GILLETT,

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

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

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

$WOOD \Rightarrow MOWER$

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

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

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bread, etc., Deliverin any part of the



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PROMPT ITENTIO Paid to

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ALLORDERS. Good Riggs, ALL HOURS

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY



FOR SALE OR TRADE, re sold. For particulars apply at this

on June 23d, in Cottonwood Falls, a

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Do not order your nursery stock un-til you see George W. Hill, as he rep-resents the Stark Nurseries, of Louisiana, Mo., the oldest and best in the

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. Babies' photoes quicker'n a wink by Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are

requested to call and settle. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for Subscribe for the Courant, the second largest Democratic paper published in the State of Kansas. One hundred stock hogs wanted by S. Shipman & Son, Elmdale, Kan.

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

Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle &

working shirts, shoes, clothing and hats. You will save 25 per cent. on TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificats held in the school-house in Cottonwood at attention, by experienced working shirts, shoes, clothing and hats. You will save 25 per cent. on your purchase if you buy your goods at Ferry & Watson's.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificats held in the school-house in Cottonwood attention, by experienced working and you to more money right away than any thingelse in this world. All of eithersex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address True & co.

Something new - photographs on

silk, made by Art. B. Caudle. You can buy more Flour and Feed

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office under Chase Co. National Bank.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. THOS. H. CRISHAM.

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

N WOOD, A M MACKEY, JASMITH WOOD, MACKEY & SMITH, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all state and Federal Office 145 Kansas Ave.,

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osag counties in the State of Kansas; in the Su preme Court of the State, and in the Fe eral Courts therein.

JOSEPH G. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

JOHN FREW, SURVEYOR,

CIVIL ENGINEER. STRONG CITY; - - -

PR1ZE and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help

WONDERS OF THE DEEP.

CORAL SHELLS, and other MARINE CURIOSITIES. We have agents constantly employed in securing rare specimens of the above-articles, and offer to the public as fine a collection for ONE DOLLAR as they can produce at any regnlar shell store for double the amount. OUR DOLLAR CABINET, contains over twenty varieties of Shells, Corral, etc. will please both old and young. Carefully packed, and mailed postpaid to any address in the United States or Canida, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Address,

MARINE CURIOSITY SUPPLY CO.,

(Box 15) Key West, Florida.

PHYSICIANS.

. W. STONE. T. M. ZANE STONE & ZANE. Physicians and Surgeons, Office, East Side of Broadway,

A. M. CONAWAY,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

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

DR. S. M. FURMAN. Resident Dentist.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

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

NEW DRUGS,



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON.

ELMDALE, KANSAS HAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY

New and Complete Stock DRUGS AND MEDICINES

HIS OLD STAND.

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE BIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

(Successor to Holsinger & Fritz), -DEALER IN-

HARDWAPE, STOVES ARD TIPWARE,

FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps. Brass and Iron Cylinders,

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ons, &c. Agents for the Celebrated McCor-

mick Mowers and Reapers, and New Lyman Vapor Stoves.

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MONEYTOLOAN

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

If you want money. JULIUS REMY. Tonsorial Artist,

Shop east side of Broadway, north of Drs. Stone & Zane's office, where you can get a nice shave, shampon, or hair cut. Notice for Publication.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 6445

May 21st, 1887,

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention
to make final proof in support of his claim,
and that said proof will be made before the
Judge of the District, or in his absence before
E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court at
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, July
2d, 1887, viz: P. D. S. No. 8651, of Fatrick
McCabe, for the Lots 1 and 14, section 30,
township 20 south, of range 6 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cuitivation of, said land, viz: Martin Bookstore,
Lida; James McClelland, B. Stout, Jim Graham, Bazaar, all of Chase county, Kansas.
S. M. PALMER, Register,

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

THE PRODIGAL.

He sat alone; upon the distant hillside The herd was grazing, as the shadows fell;
But deeper was the gloom within his bosom
Than that which settled o'er the lonely dell.

Afar from home-a wand'rer and an exile, His sching head was burdened and oppressed; His tear-dimmed eyes turned, longing, toward

the glory That marked the sun's red setting in the

As in a dream, he saw, thro' misty splendor, The path down which slow sank the day's bright god; And from the burning sunset's golden center
The road stretched out which saints to glory

Beginning in a soft and mellow radiance. With dusky shadows either side the way, It wider grew and lighter as the earth-shore Faded from view, and everlasting day

Succeeded night, and all along the highway Eden shore, And on the weary faces, pale and patient, The light of Home was brightening mor

O'er all the road the tender radiance lingered, And like a benediction, softly fell Upon the multitude hushed into silence By distant music, like a silver bell.

Slowly the music rose and fell-such contrast To earth's discordant melodies-the dome Of Heaven ringing with harmonious voices, Blending as one in singing "Home, Sweet Home."

And still the wanderer gazed, as in a vision, Along the road leading to Heaven's Gate, Where wide the portals open, and beyond then All joy, and bliss, and rest eternal wait.

And "Home, Sweet Home," his trembling lips repeated, Joining the song, and started from his dreams Waking in darkness, numb'd and chilled; But ever before his eyes shone distant the

Of lights from unseen shores; still heard the echo
Of voices singing to his inmost soul

Of home and Heavenly peace, and brave en deavor; And just before him seemed ever the goal

Where stands the Father, tender, patient, waiting To welcome home the lost and found with

And all his life the way grows clearer, brighter,
Until it ends at the "Sweet Home" above.

— Church Union.

Sunday-School Lessons.

SECOND QUARTER. Jun. 26-Review Temperance Lesson, Lev. 10:1-11; Missionary Lesson, Exod. 35:20-29. Or a Service of Song and Prayer.

THIRD QUARTER.		
July 3.—The Infant JesusMatt.	2:	1-12
July 10 The Flight into Egypt Matt.	2:	13-23
July 17John the BaptistMatt.	3:	1-12
July 24.—The Baptism of Jesus Matt.	8:	11-17
July 31.—Temptation of Jesus Matt.	4:	1-11
Aug. 7Jesus in GalileeMatt.	4:	17-25
Aug. 14.—The Beatitudes Matt.	5:	1-16
Aug. 21Jesus and the Law Matt.		
Aug. 28Piety Without Display Matt.	6:	1-15
Sept. 4.—Trust in Our Heavenly		
FatherMatt.	6:	24-34
Sept. 11 Golden Precepts Matt.	7:	1-12
Sept. 18,-Solemn Warnings Matt.	7:	13-29
: Sept. 25Review Temperance Lesson	. 1	Rom.
13; 8-14; Missionary Lesson, Matt 4: 12-		

MOONSHINE.

A Grand and Beautiful Suggestion-What Is Revealed in the Religion of the Bible -Christianity a Light and Power.

"You need not talk to me about Christianity, for I have made up my mind that it is all moonshine." said a skeptical friend not long ago. It like a dog that barks at the moon .was a clear and beautiful evening. The Obadiah Oldschool, in Chicago Interior. sky. I looked around a moment and then replied: "Yes, you are right. It is moonshine-glorious, blessed moonshine. We could not bear the full orbed glory of God, and so He has given us the Bible to reflected it in mellowed radiance. Christianity is the religion of the Bible, and hence it is moonshine. Moonshine is not a human invention. It is as truly divine as sunshine. If there was no greater light to rule the day there would be no lesser light to rule the night. And then moonshine not only reflects light, but it represents power. It reveals to us an orb that lifts the water in the great ocean, and carries it in tides around the earth. There is no force on our globe mightier than the tidal wave that follows the moon, day and night, year in and year out. Christianity is like the tidal wave. Its influence is felt to-day wherever man is found. I never thought of it before, but it is a grand idea that you suggest. It is moonshine, indeed; and how dark the earth would be without

"Pshaw, you know what I mean. Christianity is a fraud, a humbug."
"Well, let us see. You don't deny

that it exists, do you?" "Of course not. But a great many things exist that are not true, here for instance is a bogus dollar that somebody passed upon me to-day. It looks just like a genuine one, and yet it is a miserable counterfeit."

"Yes, and why did the rogue who made it ive it that form and image and superscription? Would he have done so if there was no genuine dollar? and would you have taken it if it had not resembled something that was real and valuable?"

"Of course not." "Then we conclude that false things in this world are not original things; that wherever there is a fraud or a humbug, it is the counterfeit of something real and valuable. Hence, if Christianity is a false religion, there must be a true religion of which it is the counterfeit. It is to me utterly inconceivable that any man, or set of men, could think of getting up a religion if there was no such thing known, or thought of, or believed in your intellect will grow, and your among men; and that, if they did get it up, people would take any interest in which has no adaptation to their na- so ture and to their wants."

superstitious, or that he is a religious virtue. They are not the atmosphere animal, if you prefer that form of state- that purifies the soul, they are merely ment. He believes in spirits, is afraid vocal chords over which the air passes of them and tries to conciliate them by to and from the life sources .- Golden prayer and sacrifices. Some ingenious Rule.

fellow, knowing how strong was this instinct in the race, got up a religion to gratify it. He and his riends, of course, became priests, and they acquired power and made money by their

invention. "I thank you for that admission, and now tell me, why is man a religious animal? We know why he is an eating and a drinking animal. It is because he needs food and water to sustain his body. The appetites represent wants. We know why he is a talking animal. It is because he was made for social intercourse. The faculty of speech represents his relation to his fellow men. But if there is no God and no hereafter, nothing above us to love or fear, nothing before us, on the other side of the grave, to seek or to shun, why do we have these religious instincts? Must there not be some thing in our nature adapted to them, as food is adapted to the sensation of hunger? But that that which is adapted to a religious nature must be a religion is self-evident. Hence, no matter how many false religions there are in the world, there must be one true religion. All the counterfeits imply the existence of some thing that is genuine. "Now, look on the world; study its

religions, examine their teachings in regard to God, consider their influence upon the characters and lives of those who believe in them, and must you not admit that Christianity is immeasurably superior to all the rest-that if any one of them is the true religion, Christianity is that one? The question with us is not whether we will have a religion. Our nature and the history of the race settle that. The only question is: Which of the religions shall we accept? Shall we be idolaters, Parsees, Brahmins, Buddhists, Mohammedans, Mormons or Christians? We can see that all the other religions are human. They are the conjectures or the contrivances of men to meet the religious hunger and thirst of the soul. They are like torches which men kindle to relieve the darkness. How feeble and flickering is the light they give! But Christianity is like the moon up there. How pure and steady its light! We know, as we enjoy its mellow radiance, that the sun is shining. And so the Bible is a revelation of daylight amid the darkness. It tells of world not far away, a world to which we may go ere long, where God is revealed in all His glory. The value of its revelations of truth and love is like that of moonshine. It is reflection. The visible enables us to know and believe in the invisible. As moonlight proves the existence of the sun and daylight beyond our horizon-a sun and a daylight that will be ours tomorrow-so Christianity proves that there is a God who loves us, and a Heaven prepared for us. How grateful then we ought to be for such a moon to cheer us in this world which sin has darkened, a moon which, while it lights up the earth, does not hide the stars. The more I think of it, the better I like your idea of Christianity, and So I hope that you will not any longer be

Men of Affairs. We have often wondered if men who are prominent in business and political life realize the importance of the vantfar as it relates to their religious influence. Such men can speak from a platform that no minister or bishop, however eloquent, can occupy. Their words when spoken for the right, will have. Even if in itself their speech is far from eloquent, the business character and success behind the words give them a projectile force that very few can attain. Even if the missile is rough and clumsy, the powder behind it makes it do great execution. Especially with young people do such men have immense influence. They are always attracted by success, and when the talent that can make money or win success in official life is also consecrated to God's service, that life is a perpetual sermon of the most eloquent description. As a young man said to us the other day, speaking of a man prominent in public life who admirably presided at a convention of young people's societies: "How good it seems to see such a man an active, working Christian!" Yes, it was indeed good, and that young man voiced the unexpressed feelings of thousands of others. More than any thing, the church needs consecrated men of affairs .- Golden Rute.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

-A good conscience is the finest opiata. -John Knox. -Think of all the evils from which

you are exempt!-Joubert. -The best thing in the world is to be a Christian .- Phillips Brooks.

-Gratitude to a covenant God makes Heaven. - Romaine.

so God is loved and hated in man. He accommodation of the members of the can not hate man who loves God; nor Chrysostom.

-The moral must be the measure of health. If your eye is on the eternal, for the members of the association opinions and actions will have a beauty which no learning or combined advan- members of the society when they met You can not interest people in that tages of other men can rival .- Emer- for business. It would insure privacy

-Words are not prayers. They may "Oh, I admit that man is naturally help or hinder, but in them there is no

MANAGEMENT OF FAIRS.

Why Farmers Should Take Charge

County and District Exhibitions. Every year many complaints are made about the management of our county and district agricultural fairs. The statement is made that they have passed out of the hands of farmers and are controlled by the owners of fast orses, sporting men and people who do business in the nearest town. Many complaints are made concerning the immoral tendencies of fairs when poolselling is allowed. Permits are given for objectionable side-shows, privileges for selling worthless articles are sold, and games of chance are permitted. Many exhibitors complain of want of suitable accommodations for themselves and their stock, of the lack of capacity, knowledge, judgment, and nonesty on the part of the judges, of delay in having the fair-grounds put in suitable condition, and in reduction in the premiums offered. Many complain because the fairs are generally noisy and disorderly and because the exercises of each day do not conform with the published programme. Many state that the best space in the exhibition building is generally occupied by goods of merchants, to the exclusion of form, garde , orchard and dairy products. They declare that fairs should be principally for educating people in matters pertaining to agriculture and not for furnishing amusements or for

advertising and selling goods. There are good grounds for most of these complaints, but it seems astonishing that the people who make them do not interest themselves in instituting the reforms they appear to desire so much. The most enterprising and intelligent farmers, gardeners and stock-raisers in each county should control the fair, and should they undertake to do so it is not likely that they would meet with any opposition. To accomplish the best results it is advisable for them to organize a county agricultural society, which should not limit its labors to holding an annual fair. The society should hold regular meetings for hearing lectures, discussing various matters pertaining to farming, gardening and stock-raising, and for considering business matters and legislation that affect the interests in which they are engaged. Working committees should be appointed to test new varieties of plants, to consider the merits of rival breeds of animals, to experiment with machines and implenents, and to make reports on them. An association of men organized for the purpose of promoting agriculture and stock-raising would be likely to conduct a county fair that would be of great value to themselves and the community, and one that would be free from all objectionable features.

Such an association could be incorporated as a joint stock society for the purpose of buying and improving grounds and holding annual agricultural fairs. The number of shares should be large and the price comparatively small, so as to allow every enterprising farmer in the county to own at least one. By adopting this plan the majority of the farmers in a county ald become directly interested in the welfare of the society and the success of the fair. They would become better acquainted, and would be better prepared to work for the advancement of agriculture and kindred industries. age ground on which they stand, so They could decide how a fair should be conducted that would accomplish the best results. They could arrange for using their grounds and buildings for other purposes than accommodating exhibitors and patrons of the annual carry a weight which few others can fair. At a comparatively small expense they could erect a building that could be used for meetings of the society and for the display of some articles exhibited at the fairs. When attending these meetings they could stable their horses in the stalls erected for animals brought for exhibitions. A building answering the purposes of the clubhouse in most racing parks is very desirable in an inclosure used for holding fairs. It need not be a costly affir, but it should contain a kitchen, diningroom and a large apartment for holding meetings.

It is very desirable to have a family live in a building located on the fairgrounds and have the general care of them during the entire year. The grounds should be kept in good condition all the time. The fences and buildings should not be allowed to get out of repair, as they frequently do when the premises are deserted except during the weeks when the fair is in progress. The grass on the grounds should be cut and saved at the proper time, the weeds killed, and the tracks kept in good condition. Before the fair is held every thing about the grounds should be put in order. After it is over the manure should be removed from the pens where the animals were kept and the buildings whitewashed. The time of one man could be employed to excellent advaneven a temporal blessing a taste of tage during the entire year in keeping the buildings and grounds in good con--As a King is honored in his image, dition. If a building is used for the association, a woman will be needed to can he who hates God love man .- St. take charge of it. If it is provided with cooking utensils, dishes, tables whenever they have meetings. The house could be made the home of the and save considerable expense.

With a family to take charge of fair andings and grounds and a house for he officers of the association, there would be no excuse for not opening he exhibition on time or for incomon Wednesday everything could be in | tomers on his periodical rounds.

readiness for receiving live stock, farm products and miscellaneous articles on Monday morning. The persons in charge of the place could take care of them till the fair opened. He could also look after them at the close of the exhibition. A young society should be prepared to pay premiums promptly and in full, even if the receipts of the fair are small. The members of the association will find it to their advantage to pay an assessment for making up a deficit, rather than have exhibitors dissatisfied and complaints made about the non-payment of the premiums promised. Any society can save money by restricting the number of prizes in each of the classes. Two premiums are enough to offer for anything, as no exhibitor cares for a third or fourth prize. Some societies have found out that they can obtain money for paying premiums by charging admission to races occuring at other times than when the annual agricultural fair is in progress. - Chicago Times.

SATIRICAL REPARTEE.

A Conversational Art Coveted by Many,

As iron sharpeneth iron, so a sharp tongue irritateth the wit's friends. Though many laugh at other people's expense, no one willingly serves as a butt. We fight shy of a man or woman ready in repartee, for the most courteous retort is seldom free from satire. Even in vindicating himself, the wit seldom refrains from censuring others. An ancient sage, who lived when it was common to erect statues to obscure persons, being condoled with that no such honor had been conferred upon him, replied with wit, but also with satire: "I prefer to hear it asked why I have no statue, rather than why had one."

The satire is sometimes deserved. A French maid of honor, at the court of Louis XIII., asked a certain Marshal

to marry her. "You are the silliest man at court,"

she said on his refusal. "Excuse me," was the witty but bit-

ter reply, "I think I have just proved the contrary." A celebrated French artist, in the days of Louis XIII., disliked painting the portraits of the ladies at the court. If he represented them as they were, they accused him of not producing a good likeness; and if he flattered them, then the critics asserted the absence of a resemblance. A countess, whose handsome features were disfigured by the application of rouge, persuaded the artist, much against his will, to paint

her portrait. "Monsieur," said she, petulently, after two or three sittings, "your colors are not brilliant enough for my complexion. Where did you buy them?" "Madame," answered the artist, "I

where you buy your own.' A would-be wit of Paris, with more assurance than brains, offered to introduce a young nobleman of the provinces

think they came from the same shop

to a lady of high rank. "Allow me, madame," said he, "to present to you the Marquis de Tierce- again warning has been given) and to were you I would take him in hand ille, who is not such a fool as he looks."

"Madame," replied the Marquis, "that is precisely the difference between my friend and me."

A countryman, walking through a city street in which there were many brokers' offices, was surprised at the absence of merchandise in the win-

"Monsieur, what "do you sell?" he asked, stepping into an office. "Asses' heads," answered the broker,

snappishly. "Monsieur must be doing a large trade," rejoined the peasant, laughing heartily, "for I see that he has but one

Slovens should be made to feel that neither their position nor their brains justify their disagreeable eccentricity. Mahoney, the Irish wit, known as "Father Prout," once called on a literary lady, whom he found conversing with a gentleman whose manners indicated his familiarity with good society, but whose apparel betrayed his slovenli-

"Did you not notice his well-bred ease and courtly tone?" asked the lady of Mahoney, after the gentleman had left the room.

"Yes," growled the cynical wit; "your friend can well afford to put some polish in his manner, for he keeps none for his boots."-Youth's Companion.

Senator Foote's Wig.

John P. Hale was a most incorrigible wag, and he delighted in making Senaator Foote, of Mississippi, who in an unguarded moment had threatened to hang him as an Abolitionist, a butt for draped lattice pillars." No wonder demand the court, mad as a decapitated his jokes. One day, after a visit to such workers lose their eyesight in a hen. New York, Senator Foote came smil- few years, or that fabulous prices must ingly in and took his seat at his desk, rather astonishing the other Senators, as his previously bald pate was covered by a fine, curly, black wig. Up rose Mr. Hale and demanded a special committee to examine the credentials "of the youthful upstart who had assumed Senator Foote's likeness and and chairs, she could prepare meals chair." Senator Foote rose up, and, bowing politely, convulsed the Senate by quickly removing the wig and hanging it on his umbrella with the observation: "With this motion on my part, which is quite in order, despite my illustrious colleague's, the committee is not necessary." There was a round of applause. - Ben: Perley Poorc.

-"Jesus Godhelp" is the somewhat startling name on a card which a New plete arrangements. If the fair opened York drummer places before his cus-

THE WEARING OF STAYS. Pernicious Habit Which Transform Graceful Girls Into Dumpy Figures. Women, especially those of the up per classes, who are not obliged to keep themselves in condition by work, lose, after middle age, sometimes earlier, a considerable amount of their height, not by stooping, as men do, but by actual collapse, sinking down-mainly sequence of habitual and constant pressure of stays and dependence upon the artificial support by them afforded. Every girl who wears stays that press upon these muscles and restrict the free development of the fibers that form them, relieving them from their natural duties of supporting the spine, indeed, incapacitating them from so doing, may feel sure she is preparing herself to be a dumpy woman. A great pity! Failure of health among women when the vigor of youth passes away is but too patent and but too commonly caused by this practice. Let the man who admires the piece of pipe that does duty for the human body, picture to himself the wasted form and seamed skin. Most women, from long custom of wearing these stays, are really unaware how much they are hampered and restricted. A girl of twenty, intended by nature to be one of her finest specimens, gravely assures one that her stays are not tight, being exactly the same size as those she was first put into, not perceiving her condemnation in the fact that she has grown five inches in height and two in shoulder breadth. Her stays are not too tight, because the constant pressure has prevented the natural development of the heart and lung space. The dainty waists of the poets is precisely that flexible slimness that is destroyed by stays. The form resulting from them is not slim, but a piece of pipe and as inflexible. But, while endeavoring to make clear the outrage beauty, it is necessary to understand and admit the whole state of the case. The reason, if not a necessity, for some sort of corset, may be found however, can not be with the necessity could demand and that practical good sense and fitness would coneven stiff, under the bust to support it, in the vicinity.' and sufficiently elastic at the sides and back to injure no organs and impede no functions. Even in the case of the young and slight an clastic band day?" under the false ribs would not be injurious, but perhaps the contrary, serving as a constant hint to keep the chest well forward and the shoulders back, but every stiff, unyielding ma-

WOMEN LACE-MAKERS.

stupidity in those who do not know

those who

How "the Weaver's Dainty Touch Bring:

ekedness in

land Leader.

Many a Flower to Fairest Shape." In the city of Brussels is a lace manufactory in which it is said that 1,500 women find constant employment. The process of the delicate handicraft is thus described: The flower is first pricked upon the paper, then formed with ribbons twisted around pins; another hand attends to "the filling family, was waited upon by his butcher up." And then by more pins the work | who reminded him of an unpaid bill. thus begun is attached to a paper on which the pattern of the veil to be said Uncle Enoch, "but I can't pay ye wrought is clearly traced. The lace is dis monf." then land over this, tacked firmly to it. The butcher went away and returned and the flowers are fastened to the in exactly a month. lace by a process similar to the crochet stitch. Another skillful hand cuts out the lace under the open work. In real "but I can't pay ye nuffin dis monf." lace the entire strip is hand-wrought; in imitations the foundation is woven, exactly what you told me last month." and the flowers are sewed on instead of being netted in by crochet stitch.

One woman, with wonderful delicacy of touch, was observed making lace of sah?"-Youth's Companion. the most exquisite kind from gossamer thread, spun by hand. This fine thread is worth its weight in gold, costing, as we are told, from \$600 to \$800 per sue" must do their work in dark rooms, verest kind, they accomplish their painfully difficult task, "producing fil- young attorney, "but I have a case examents rivaling the marvelous webs actly in point. woven by spiders upon the grass, or Harper's Bazar.

Well-Ventilated Stables.

As a rule, in building stables, too little attention is given to securing light and ventilation, two most important aids in keeping stock healthy. It is strange that when these can be had so easily, should have light, comfortable quarters, not only because it is more pleasant and easier to care for them in such such should have light, comfortable quarters, not only because it is more pleasant and easier to care for them in such such such seals of conference was called on for an after direction. Colonel Yerger got up, and, assuming an imposing position, began: turns for the food consumed in such make a speech-being unpreparedhealthy quarters. Plenty of sunlight for farm stock is as desirable and ben- was a painful silence, which was ficial as it is for the family in the house broken by Mrs. Yerger, saying: of the owner. In planning for new , buildings this point should not be overlooked-National Live-Stock Journal.

A FRANK SOUTHERNER.

The Wise Conclusion of a Man Who Thoroughly Understands Himself.

In the smaller towns of the South the stranger is always struck by the apparent fact that the landlord of the hotel ought to be in some other business. There is no system in management, and it never seems to occur to mine host that any thing is expected to be attributed to the perishing of the of him. One day, when the landlord muscles that support the frame in con-sequence, of habitual and constant for a smoke, I summoned up courage to sav:

"Landlord, that was an awful bed you gave me last night."

"Yes, sir-don't doubt it, sir. I've got some very bad beds in this house.' "And your waiters here are very lazy and impudent."

"I know it. Yes, sir, they are." "And such fare! That coffee was awful.

"I know it. I had to stop drinking coffee.

"And that butter nothing but Chieago lardine." "That's it exactly. Can't anybody

eat that stuff.'

"And you don't know how to cook meats. "We don't, sir, and I'm free to ad-

mit it." "I noticed that the milk was about

half water." "I think it was. I used to drink it, but now I take clear water instead." "Colonel, can I ask you a fair ques-

tion? "You can, sir." "Why do you keep a hotel instead of

running a saw-mill? "Why do I, sir? Because, sir, I feel that I don't know enough to run the mill! I know what I'm capable of, and I'm timid about going into any thing and making a failure of it!"-Detroit

Free Press. AT THE MATINEE.

How City Theater-Goers Are Entertained by Spciety Lights.

It was at the matinee and the curtain upon practical good sense and sense of had just rung down on "Mignon" when the usual chatter began.

"Where is the Major? I really expected to see him here to-day," the rather elderly lady with the florid when the form is very redundant; this countenance and the large diamond ear-drops, as a man of fifty with sidevery young and slight, but all that whiskers and an eye-glass came tripping youthfully down the aisle.

"The Major? Oh, he's in one of the cede, could be found in a strong elastic boxes. He'll be around soon. He is kind of jersey, sufficiently strong, and sure to be hovering near when you are

"Oh, you horrid flatterer. I've a great mind to pound you good with my fan. Isn't the music just lovely to-

"Yes, it is very lovely. Were you at the races?"

"No, I never go to the races. I don't care anything for them. How did you and the Major come out? Oh, chine, crushing the ribs and destroy- it is useless for you to attempt to play ing the fiber of muscle, will be fatal to innocent, I'm sure you were betting health, to freedom of movement, and every race." to beauty; it is scarcely too much to say that the wearing of such amounts to

"Oh, mamma," said one of the group, "there comes the Major." "How are you, Major. The Colonel has been the consequences (for over and over telling awful tales about you. If I and see if you can't reform him.'

> And so on and on until the bell tingled for the curtain to rise. Then the group settled themselves back in their chairs until "between the acts" should come again and they could have the entire theater to themselves. -Merchant Traveler.

As Good as His Word.

Uncle Enoch Johnson, a colored man, who finds it hard work to pay his bills promptly on account of his large "I'se mighty sorry, Mr. Cleaver,"

"I'se sorry, sah," said Mr. Johnson, when the butcher presented his bill, "Not this month? Why, that's just

"Sartain suah," said Uncle Enoch, drawing himself up with injured dignity, "an' ain't I done kep' my word,

What He Wanted to Show.

A young Chicago lawyer, a few years ago, had a case in the Federal court bepound. The spinners of such "airy tis- fore a judge who, while noted for his wisdom and his integrity, is exceedn which but a ray of light is admitted, | ingly impatient of contradiction. The and even that faint gleam through a attorney propounded the rule applicable slight aperture. By the most intense to a certain point, when the court abattention and eye discipline of the se; ruptly declared: "That is not the law." "I beg the court's pardon," said the

"Do you mean to contradict me?"

"O, no, certainly not, I don't. The be paid for such thistle-down tissues!- Supreme Court of the United States does, though, and I want to read this case to show you what a fool that court was."-Chicago Tribune.

Wholly Unprepared.

Mrs. Colonel Yerger is a continua' source of embarrassment to her husband. Colonel Yerger recently gave barns are so often very defective and a dinner-party to a few select ladies unhealthy for lack of them. Animals and gentlemen. Of course, he was called

"Ladies and gentlemen, unprepared barns, but because they give better re- as I am-being wholly unprep red to He was unable to proceed. There

"Why, Colonel, you knew it per-fectly this morning." Tableau.—Texa-

Our baby now is four months old, A bonnie boy, with hair like gold; And his long clothes are put away— For mother shortened him to-day.

He has the loveliest of frocks, All trimmed with lace, and two pink socks. That father bought, the best by far And prettiest in the whole bazar.

And now the rogue can kick about; His little feet go in and out As though they could not rest, and he Is just as happy as can be.

Besides, he feels quite proud to-day

With all his long clothes put away, And dressed so fine! And then, you know We praise the boy, and love him so! His grandmamma must see him soon; We all will go this afterno

And take the pet, and stay for tea, And what a riot there will be: At first, perhaps, she may not know The baby, he has dwindled so; But let her guess, and do not say That mother shortened him to-day.

-J. R. Eastwood, in St. Nicholas.

A HEN'S STORY.

Wonderful Eggs, and How They Helped to Celebrate the Fourth.

The only time I was really free from all care was when I was an egg. That was because I did not know much. But I must say, though I'm not a bit proud or stuck up, that it was greatly to my credit that I decided to be a Plymouth Rock, when I might have been a common, every-day sort of a barnyard fowl, or even horrid, vulgar turkey, or, worse than all, a ridiculous goose. An egg can not be too careful about such matters. If breed isn't every thing, it is a good deal.

It was a wonderful day, I can tell you, when I opened first a window, and then a door, in my shell, and stepped out. I had no idea there was so much to see, but since then I have traveled extensively; if I haven't seen every thing, I have seen most every

Before I go any further I want to tell you that, of all the funny things in Henland, the funniest of all is a boyand the most dreadful. I don't know what boys were made for, but I suppose there must be some reason for it. There are some good points about them, though; I'll admit this, because I would not intentionally do injustice even to:a boy. For instance, when they feed us, as they sometimes do-when they don't forget it. But I believe they would rather "peg" stones and things at us, for they very rarely forgot to do that-when there is no one watching

The most exciting adventure of my life was with a boy, and that was what I started to tell you about. His name was Fritz-what ridiculous names boys do have! but one becomes used to that after awhile-and he lives in the large white hen-house, with green blinds, which is only a short walk from my own cozy coop.

One day Fritz and his father were visiting my coop. It seems odd that such big things as boys should have bigger things that are their fathers'; but the boys know the most-I found that out by hearing Fritz say so. Boys and their fathers say such queer things, too! On the day I speak of Fritz said:

"Pa, I haven't got a single cent for have a couple of dollars to buy fireworks and snap-crackers?"

"That's too much to waste on noise and burnt fingers," said his father.

"Then gimme a dollar, won't you, please?"

"No, but I'll tell you what I will do. You may have all the eggs Madam Mayflower"-that's my name-"lays from now until the Fourth. She's good for an egg a day, and the money you'll get for what she will lay in six weeks will make disturbance enough."

"All right, pa," said Fritz. "I know her eggs, and I'll see that sone of them get away."

My eggs, if I do say it, are not hard to distinguish from common eggsthey are so much larger, smoother and whiter, and more stylish in every

After Fritz's father had gone, Fritz said to me:

"Now, eld Mayblossom, you just want to go in for all you're worth. An egg a day is the contract, and you'll keep it, too, if there is a spark of patriotism in your speckled breast, for all my Fourth of July fun must come out of you. See here, Madam?"

With that he took a round, red thing out of his pocket, and a little stick of wood that made a funny noise, and, after holding them together a minute, he threw the round, red thing down in front of me.

"There!" he said. "You've got to hatch out my fire-crackers, and there's a sample copy for you to work by!"

I didn't understand at all what he meant. I thought it was a new kind of a red worm, and I was just about to get a good taste of it when-sizzle!-BANG! I gave a cry and flew up on the fence. Fritz just stood there and laughed at my fright, till I thought he, too, would barst up in a noise and small pieces like the red werm that he called a firecracker. After he had got so he could speak again, and as he was going off, he said:

"Just remember that every egg you lay, Dame Partlett, will have a whole bunch of fire-crackers like that in it!"

Perhaps you can imagine what a state of mind I was in. Could it be possible that my eggs would contain such dreadful things as that? But I had to lay, and take the chances, although for the first few days I cut and for fear something dreadful would hap- her home, fifteen miles away.

Fritz was near by every time, and he grabbed the egg and ran off with it as soon as ever I left it. Possibly he, too, was afraid fire-crackers would come out of the eggs before he could get them to his hen-house with the green blinds.

After awhile, when I found that nothing unusual happened to my eggs, I felt it was my duty to raise a family of chickens. If there is any thing sweeter and dearer than a nestful of baby chickens, I don't know where you will find it. Other hens of my own coop were bringing up the loveliest families-why shouldn't I? So one day I just said I would. The first thing was to find a place where that awful boy couldn't get at it. I found the nicest spot for a nest right under the stable, where the straw and chaff had sifted down through. Then I went to trouble to keep out of the way of Fritz, and every time he saw me and found there was no egg in my old nest, he said things that I did not understand, and I think it was probably more comfortable for me that I did not.

At last I had my nest full of most beautiful eggs, and then I determined to stay right with them all the time till I should hear my babies peep their first little peep. Two or three times the thought came to me: "What if they should really hatch out frightful things like the one Fritz threw at me?" But I couldn't believe it possible that my eggs would have so little respect for their mother as to do that.

The second day that I stayed with my nestful of eggs, I had to leave for a few minutes to get a drink and a bite to eat. While I was out in the yard, who should I see but Fritz poking around in a way that made me nervous. As soon as I thought he was not looking I hurried into the hole that led to my nest, but when I got there what do you suppose I found? Fritz had lifted up a plank right over the nest, and was taking out the precious

"Ah, ha, Mistress Sly!" he said. Thought you'd cheat me out of a dozen eggs, did you? But I caught you just in time to save them-five times twelve are sixty-1 dozen bunches of fire-crackers in one nest! Ain't you just patriotic, though! I'll show you to-morrow what Fourth of July means, just to pay up for sneaking!"

If I had not been so distressed at the robbery of my nest, I should have thought more of his threat, although, of course, I could only guess what he intended to do.

The next morning I was walking around, broken-hearted, when Fritz and several other boys came to the barnyard, where I was talking with the other ladies and gentlemen of my acquaintance.

"There!" said Fritz-"there's the old hen that laid my Fourth of July. I got over two dollars for her eggs. She tried to hide away a dozen, but I found them yesterday, and so was sixty cents ahead. She didn't know they were loaded with fire-crackers!" With that they all laughed.

"Now let's let her see what her eggs hatched out for me!"

And with that Fritz and the other boys began to throw at us those little the Fourth. Won't you please let me red worms that went sizzle!-bang!until I thought we would all die of fright. I soon found a safe place under the shed, where I stayed till the boys had gone. But I shall never be thankful enough that Fritz took those eggs from my nest before they hatched; for if they had gone sizzle!-bang!while I was covering them, where would I have been now?-E. H. Traf-

Lend a Hand.

ton, in Christian Union.

When? Where? To-day, to-morrow. every day, just where you are. You have heard of the girl who sat down and sighed the morning hours away, longing to be a missionary and help somebody, while her mother was toiling in the kitchen and looking after three little children at the same time. Perhaps your mother has servants in the kitchen, but you can lend her a hand all the same. You can find a place to help brother or sister or friend. and you can help everybody in the house by your patient, kind, obliging spirit, "in honor preferring one another," self-forgetful and mindful of others. It seems a very little thing to "lend a hand" in these quiet home ways, but if you could see the record the angels make of such a day you would see that it was a very great thing. Boys, girls, watch eagerly your chance. Do not be cheated out of your happy privilege. It is a great, noble, blessed thing to be able to "help a little," no matter how little it may be .- S. S. Ad-

-Boston rejoices in the application of steam power to boot polishing. In a shop located in the midst of the dis-—it went, making the awfulest noise ciples of Blackstone has been fitted up you ever heard. I was stunned and an engine with a complex arrangement an engine with a complex arrangement blinded for a moment, and thought I of straps by which brushes are whirled would never hear or see again. Then at a surprising rate. The customers are seated on a board bench and are polished off in a very short time. - N. Y.

> -Eugene Phillips, sixteen years old. while practicing gymnastics on a butcher's rack, in New York, one evening lately, was caught on the sharp hooks by both hands, and hung there while his sereams horrified the neighborhood. He was rescued and taken to a hospital, both of his hands being badly lacerated. - N. Y. Ledger.

-A Caistorville (Ont.) young woman, who is attending the Smithville High School, has twice performed the remarkable somnambulistic freak of run the instant the egg was in the nest, walking in her sleep from Smithville to USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Keep no farm hands that are not kind to your domestic animals.

-It is bad for young trees to have wheat, oats or clover growing about their roots. Keep the ground clean by the use of the hoe.

-When a hot dish is to be brought to the table covered, always have the cover well heated, which prevents the condensation of steam in the lid.

One

-Delicious Breakfast Cake. egg, one cup of milk, two cups flour, one and one-half tablespoonsfuls melted butter, one-half teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one tablespoonful sugar. - Good Cheer. -Prof. L. B. Arnold says butter

keeps best, and is fresh and sweet longer, when granulated in the churn and freed from buttermilk by working. work to fill it with eggs. I had much It should then be soaked in supersaturated brine at 60 degrees for half an hour, and packed at once without working.

-Gooseberry Jam: Stew the berries in a little water, then strain through a sieve and return to the preserving kettle, adding three quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of stewed fruit, and let it boil until it will harden when a little is exposed to the air upon a spoon.-Exchange.

-Ornamental Frosting: For this purpose use a small syringe, draw it full of the icing and work in any design you may fancy. Wheels, Grecian border, flowers, or borders of beading look well. In the absence of a syringe, the icing may be applied through a sheet of stiff writing paper, rolled or folded into the form of a funnel.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

-Keep an eye on the marke's. Don't pay more than market rates for what you have to buy. Get the full value for what you have to sell. A farmer has a right to be as much a business man as a merchant or a manufacturer. After earning money by raising a good thing, don't lose it by lack of knowing what its value is, and then not getting it .- Our Country Home.

-Why not have hoe-handles flat or oval, like axe-handles? With such a handle the workman can strike more accurately and so work nearer the plants, because the hoe will not turn in his hands. The edge will wear evenly and the hoe last longer than with the old round handle. The wrist is not so soon tired nor the hands cramped with the flat handle. When you come to repair the old hoes put an oval handle in one of them .- Farm Journal.

-It is not generally best to keep all kinds of stock in the same pasture field, but observing farmers have found that it pays to change stock occasionally during the grass season. The idea in doing so is that one kind of stock may like the kind of grass that another may not eat. The sheep may eat just what cattle or horses may leave, and vice versa. It is worth taking into consideration by those who wish to get the most good out of their pastures .- St. Louis Republican.

-Sleeplessness: Rise early, exercise freely in the open air, and do not sleep in the daytime. Eat light suppers, and retire at a regular hour. Sponge the body with tepid water, and rub briskly with a coarse towel. Winter night clothes should be made of flannel, sufficiently long to cover the feet and prevent contact with cold sheets. Do not give a child paregoric or soothing syrups for sleeplessness or fretfulness. Sedatives should never be administered, except by the advice of a physician .- Farm, Field and Stock-

SOME PARIS DRESSES.

A Number of Gay Costumes Invented for

A corded silk, trimmed with fancy velvet, the skirt plain in front with large double plaits behind, drapery falling to the bottom of the skirt, the right side faced with velvet on the cross, the other side drawn up in folds on the waist, finished off with a knot of velvet.

Corsage: Short point in front and back, finished behind with falling bows of velvet, and narrow facings in front extending from the neck to the point. The sleeves are slightly gathered at the wrists, with facings of velvet.

Visiting dress: The polonaise of satin in stripes and flowers, open on one side and slightly raised on the other; corsage open in front and showing cream lace drapery; round the bottom of the skirt a wide flounce of lace, above which is a drapery of piece lace to match; at the side and bottom of the skirt, where the polonaise opens, are handsome ribbon bows; the back of the polonaise is made in large doublefolds.

Carriage Dress: Dark colored or black silk, skirt embroidered in front with gold and varigated beads, a plaiting round the bottom; tunic in crape and silk, embroidered in gold, caught up with bead ornaments that match the skirt; corsage with embroidered sleeves. ornaments and front, with bands passing over the shoulders, decorated with the same embroidery and beads.

Lace Dress: Black spanish lace, over coral-colored silk, with a deep flounce of lace round the bottom of the skirt, the upper part of the skirt draped from the waist in piece lace, held by bows of coral-colored ribbon; corsage open in front, pointed at the waist, trimmed all round with a small flounce of lace, mixed in with coral bows at the back.

Court Dress: Bodice and train in striped silk and velvet, embossed with flowers, the cream facings embroidered with pearls and caught up with feathers: cream satin skirt, draped with em broidered silk muslin, caught up with fringe and pearls, a satin sash at the side. - Chicago Times.

Our Boasted Equality.

"You can see how mooch deeference he vhas in dis country," he was saying to a reporter yesterday as he gyrated his arms around in an excited manner. "My naybur he haf a poy. Dot poy gets on der railroad car und falls off and loses a leg. Der railroad folks pay his fadder two tousand dollar damages."

"Well?" "Vell, I haf a poy, und he goes on der railroad, und some policemens

come along und pull him off, und cop he goes for thirty days. Do you call him some shustice and equality?"-Detroit Free Press.

Never Out of Style.

Good, old-fashioned honesty and morality are qualifications that never go out of date, and the ten commandments have a wisdom that is ever new. Advice that embodied this truth was given by an Irishwoman to a man who

intended going into business: "Take me advoice and start a provision store, Misther Murphy. It's always looky and always safe. Stock it wid honest bafe an' hams. Drygoods and sich goes out of fashion, but a lig o' mutton an' righteous d'alin' is always in demand."-Youth's Com-

A Square Statement by a Carpenter.

"For years I have had a chest trouble amounting to nothing short of consumption. I saw how others in like condition had been cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and resolved to test its merits in my own case. The results are so plane as hardly to require a bilstock or any auger-ment in favor of this grate remedy. It does awl it claims! It builds up the system, supports and strengthens where others fail." He adz: "My recovery, which is now on a sure foundation, hinges entirely on the compass of this wonderful Restorative, having tried other remedies without a bit of relief." A Square Statement by a Carpenter.

A MAN's funny-bone, we presume, enables him to laugh in his sleeve. - Yonkers

For Rickets, Marasmus, and Wasting Dis-

orders of Children, orders of Children,

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil
with Hypophosphites is unequaled. The
rapidity with which children gain flesh and
strength upon it is very wonderful. Read
the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of
long standing, and have been more than
pleased with the results, as in every case
the improvement was marked."—J. M.
MAIN, M. D., New York.

TELEPHONE girls are not saints, yet there is always a "halo" around their heads .-Texas Siftings.

The Experience of Mrs. Peters.

The Experience of Mrs. Peters.

Mrs. Peters had ills,
Mrs. Peters had ehills,
Mrs. Peters was sure she was going to die;
They dosed her with pills,
With powders and squills,
With powders and squills,
With remedies wet, and with remedies dry.
Many medicines lured her,
But none of them cured her,
Their names and their number nobody could tell;
And she soon might have died,
But some "Pellets" were tried,
That acted like magic, and then she got well.
The magic "Pellets" were Dr. Pierce's
Pleasant Purgative Pellets (the original
Little Liver Pills). They cured Mrs. Peters,
and now she wouldn't be without them.

A CHEAR thing in summer hats—a dude's head.—Philadelphia North American.

Food makes Blood and Blood makes Beauty. Improper digestion of food neces-sarily produces bad blood, resulting in a feeling of fullness in the stomach, acidity, heartburn, sick-headache, and other dyspeptic symptoms. A closely confined life causes indigestion, constipation, biliousness and loss of appetite. To remove these troubles there is no remedy equal to Prickly Ash Bitters. It has been tried and proven to be a specific.

To FIND out how old a lady is-ask some other lady .- Danville Breeze.

THERE is a Means of Eradicating local disase of the skin, viz: Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

WE hear of a dress subdued in tone. They should sell by the score.

3 month's treatment for 50c. Pisc Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists. A DRAD giveaway-"And I bequeath my mortal remains to the cause of science.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSASC	IT	CY,	Jur	ie :	24.
CATTLE-Shipping steers \$	3	80	0	4	15
Native cows		10	0	3	00
Butchers' steers	3	50	0	4	75
HOGS-Good to choice heavy.	4	15	@	4	95
WHEAT-No. 2 red		64	0		64
No. 2 soft		74	0		75
CORN-No. 2		30	0		30
OATS-No. 2		30	0		31
RYE-No. 2		50	0		50
FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	1	50	0	1	55
HAY-Baled	7	00	0	9	00
BUTTER-Choice creamery		14	0		16
CHEESE-Full cream		10	0		11
EGGS-Choice		91	60		10
BACON-Ham		10	100		11
Shoulders		5	200		6
Sides		7	200		8
LARD		6	0		6
POTATOES	1	60	0	2	00
ST. LOUIS.					
CATTLE-Shipping steers	4	00	0	4	30
Butchers' steers	3	70	0	4	20
HOGS-Packing	4	90	@	5	05
SHEEP-Fair to choice	8	10	0	4	00

CORN-No. 2 34 @ 34 OATS-No. 2 27 @ 27 RYE-No. 2 5434 @ 55 BUTTER-Creamery 15 @ 18 PORK 14 50 @ 15 00 PORK CHICAGO. CATTLE-Shipping steers. ... 3 50
 HOGS—Packing and shipping.
 4 90 @

 SHEEP—Fair to choice.......
 3 00 @

 FLOUR—Winter wheat......
 3 75 @
 WHEAT—No. 2 red. 71 % CORN—No. 2 55 % OATS—No. 2 24 % RYE—N. 2 52 % OATS-No.2 52 @ 52 RYE-N).2 52 @ 52 BUTTER-Creamery 14 @ 18 21 50 @ 22 0

CATTLE-Commento prime. 4 25 HOGS-Good to choice FLOUR-Good to choice 3 70 @ WHEAT-No. 2 red.....

Don't Hawk, Splt, Cough

Don't Hawk, Splt, Cough, suffer dizziness, indigestion, inflammation of the eyes, headache, lassitude, inability to perform mental work and indisposition for bodily labor, and annoy and disgust your friends and acquaintances with your nasal twang and offensive breath and constant efforts to clean your nose and throat, when Dr. Sage's "Catarrh Remedy" will promptly relieve you of discomfort and suffering, and your friends of the disgusting and needless inflictions of your loathesome disease.

Ar what age do men usually wish to re

Describes the condition of many people debilitated by the warm weather, by disease, or overwork. Hood's Sarsaparilia is just the medicine needed to build up and strengthen the body, purify and quicken the sluggish blood, and restore the lost appetite. If you need a good medicine be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"During the summer I was feeling all run down, and thinking I needed something to tone up my system, I took Hood's Sarsaparilia and felt much better. I had also been troubled with dyspepsia, and Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me more than any thing else." James R. Darkow, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

taken at all times with perfect safety. Price, 81.

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



in Curing all Diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER, STOM-TICKLE ACH. KIDNEYS. BOW ELS, &c. It Purifies the Blood, Invigorates and Cleanses the System. ASHA BITTERS DYSPEPSIA, CONSTI-CURES SICKHEADACHE.BIL-LIVER KIDNEYS STOMACH

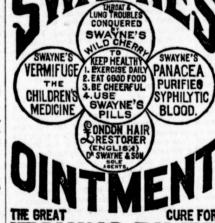
BOWELS

FOR SACE

ALLDRUGGISTS

disappear at once under its beneficial influence. It is purely a Medicine as its cathartic proper ties forbids its use as beverage. It is pleas-ant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO







Stomach, Liver and Bowels

CURB CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA PILES, SICK HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, LOS OF APPETITE, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUSNESS, JAUN PACIFIC MANUFACTURING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

COCKLE'S **ANTI-BILIOUS**

PILLS THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

HARTSHORN'S Shade Rollers BEST

For a woman to say she does not use

Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap, is to admit she is "behind the times." Nobody uses ordinary soap now they can get "Lenox."



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

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

SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache,

Dizziness, Constipa-tion, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stom-ach and bowels, are prompt-wellsyed and permanently

Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.



Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRIM.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave, No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh & Hemedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache.
Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmeristical fithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago-I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up assuch a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

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

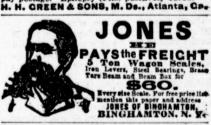
THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq. 2902 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

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



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

ve treated bropy and its complication most wonderful success; use vege remedies, entirely harmless. Removement of Dropsy in E o 20 day



RON ROOFING



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Address C. A. BROCKETT & Co.,
Catalogues free. Kansas City, Mo.

Wigs, Bangs and Waves sent C. O. D. anywhere. Wholesa'n and retail price-list free B. C. Strehl & Co., 191 Wabash-av., Chicago. PENSIONS For Mexican War and Union Vet-erans, MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Washington, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

A. N. K. -D. No. 1140 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Rumors of Jay Gould's Death and Other False Reports Precipitate a

Panic on Wall Street-Rapid Decline of Stocks and as Rapid Recovery.

The Big Men of the Street Come to the Rescue of the Little Ones and Prevent Failures.

NEW YORK. June 25 .- In Wall street yesterday morning there was a very unsteady feeling which soon grew into an excitement which reached its greatest height shortly before noon and a veritable panic was de-veloped. No attention was paid by brokers to fractions in sales made by them and the fluctuations were so wild that sales were from 5 to 10 per cent. apart. Stocks bought near the opening were thrown over when the break occurred and this feeling completely demoralized speculators. The marking down of loans and the delivery of orders kept clerks and mes-sengers fully as busy as brokers, and the street was the scene of more ex-citement than had been witnessed since the panic in May, 1885. The greatest decline reached were in Manbattan 40½ to 116; Missouri Pacific, 11 to 93½; Cotton seed, 7 to 39; Richmond Terminal, 7¾ to 26; seed, 7 to 39; Richmond Terminal, 174 to 25, New England, 6 to 45%, and Lake Eric and

Western, 5 to 58½.

It was understood that the break was caused by the report that Jay Gould was dead and Western Union fell from 75 to 68, but soon began recovering as it was known that Gould was at his office. Other stocks followed fast and in ten minutes after noon the flurry seemed to be over, as the whole list was moving up to its former figures, thou gh money is tight and scarce at 7 and

Between eleven and twelve o'clock the stock market was very active, and though was a slight rally, it was quickly ended and the decline was renewed with added force. The sensation of the hour was a drop in Manhattan from 1561/2 at the opening and 153½ by eleven o'clock to 120. It then recovered to 130 and declined again to 125. Fluctuations were no longer meas ured by fractions in the general list, and the losses for the hour ranged to 10 and 12 per cent., Missouri Pacific being specially

At 12:25 p. m. the weakness in Manhattan was renewed, and it fell to 115. At 2:50 p. m. Gould sent out the following:

To John J. Kiernan: The bulletin you are putting out that my Manhattan stock is in loan is a malicious falsehood. No share of Manhattan is in loan or has had my name on its back, nor do I owe a dollar in the world. You should nor do I owe a dollar in the promptly contradict. Yours truly,

JAY GOULD.

Gould said further that the story that he and Cyrus W. Field had quarreled was untrue; that he and Mr. Field were as good friends as ever. The rumor that Mr. Field was in trouble was also groundless.

At 2:45 p. m., money was from 3:16 to 14 per cent. per diem, but Russell Sage was quoted as saying that it would be easier from this time on. Stocks continued to advance slightly, notwithstanding heavy rate for money, the excitement on the stock board seeming to have died out and things quieting down rapidly. The increased short interest saved the room from a money panic by its demand for stocks for delivery and S. V. White and some other large operators entered the market and began buying freely. They soon gathered a large follow-ing and the buying turned the market al-most as rapidly as it had fallen, and stocks took long jumps back to their former prices. Manhattan recovered 20 per cent. of its loss and other stocks in general re-

covered about half their loss.

When delivery hour passed at the Stock
Exchange without bringing the announcements of any failures the street became more confident and buying orders were army men from Iowa will be there in force tempted to cover at the same that big operators like Schepp began to buy and the consequence was that almost all the loss sustained during the panic the morning was regained. Schepp bid for blocks of 5,000 shares at a time and Vanderbilt brokers made bids for as large blocks of their specialties. The trading for the day was the liveliest that is remembered, the whole list having declined and rallied from 5 to 20 per cent. The feeling was soon more confident, and it was gener-ally thought that the losses were widely scattered through the country and not con fined to the city, as in previous panics Money was still scarce even at the high rates charged, and this was considered the worst feature of the market. The market closed firm but quiet at the advance.

Vice-President Sykes, of the Northwest ern, said he did not see any reason for the flurry. The Northwestern and Omaha railroad companies were large lenders of money, up in the millions, and never exacted over six per cent. The Northwestern was, he said, disbursing this week \$1,300,000 The dividend on Northwestern was duc. but the company was anticipating its pay-ment and had paid on account \$300,000. Wall street was puzzled to account for the fact that such a great decline could occur without dragging some of the bull houses which had been carrying large lines of stocks, but this was explained by reports that Gould, Field, Vanderbilt and Philadelphia capitalists had taken up stocks which were in weak hands and relieved the holders of the necessity of sacrificing them.

The following review was issued by Henry Clews & Co.: "The surge in the market should not have been unexpected, as every day for a fortnight or more past we are on record as predicting just such a backset as Wall street has now met with. The effect will be beneficial, however, as it will very likely prevent a more serious set-tlement. If the day of reckoning had been deferred to the crop moving season instead of to-day further trouble must have resulted here and elsewhere. The stock market, not unlike that of the wheat and coffee markets, is likely to be more or less dazed for several days to come, as a natu-ral sequence of to-day's shock, occasioned by the heavy losses which innumerable operators have met with. There are too many cripples, we fear, left on the field for the survivors to march over at a quick active pace on the way to recuperation. Still Wall street is going to stay just where it is and will survive this shock and witness many ups and downs in the future. The way to make money is to catch the fluctuations. There has undoubtedly been for a long time past a lack of fluctuations showing an unnatural market. Its sluggishness has been due to that fact. stocks won't go up the next best thing is to make them go down to insure activity.

They have just gone down.' The morning break was the chief topic last evening among the Wall street men who gather at the up-town hotels after dinner, and the general feeling seemed to be that the panic and depression was only temporary and that the market would soon A WHITEHEAD TORPEDO.

Charles Whitehead, a California Grand Army Man, Puts Some Dynamite Facts Under General Tuttle For His Attack on President Cleveland and the Hospitality

President Cleveland and the Hospitality of St. Louis.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 19.—Charles Whitehead, of the George H. Thomas Post G. A. R. No. 2, San Francisco, and now on official duty in this city, has published in the Union the following open letter to General J. M. Tuttle with reference to the latter's criticism of the President's visit to

St. Louis: General J. M. Tuttle, Des Moines, Iowa: SIR: As a comrade in good standing in the G.
A. R. I desire to thus publicly dissent from and
at the same time condemn the course you have
taken with reference to the President of the
United States. At the same time I shall review your conduct and in a respectful manner criticise its propriety. In the first place I deny your right or authority to speak for the Democratic members of the G. A. R. in Iowa. You speak not for me.

I shall not enter into the question of how the G. A. R. has been represented to the come.

G. A. R. has been repeatedly used to "boom" aspiring Republican politicians into office; that is known throughout the length and breadth of the land. We know how the "boom" was applied last year in San Francisco, where all our Demo-cratic Generals were entirely ignored and uninrited. But I desire to call your attention to the beincusties of your offense in offering in your offense in offering in your offense in offering in your offense in such a gross insults to the Chief Magistrate of the United States. The gravity of your orime—for crime it is to incite to disorder—is in the threat uttered by you in your interview in last Sunday's Register and re-echoed by ex-Grand Commander Burdette at Washington, that the President would regret it if he should visit St. Louis during the grand encampment of the G. A. R. What if the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States should visit St. Louis in September? navy of the United States should visit St. Louis in September? What if some "crank"—of which there are numbers in Iowa—should, instigated by your words, shoot the President as Guiteau did the lamented President Garfield? What, then, would be your fate? Would not the intemperate language used by you and endorsed by the Republican press of Iowa be quoted as damning proof that you had publicly prophesied this violence? I regard your utterances in threatening insult and violence to the President of the United States

as disgraceful and unpatriotic.

Did Democratic Grand Army men threaten or nsult a Republican President when he vetoed the Equalization of Bounty bill? Did Demo-cratic Grand Army men threaten or offer in-sults to another Republican President and the Republican Senators who opposed the Arrear ages of Pension act? No, sir, they were too loyal to the Government to permit avarice and cupidity to lead them into treason. Let us review, Comrade Tuttle, the grounds

of your proposed demonstration against the commander of the armies of the United States, while he is the guest of a sister city in a sister State. You say "he vetoed the Dependent Pension bill." True; and he vetoed other bills, as it was his right and duty as Chief Executive to do. Is a President or Governor to be mobbed, hooted and insulted every time he offends any portion of the people? What a monstrous proposition: I, as a veteran soldier, favor a "general pension law" as well as a dependent pension bill, but I believe that the veteral hill was propelly retored because it was vetoed bill was properly vetoed because it was imperfectly constructed, as most of our pension legislation has been and is to-day. Even now a general pension law in being considered and canvassed by our G. A. R. posts, and a substi-tute bill will no doubt be evolved.

Now, Comrade Tuttle, I ask you in all cando what good your proposed insult to the President will do the poor, needy veterans and their widows and orphans? Will it assist the pas sage of the new bill? Will it strengthen the hands and ranks of the soldier friends in Con gress? Will it change the political complexion of this or the new Congress? And above all will it increase the influence of the G. A. R. where

it increase the influence of the G. A. R. where it most needs influence?
You have already done much to weaken the cause of the men you pretend to champion. We need friendship and aid, not bitter hostility and the condemnation of the conservative element of our people. Iowa is not the United States, nor has the soldier hobby been ridden in every State as it is being done in Iowa.
You insulted every Democratic soldier in Iowa when you said: "The feeling against Cleveland is tremendously strong throughout the State. Democrate denounce him as strongly as Republicans." This I deny and challenge you for the proof. No decent, intelligent Democrat in Iowa would "denounce" the President as you have done. The Democrats in Iowa are as you have done. The Democrats in Iowa ar too loyal and patriotic to indorse sentiments that incite to riot and assassination. You wil and will discountenance any action which might tend to disgrace the State of Iowa. In might tend to disgrace the State of Iowa. In another place in your duly authenticated "in-terview" in the Globe-Democrat and the Regis-ler, you offer this gratuitous insult to your Democratic comrades with whom you trained as a Democrat until the Republicans gave you an offer for an office: "Ever since the Democrats came into power, there has been a drifting of newly-appointed office-holders into the ranks of the Grand Army. For twenty years these men kept out of our organization, because, as they said, there was too much pecause, as they said, there was too much Republicanism about it. Within the past few months these men have come into the ranks in

singularly large numbers, and all say they are coming to St. Louis."

Is this true, Comrade Tuttle? Has this sol Is this true, Comrade Tuttle? Has this soldier-hating Democratic administration really appointed Union soldiers to office "in singularly large numbers" and are they really "coming to St. Louis" What a damaging confession is this! Yet it is true, so far as appointing Democratic Union soldiers to office and that they will be at St. Louis in September.

Among the "office holders" I expect to meet and greet General W. S. Bosecrans, the grand old here of the "Army of the Cumberland" and

and greet General W. Bosecrans, the grand old here of the "Army of the Cumberland" and of West Virginia; General Franz Sigel, pension agent, New York; General D. C. Buell, pension agent, Leuisville, Ky.; General John C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions; General Vilas, Postmaster General; Colonel Zollinger, pension agent, Indianapolis; Mrs. Mulligan, widow of the gallant Colonel Mulligan, of Lexington, the gallant Colonel Mulligan, of Lexington, Mo., fame, who is now pension agent at Chicago; Captain Lake, pension agent at Des Moines; Captain Allen, pension agent at San Francisco, and with them a host of other good Democratic soldiers not least among whom are General Bragg, of the "Iron Brigade" of Wisconsin; General "Johnny" Slocum and General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York; General Stoneman, of California, and General Walsh and Colonel Stuart M. Taylor, of San Francisco: General John A. McClernand and General Palmer, of Illionis. And why should they not be welcome in a grand encampment of the G. A. R? Is it because none of them were appointed to office by Republican administrations? (Except General Sighteen)

eral Sickles.) I will not ask you, comrade Tuttle, why yo were a Democrat until a few years ago. A man has the right to change his coat. But I will tell you why we Democratic soldiers remain true to our principles. It is because we believe in a union of States, a union of the whole people, and disbelieve in "sectionalism." It is because the Democratic brains and Democratic Generals saved the Union. It is because the Demo-cratic party has been the real, true friend of

the soldier. In support of the last assertion I desire to call your attention to the following facts of official record: A Republican President vetoed the Equalization of Bounties bill and signed the Equalization of Bounties bill and signed the back pay steal as well as bills which robbed us soldiers of the public lands given to railroad corporations. In 1874, when both bouses of Congress were Republican the first Arrearages of Pensions bill was defeated. It was reported adversely by Senator Pratt, of Indiana (a Republican) for "economic reasons" and on motion of the Senator, Pratt, (a Republican) this "Arrearage bill," appropriating \$9,000,000 only, was indefinitely postponed. This was in the Forty-third Congress, both houses

was a Democratic Congress which passed the Arrearage of Pension act. In 1877 Congress-man General A. V. Rice, a one-legged (Demo-oratic) soldier, championed the bill granting arrearages to soldiers. On his motion the generai rules of the House were suspended, and a Democratic Congress passed the first Arrearages of Pension bill on March 3, 1877. (See the Yonkers Statesman.

record for proof.) It was a Republican Senate which defeated this bill. When it reached the Senate it was laid on the table on the motion of Senator Jora J. Ingalls, of Kansas, and among those who spoke and voted against the bill for

those who spoke and voted against the bill for continuing the arrearages was Senator John Sherman, a Republican favorite for the Presidency. (See Congressional Record.)

In the Forty-fifth Congress (Democratic) General Sparks, of Illinois, now a Commissioner of the General Land Office (a Democrat), introduced and got passed an Arrearage of Pension bill appropriating, not \$2,000,000, a sum which frightened the Republican Senate in the Forty-fourth Congress, but \$25,000,000, and a Democratic Congress passed this bill, Perhaps you are not aware, Comrade Tuttle.

Perhaps you are not aware, Comrade Tuttle that: Every dollar paid out for arrears of pensions has been voted by Democratic Con-gresses. That the President you so bitterly denounce has signed more private pension bills in the two years of his incumbency than any other President did during his entire presidential term. That the (Republican) Forty-seventh Congress passed only 190 of these pri-vate pension bills, while the (Democratic) Forty-eighth Congress passed 524 of these private pension bills. Which party (I ask you Comrade Tuttle,) has shown itself to be the real soldiers' friend? Is it the party that talks to obtain votes, or the party which votes money o men who habitually denounce and abuse it

A meeting was held, I understand, here in Des Moines in General Tuttle's house (a few nights ago, the *Leader* says) to devise ways and means to prevent Democratic G. A. R. men going to St. Louis. What folly is this? What obsurdity. Who can control the Democratic oldiers of Iowa! Surely not the man who has so grossly insulted them and misrepresented their real sentiments. We shall "be thar," Comrade Tuttle, and we shall not go there to nsuit the President or to outrage the gener-us hospitality of a State which gave 108,778 of its brave sons to preserve this glorious Union. In conclusion, let me hope that you will openly and publicly manifest your regret for the grave error you have committed. That you will realize the fact that more pensions are now being paid to the soldiers and their widows and orphans than ever hefore last years a Democratic Congress and before; last year a Democratic Congress and our present beloved President passed and signed bills increasing the widows' and doubling the minor orphans' pensions, and that if ever a general pension law or a Dependent Pension bill is passed it must be by Democratic votes, as in the past, and be signed by the President you now urge us to insult in St. Louis. With due consideration, I am, sir, your friend and comrade in the G. A. R. friend and comrade in the G. A. R.
CHARLES WHITEHEAD.

LIVING IN WASHINGTON.

How Some of Our Statesmen Live While at

Some newspaper writer recently has out forth a statement, in which a nice arithmetical calculation is made, to show what it costs Mr. Cleveland to live and just how much of his salary he can save. I believe the conclusion is that Mr. Cleveland will retire from the White House \$25,000 the richer for each year he stays in it. Such reasoning is fallacious. The wants and necessities of Presidents vary as widely as those of other people. As well attempt to say what it costs a Senator or Representative to live when you know what his salary is, what the size of his family and the amount he pays for house rent. There is Senator Leland Stanford, for instance. His family consists of two persons, and his salary from the Government is \$5,000 a year. It would be easy to assume that he saves \$2,500, but I am informed that his living expenses are really \$100,000 a year, and that more than half of this sum is spent in Washington during his winter sojourn here. On the other hand, I know of a Senator from a Southern State who lives comfortably and supports a family of three or four children on \$3,000 a year, and saves the rest of his salary far a rainy day. He lives in a modest house on an unfashionable street, buys neither books nor pictures, rides in horse cars instead of a carriage and denies himself all the other vanities of the rich. There is another statesman who never brings his family to Washington, and lives at a cost of \$8 a week in a boarding-house. But these economical ones are the exceptions. A majority of our law-makers spend from twice to ten times their salaries every year. Home life is on the increase among

our public men and it is a wholesome thing that it is so. It is the salvation of many of our statesmen that they bring their families to Washington. It is an undeniable fact that the ablest and best of them are those who live here and elsewhere surrounded by family influences. It is at home that man does his best work, thinks highest and lives purest.

Noticing that Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, had joined the ranks of the home builders at the capital, I had the curiosity to see how many of our Senators had set up their household gods here. I found that fully one-third lived in houses owned or built by themselves. Among this class were Edmunds, Morrill, Hawley, Sherman, Allison, Call, Cameron, Conger, Eustis, Gibson, McPherson, Palmer, Teller, Vance, Morgan, Van Wyck, Cockrell and Vest. About one-third more lived in rented houses. In this latter class were Aldrich, Beck, Blair. Cullom, Dolph, George, Gorman, Hale, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Kenna, Miller Payne, Sabin, Spooner, Voorhees. Stanford, Hearst and Sawyer. The two last named Senators will both build for themselves this summer. As will be seen, the list of nomads is small and unimportant. The statesman who dwells in Bohemia is not a success .-Washington Cor. Buffalo Courier.

-The shape of eggs has nothing to do with the life germ, unless the egg is deformed. The shape of the egg conforms with the shape of the ovary and duct, hence we have long eggs short eggs and round eggs. The air cell and germ is in the broad end, and if this part is smooth and even and if the germ is fertilized, that is all that is necessary so far as shape goes. Hens shutting down on Saturday for the millers lay larger eggs than pullets.

-Among the wedding presents received by a Brooklyn couple was a bronze greyhound, which was an accurate representation of a dog to which the groom had been much attached.

-"Nothing is more difficult than to return thanks neatly," says some one. Unless it is to return an umbrella .--

NATIONAL MATTERS.

n Expected Decrease in the Treasury Sur-plus for July and August—An Inter-State der-Mexican Mails. WASHINGTON, June 22 .- The following statement in reference to the national finances is authorized by the Treasury Department: "The estimated receipts and ex-penditures of the Government in the months of July and August show that there will be a decrease rather than an increase of the treasury surplus during that time. After providing for the \$19,765,000 of expired bonds due July 1 the surplus will be \$37,-000,000. The pension appropriation of \$78,-075,000 for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1887, has already been exhausted, consequently the Pension Bureau reports that when the new appropriation becomes available, on July 1, it will draw \$12,000,000 for the payment of pensions. This will leave in the treasury a surplus of \$25,000,000. The Government assets in national bank depositories July 1 will be about equal to that sum, so that, substantially, the Government balance will thus be available for the current business of the country on July 1, and will probably continue thus available for some months, for the amount of Government deposits in national banks constantly increases, and in August another \$12,000,000 will be drawn for pensions. Accruing interest and ordinary expenses will require \$3,000,000 in July and August, and the receipts for those months will be about \$65,000,000, leaving on September 1 a surplus less than on July 1 of \$36,000,000. Other considerations should be noted as affecting the influence of the treasury upon the finances of the country. One is that of the above estimated receipts more than \$17,000,000 will come, not from taxation, but rom the profit on the coinage of the silver dollar. Another is that during July and August the Government will expend at least \$4,000,000 in the purchase of bullion, which sum is not included in the above estimated expenditures. Another is that \$77,000,000 of the surplus is got by calling cash that amount of trade dollars redeemed and melted into bars. Last year the treasury surplus in June, July and August ranged from \$75,000,000 to \$85,000,000, against \$18,000,000 to \$29,000,000 this year. When a comparison is made upon the same basis with the deposits in National Bank depositories it is much larger. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, the circulating medium of the country will have

under." WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has promulgated the following: "Whereas, section 6 of the act to regulate commerce authorizes the Commission to direct when joint tariffs shall be made public, and prescribe meas ures of publicity to be given the same, it is ordered as follows: Joint tariffs, rate, fares, or charges, established by two or more common carriers for transportation of passengers or freight passing over con-tinuous lines or routes, copies of which are required by the sixth section of the act to regulate commerce, shall be made public as far as the same relate to business between points connected by the lines. Any single common carrier is required by the first paragraph of said section to make public the schedules of its rates, fares and charges. Such joint tariffs shall be so published, by plainly printing the same in large type of at least the size of ordinary pica, copies of which shall be kept for use of the public in such places and in such form as they can be conveniently inspected at every depot or station upon the line of carriers uniting in such joint tariff, where any business is transacted in competition with the business of the carrier whose

increased through treasury operations

and otherwise about \$70,000,000, of which

schedules are required by law to be made public as aforesaid." WASHINGTON, June 22.—Postmaster-General Vilas yesterday made public the terms of the new postal treaty between the United States and Mexico. The treaty provides that the mails of each country shall be open to all matter now mailable under the law of either country, and matter is to be subject to rates and regulations now governing in the country in which it originates. There is to be no exchange of countries, and each country is to bear the expense of conveying its mails to the other; each retaining the revenues from mail matter originating within its boundaries; or if, by agreement, the conveyance in both directions in overland exchanges, other than railway, is provided by one of them, the expense of transportation shall be shared between them in proportion to the distance traveled over the territory

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Special Reunions at Saratoga-New Offi-

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 23.—The various army corps comprising the Army of the Potomac had special reanions yesterday morning, and at noon a general reunion of all the bodies took place at the Casino, where the following vice-presidents, elected by the corps, were announced: First, General Fair-child; second, Colonel Edward A. Dudley; third, A. J. Clark; fifth, J. H. Steiner sixth, W. E. Pinto; ninth, John S. Costar leventh, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Root; twelfth, General James C. Rogers; nine teenth, General A. W. Greeley; cavalry, H. T. Bartlett; signal captain, R. R. Wood, Jr. Several resolutions were offered on the matter of the return of the cap-tured flags, but all were laid on the table. Resolutions were presented by General Dan E. Sickles that the next annual meeting be held at Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1888, and that the survivors of the army of Northern Virginia be invited to meet with the society. These were adopted after a ringing speech by Corporal Tanner in favor of the last section. Governor Hill and staff arrived at one o'clock, and were met at the depot by the Saratoga citizens corps and many citizens, and escorted to the Windsor Hotel. A storm which came up at two o'clock continued until after three, delaying the formation of the procession until 3:30, when it was arranged with Major-General Burbridge as chief marshal, and marched with the Sixty-ninth N. Y. N. G. in the front, with the Fourteenth N. Y. N. G. and the Saratoga citizens' corps followed by veterans to Woodlawn Park where Governor Hill and staff, General where Governor Hill and stail, deneral Shorman and General D. E. Sickles re-viewed it. It then returned to Monument square and disbanded. In the evening Chauncey M. Depew delivered the oration before a large audience in the Casino.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 23 .- The Northwestern Miller says: "Last week's operations were cut short one day by the mills excursion. The output for the five days was 95,645 barrels, averaging 19,135 barrels daily, against 117,850 barrels the previous week and 117,200 barrels for corresponding time in 1886. To-day fourteen mills are in operation producing nearly 19,000. In a creasing the product 1,800 barrels. Al.

last week were 48,340 barrels.

A STRANGE STORY.

the Wealthy Mrs. Brooks. VASSAR, Mich., June 23.—The disappear ance of Mrs. Brooks is again to the fore with a more remantic story than at first. Several weeks ago L. C. Merritt, of this place, wrote to Anna D. Butterfield at Riverside, Cal., asking for information concern ing Mrs. Brooks. The following reply has been received: "Your letter of the 8th received and contents noted. You say you were at Brooks' and read my letters to them, and you wanted to know if I had employed a detective to hunt up Aunt Jo-hanna. I have, and he has found her and escued her from a prison cell, where she had been for three months. Also you wanted to know if she had drawn all her money. No, she has not drawn any of what was coming to her; but had a present of a draft of \$60,000. Then her attorney gave her \$20,000 in cash. She had that when I saw her in St. Louis about the 19th of February. She is heir to about \$300,000, with use, for over one year. The detective has had the luck to find that much out. It can't be got without a private mark which was agreed to, when they last met the lady that has care of it. It was to make her sign that mark that they tortured her so for, but she would not sign it, and I think she is very gritty. The detective writes me that they kept her six

she is crazy. They killed her baby befor her eyes. That turned her brain. "ANNA D. BUTTERFIELD." The letter was evidently written by the same hand that penned the letter signed by Mrs. Brooks, and detailing the story of her imprisonment.

days without a mouthful to eat, and all

manner of tortures that are cruel. I shall

see that she is taken to her family. Shall try to get her there by the 4th of July, if her

mind is so that we can move her, for now

DUMPED IN A CELLAR. Congressman Cochrane's Campaign Docu-ments Get Lost in the New York Post-office.

NEW YORK, June 23.-Congressman W. Bourke Cochrane wrote a letter yesterday to Postmaster Pearson, who is a Republic-an, charging him with having suppressed a portion of his (Cochrane's) campaign cir-culars and suggesting that inasmuch as an expenditure of several hundred dollars for postage stamps had thus been rendered useless the amount be made good to him. Postmaster Pearson replied to this letter denying that any partisanship had been at work in his office in the direction named. He admitted that one pouch of Cochrane's circulars containing tickets and "posters' had not been delivered, and enclosed a re port on the matter made by a post-office in-spector by Postmaster Pearson's direction, as soon as the fact was discovered, which was on the 13th inst. The report states that at the time the circulars, which number about 2,100, were mailed there was a large amount of this class of matter, and there were not enough locks to fasten all Crown Prince, in his white uniform was the pouches. This pouch of Cochrane's was therefore enclosed in a bag, which was tied and sent to station G for delivery. As empty pouches were some times sent in When the Queen reached Westminster empty pouches were some times sent in bags in that way, it was supposed at station G that this was merely an empty pouch, and was accordingly thrown in a cellar, where it lay until the 13th inst., when the fact that it contained circulars was discov-

VILLAGE ELOPEMENT.

A Wealthy Kansas Farmer Loses His Young

Wife and Some Money. Wichita, Kan., June 24.—Garden Plains, a village ten miles west of here, furnishes a sensation. J. S. Young is a wealthy farmer, fifty years of age, who has been married about two years to a pretty girl of eighteen. The owner of the adjoining farm is Marcus Fairchild, a good-looking young man of about twenty-five. Yesterday Mrs. Young and Mr. Fainchild suddenly disappeared. They were in this city, and were seen to take a train for St. Louis. The runaway wife carried away \$700 in money belonging to her husband, also a large amount of plates and silverware. The day before accounts or revenues between the two taining Young's name as security om a note of \$1,000. With the money thus obtained it is thought the couple have gone to Mrs. Young's former home in Northern Ohio. The deceived husband is making a great effort to find the guilty pair, and says he will never rest until he has been revenged for their treachery.

THE FIDELITY FAILURE.

Comptroller Trenholm Takes Possession and Fires the Old Employes—The Arrested Officers in Jail.

CINCINNATI, June 24.-United States Currency Comptroller W. L. Trenholm arrived here yesterday and at once took possession of the Fidelity Bank, and instituted a sweeping change. All of the clerks employed by the bank and Examiner Powell were relieved from duty and Trenholm's own men put in. The directors and officers of the bank were excluded, and the work of exploring the ruins progressed rapidly. Meanwhile Harper, Hopkins and Baldwin were put in the private office and Deputy United State Marshal McIlvaine was told to watch them and not let them leave the place. Later in the afternoon Harper and Hopkins were taken before United States Commissioner Hooper, who informed them that their bondsmen desired to be released from their bail bonds, and they failed to find any one willing to help them and spent the night in jail. Baldwin was more fortunate-his bondsmen stuck to him and bo

was permitted to go home. Suicide of a Journalist. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 23.—Isaac. N. Hicks, who ended a spree by hanging himself in his cell in the South Chicago, jail Saturday night, was am old Kansas.City newspaper man. He was in jail for having attempted to drown himself in the Calamet river. He was city editor of the Times of this city in 1868 and afterwards city editor of the Evening Bulletin. At one time he was connected with the Journal. He and his wife at different times edited the Penny Reporter, Saturday Herald, Bugle and other papers in this city. He afterward went to Chicago, and at the time of his death was working on Goodal's Daily Sun. His wife and child, from whom he had long been separated, live in lowa. He was about 50 years old, a ready and versatile writer, but utterly unreliable on account of dissi-

Countess Campos. LONDON, June 24 .- The Countess Campos vas accompanied to Dover by Garbouef, her lover, and three other gentlemen. The Campos family agent and a detective, armed with a warrant, visited the hotel where the Countess was stopping, accompanied by the Spanish Consul, who explained to Mile. Campes how her family felt over her abduction and that the warrant for her arrest was to recover her from her abductors and testore her to her family. She declared that she wished to marry Garbouef and that she was not a prisoner against her market is keeping the buyers from taking flour freely, the millers feel very hope ful for a brisk trade soon. The exports for will. Upon this declaration the English police refused to sanction her arrest as she was of legal age and qualified to act for VICTORIA'S JUBILEE.

The Commencement of the Fifty-wrst Year of Her Reign Cleebraed With Much Enthusiasm—Services at Westmanster Abbey—The Queen's Princely Escort.

LONDON, June 22.—The first day of the

Actions along the reign of Queen Vic-fity-first year of the reign of Queen Vic-toria over Great Britain spened with per-fect summer weather in London. Thou-sands of people with selected loca-tions along the route of yesterday's procession in order to retain them occupied them all night and at five o'clock in the morning every point of vantage along the streets composing the royal procession's route was secured. The scene at Westminster Abbey was most brilliant. Exeryseat was tilled and every person present was a distinguished person. The line of route was kept by nearly 10,600 troops, representing all branches of the service, and in addition 600 boys from the naval training ship were drawn up at the base of the Nekon monument. monument.

Punctually at 11:15 a. m. the Queen; in an open carriage emerged from the palace gates. At the sight of her thousands of voices were lifted up in cheers, the apmany military bands stationed in front of the place. The Queen did not wear her state robes, but was dressed in black. Hor carriage was drawn by eight poniess. Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgs. and the Duke of Connaught, her sons, the Crown Prince of Germany, the Marquis off Lorne, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Henry of Battenberg, her somin-law, and Prince Albert-Victor and George of Wales. Prince Alfred of Edinburg and Prince William of Prussia, her grandson, all rode im full uniform beside the coach as a bodyguard.

The enthusiasm of the people appeared absolutely boundless. The Queen was manifestly delighted, her face wearing a con-stant smile as she bowed and thanked the people and whenever she recognized any person she fairly beamed with joy. Over her black costume she wore a white lace gown. Her bonnet was of white netting or lace, with an inwrought coronet of diamonds. The Duke of Cambridge, com-mander in caief, rode close to her all along the journey both ways. The procession was closed by parties of life guards

and Indian troops. When the procession passed along Picca-dilly and turned down by Waterloo place in Trafalgar square, the cheers of the vast crowds then in sight of the Queen and covring the pavements, stands, windows, roofs and every thing in sight capable of holding a human being above the streets' level, over the whole area of one of the largest vistas in the town, were so long; loud and overpowering as to be absolutely exciting. It was while passing through this vast multitude that the extreme popularity of the arrangement of the Queen's personal escort was made most manifest, the sons, sons-in-law and the easily recognized by the populace, and was applauded by Englishmen as he never has

Abbey and all were seated the Archbishop

of Canterbury and the Dean of Westmin

ster began the service by asking feed's blessing upon the Queen. The Te Deum was then sung by the choir to music composed by the Prince Consort, the Queen having requested this. The Lord's prayer was said and the responses adapted to the occasion were intoned while the Dean of Westminster advanced to the altar rails. Dr. Bridge's special anthem, selected by the Queen last year as her jubiles anthem, was next rendered, followed by a choral "Gotha" composed by the Prince Consont. When the benediction had been said the Queen's sons knelt before her and kissed her hand. As they arose her Majesty kissed each upon his cheek. The Princesses next advanced and each kissed her hand and she kissed them all, favoring some twice, making unusual demonstrations over the Princess of Wales and the Princess Beatrice. Other relatives of the Queen then saluted her and she shook hand some and kissed others, kissing the Crown Prince, Frederick William, of Germany, time the congregation applauded warmin The number of congratulatory telegrams from public bodies and private individuals was so overwhelmingly large that it was impossible to answer them individually and notices were sent to the press that the Queen was greatly touched and gratified by such expressions of loyalty and devotion

from all classes of subjects.
It was 1:30 o'clock when the Quaen emerged from the abbey. She at once renumed her carriage and returned to Buckngham Palace, this time taking the route she went after her coronation fifty years ago via Parliament street, Whitehall, Cockspur, St. James, Piccadilly and Constitution

After a short rest on returning to the palace, the Queen reviewed the naval brigade from Portsmouth. In the evening she entertained sixty-four royal guests at a banquet in her own room and 134 mem-of the various royal households were entertained at other tables, at all of which the Queen's health was drunk.

The illuminations at night were very general and were viewed by immense num-bers. About fifty casualties occurred, but only one resulted fatally.

The President's Congratulations.
WASHINGTON, June 222.—The following is the President's letter presenting his jubilee congratulations to Queen Victoria:: Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, to Her Majorty Victoria; Queen of Great Britain and Profund and Propress of

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: It the name and on behalf of the people of the United States I present their sincere felicitations upon the arrival of the fiftigth anniversary of your Majester's accession to the crown of Great.
Britain. I but utter the general waice of my
fellow countrymen in wishing for your people a.
prolongation of a raign so marked with advance. in popular well-being, physical, moral, intellectual. It is justice and nan adulation to acknowledge the lebt of gratinule and respect due to your personal virtues for their important influence in producing and causing the presper-ous and well endered condition of affairs now generally prevailing throughout your dominions. May your life be prelonged and peace, bonor and presperity bless the people over whom you have been called to rule. May liberwhom you gave been cannot get rule. May hoerty flourish throughout your empire under just
and equal laws, and your Government be strong
in the affections of all was live under it. And it
pray God to have your Majesty in His hely
keeping. Done at Washington this 27th day of
May, A. D. 1887.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Bavarian Uttramoutanes. MUNICH. June 21.-A committee of the Bavarian Ultramontane party has issued an electoral appeal. Its principal passage is one of warning to Bavarians to maintain their autonomy. The committee says that while animated with sentiments of unswerving devotion to the Bavarian throne, they will energetically oppose the incessant efforts that are made to sacrifice the independence of Bavaria to the so-called national development. They protest against the attempts making to modify the position of Bavaria toward the empire or to weaken its specially reserved rights.

Two Chinese arrivals at New York were not permitted to land recently.