

Chicago

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

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 2,000,000 acres of the land in the western end of their reservation.

CONGRESSMAN W. B. COCHRAN asserts Postmaster Pearson, of New York, suppresses the former's campaign circulars and that he was thereby defrauded of several hundred dollars worth of postage stamps and the documents rendered useless.

The Bureau of Statistics report that the exports of this country ended May 31 were valued at \$724,560,000, against \$673,100,000 in 1885-6, and the imports \$685,942,000 and \$630,580,000 respectively.

The Treasury Department has notified the customs officers at Louisville, Ky., to take effective steps to prevent undervaluations of iron and steel reported at that port.

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 family 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 fanatic.

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 3, died on the 21st.

The trial of Fire Chief Nevins, of Brooklyn, collapsed on the 21st, the court instructing 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 a Montana bank, was arrested in Buffalo and \$20,000 of the \$22,000 stolen recovered.

In the suit of William D. Leonard as receiver of James R. Keene against E. A. Kent and Abraham Pool, formerly composing the firm of E. Kent & Co., for an accounting in the land millionaire accused of wife murder, was acquitted.

FIRE IN DAYTON, W. T. recently destroyed \$115,000 worth of property, including about a dozen stores.

THE WEST.

JAMES and Thomas Kendall, two brothers, were struck by lightning and instantly killed at Huntington, Ind., during a storm the other evening.

The directors of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 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 liabilities would reach the stupendous sum 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 small.

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 robbers were arrested.

NATHAN DAVIS, Probate Judge of Elk County, Kan., is reported missing with defalcations amounting to \$3,000.

Messrs. WHITNEY, FASSELL & KELLEY, the rubber manufacturers of Springfield, O., have failed. Assets and liabilities unknown.

FIRE in Wilmington, Ill., the other day destroyed the Chicago & Alton depot and freight house, an elevator filled with grain, a warehouse and several houses and cars. Loss, \$30,000.

NEGOTIATIONS are said to be in progress 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 to the college.

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.

FIRE in Watertown, Wis., the other morning destroyed the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul rolling mills, causing a loss of \$150,000.

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 when the accident happened.

LOUIS KENNEDY & Co., commission and grain merchants of Cincinnati, assigned on the 24th to James Pettibone. The liabilities were said to be \$150,000, with assets of \$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 Cleveland millionaire accused of wife murder, was acquitted.

FIRE in Dayton, W. T. recently destroyed \$115,000 worth of property, including about a dozen stores.

THE SOUTH.

By a railroad collision on the 21st near Hayre de Grace, Md., Alexander Gramont, of Washington, was instantly killed and ten or twelve other passengers terribly injured.

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.

DERING a windstorm at Fair Play, Panola 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 street.

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

At Wilmington, Del., a furious windstorm prevailed on the 23d. On the Brandywine a tree fell on a house, crushing it and killing two women and a boy.

CRAG 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 Tolliver, a boy, escaped after being wounded. Three others of the gang were wounded and captured. The sheriff's posse numbered 300 and besieged Crag 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 justified 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 SHOAF, 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 the electric motor system on the 24th. The 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, \$135,000.

The immense tobacco warehouse of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., at Ninth and Main, Louisville, Ky., burned the other morning.

PETROLEUM was struck near Fort Worth, Tex., recently at a depth of 340 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 Blues.

GENERAL.

LORD HARTINGTON, the British Liberal Unionist, is opposed to limiting the Crimes act to three years.

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

The Russian and French ambassadors to Turkey have addressed a threatening note to the Sultan against the Egyptian convention.

Among the public presents received by Queen Victoria was one of \$75,000 for a monument, subscribed by 2,000,000 women. Her Majesty accepted this and graciously thanked the donors.

ADVANCES 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 reported missing. She had previously been in collision with a steamer of Maryland.

By means of a counterfeit ticket the Royal Havana Lottery was recently beaten out of \$85,000.

The elections in Bavaria have not materially changed the status of parties.

The British Cabinet proposes to prorogue Parliament about August 15.

KING OTTO of Bavaria has been officially declared insane.

FURTHER reports of political conspiracies were prevalent in Bulgaria on the 23d.

A FIREMAN and a girl were killed and much havoc created by an explosion at an extensive chemical works in Manchester, Eng., recently.

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

By the wrecking of a train on the Hawkesbury railway in New South Wales, on the 23d, seven persons were killed and forty others injured. The accident 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 prospect that the rebellion will soon collapse.

The Paris *Journal des Debats* denies that France and Russia have threatened Turkey with war if the Sultan signs the Egyptian convention.

The consequences of the action of the mayor of Cork in hoisting a black flag on the occasion of the jubilee, and because of his having shown favor to Nationalists, Plunkett, the divisional magistrate, has superseded him and ordered that only the resident paid magistrate try prisoners.

At Valparaiso, Chili, to May 1, 889 cases of cholera had occurred. Of this number 628 died. In Quillota, 1,369 cases had occurred and 1,002 deaths.

Mrs. PESICO and Gualdi have left Rome for Ireland on the mission entrusted them by the Pope. They are instructed to make political observations and report on the political and social position of the Irish people.

It is officially denied in the City of Mexico that a cabinet crisis exists or is to be feared.

BUSINESS FAILURES (Dun's report) during the seven days ended June 23 numbered for the United States 171; for Canada, 36; total, 207, as compared with 219 the previous week and 192 the corresponding week of last year.

JOSEPH BROWN, jeweler of Birmingham, had fallen with \$360,000 liabilities and small assets.

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 1,000 foot 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 level and four men in the 400 level, Gould & 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 cholors where the men were 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 destroyed property to the amount of \$115,000; insurance, \$60,000. The principal losses were: E. K. Hawley, buildings, \$35,000; insurance, \$20,000; E. K. & Co., dry goods, \$12,000; insurance, \$10,000; Clendenin & Miller, general merchandise, \$10,000; insurance, \$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 Toms to Irkutsk and Stradu and from Lake Vladaniki to Vladivostok. The work will be begun if possible next spring and completed in five years. A direct alternate railway and water transportation line will thus be established between St. Petersburg and the Pacific, the journey occupying about fifteen days."

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—The extensive chain and hames manufactory of Mixdorf, Krein & Co., at the corner of Ninth and Howard streets, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$40,000. As the factory has been shut down for repairs and the taking of stock for two weeks past, it is surmised the fire was the work of an incendiary.

KANSAS CITY, Neb., June 25.—No clew to Babanah, the convicted murderer, who escaped from jail Wednesday night, has yet been found. A reward of \$1,300 has been offered for his recapture. Dick Klocke, the jail guard arrested on the evidence of other prisoners who saw him assist Babanah to escape, had his hearing yesterday and was bound over in \$1,000.

CHICAGO, June 25.—A three-story frame building on State street, the ground floor of which was occupied as a livery stable and the others by small manufactories, burned yesterday morning. Seventeen horses were cremated. The losses aggregate \$21,000.

BELOGRADE, June 24.—A report has been received here from Bulgaria that M. Stambuloff, one of the regents, and M. Zivkoff, President of the Sobranje, have been seized by conspirators. The report is not believed.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A LEAVENWORTH paper complains of the secret whisky joints in that city.

BURGLARS in Minneapolis the other night entered Barnes & Bush's elevator office and stole open the safe, but only secured fifty cents.

GARDEN CITY is to have a female corset band.

The sand plum crop of Southern Kansas is reported to be very large.

The Bank of Topeka will increase its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$600,000.

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 throughout the different counties of the State.

St. James, Sturgeon, Robert 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 new road work by the State of Indiana, Mo., and Winfield, Kan., and will commence 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 reported numbers are 78 boys and 91 girls.

The Masonic brethren at Augusta laid the corner stone of their proposed new temple on the 16th. The building, when completed, 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, who claim much more than local importance. The decision was the result of a depot trouble. The Salina, Sterling & El 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 then laid and turned over to the Missouri Pacific, but no depot 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 construction 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 \$41,588,904.83 as against \$3,454,330.88 for last year, an increase of \$38,134,573.95. The total mileage of the railroads in Kansas is 6,308.95, an increase of 1,691 miles over last year.

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Established, Claflin, Barton County; Herbert W. Galloway, postmaster; Folsom, Haskell County; George W. Wade, postmaster; Lake, Meade County; Cady E. Vaughn, postmaster; Rogers, Chautauque County; William H. Seely, postmaster; Soule, Gray County; William R. Turner, postmaster; Verouqa, Morton County; Henry H. Purdy, postmaster. Name changed, Surprise, Grant County; to Tilden. Discontinued, Coopersburg, Rice County.

The Mayor of Topeka vetoed the Occupancy Ordinance.

CHARTER was recently filed with the Secretary of State for the Garfield, Pawnee Valley & Colorado Railway Company, capital, \$2,000,000, and the Red Cloud, Kirwin & Southwestern Railroad Company, capital, \$3,000,000.

SOMEtime since the Missouri Pacific announced it would build wheat to mill 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 in millstuffs in car loads lots by them 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.

The 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 Leavenworth were estimated as follows: M. P. Cranstun, stock and fixtures, \$4,500, insured for \$1,500; building owned by James Myers, value at \$3,000, covered by insurance; Helmers & Larnlee, value of stock, \$100,000, total loss, insured for \$57,000, insured by Alexander Caldwell, \$10,000, insured for \$2,500; building owned by C. Jaggard, valued at \$3,000, insured; R. Briga, confectionary stock, \$8,000, insured for \$2,000, covered 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 \$2,300, insured; Rothenberg & Sloss, cigars and tobacco, \$33,000, insured for \$18,750; building owned by E. Stillings, damaged considerably, fully covered by insurance; Leavenworth Cracker Company, damaged by water, \$6,000, fully insured; Palace restaurant, owned by Mrs. Mary Maxwell, total loss, \$15,000, insured for \$7,500.

BANK OFFICERS ARRESTED.

Three of the Principal Officers of the Fidelity Bank of Cincinnati Arrested—Fraud Freely Charged.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—Much excitement 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 recover \$67,131.44, asserting that the defendant corporation fraudulently and criminally 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 ever 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 deposits 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 o'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 Commissioner Cooper where they gave bail for future appearance. Mr. Harper's bond was fixed at \$75,000, and the other two at \$10,000 each.

The affidavit against Harper charges that he 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 directors of said association, and with intent to defraud to wit, one certificate for \$300,000 and one for \$300,000."

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 a maladministration of a portion of its officers 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 devolved upon Mr. Harper. It was during 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 ventures. As the situation is discussed, 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. Assets, \$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 express 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 Congressional 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 parlor cars behind overturning and demolishing them. No one on the north bound train was hurt, but the southbound train with six cars was very full of passengers, and nearly all of them were more or less injured, and Alexander Gantrom, of Washington, head scalded; A. Brice, New York, head and arm broken; B. N. Baker, Baltimore, left leg broken; Rev. J. P. Pinkham, Minneapolis, Minn., shoulder blade broken and arm fractured; J. M. Wharton, Baltimore, skull fractured; J. W. 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.

LONDON, June 21.—A coroner's inquest was held at Birmingham yesterday over the body of an unknown man found in the canal that place with his throat cut.

Upon the body was found a pocketbook containing receipts for making explosive compounds and also entries showing the receipt of 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 top-path near the place where the body was found, was found a razor of American manufacture. The jury gave a verdict of "Found drowned."

CRAG TOLLIVER.

The Rowan County (Ky.) Outlaw and Thief of His Gang Killed—History of the Noted Desperado and His Lives.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 23.—In Rowan County yesterday morning the final chapter in the bloodiest vendetta known to the history of this State was enacted, the outlaw being reached in the tragic end of four desperate men, Crag Tolliver and his brothers and one other, who forfeited their lives while resisting the mandates of the law. 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 canvass many animosities were engendered—the Martins allying themselves with Humphreys and the Tollivers with Goodwin's cause. Crag 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 Paufrey, B. Caudelle, Deputy Sheriff Baumgartner, Mason Keeton, John Marlow, John Davis, Wiley Tolliver, a railroad employe named Wilcher, Willie Logan, Ben Rayburn, 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 been killed.

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 and 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 trainmen were very much frightened, and at their solicitation the conductor ran 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 that the passengers of the train were notified 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 Crag Tolliver and all the party who were implicated in the murder of the Logan boys some two weeks ago.

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 peacefully 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 determined 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 Moorehead, on each side of the train, were called to top 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 Hog's band of resolute men, numbering probably more than 300, appeared suddenly at Moorehead about eight o'clock yesterday morning. A cordon was established around the entire town, in the brush where the men could not be seen, and the sheriff entered the town at the head of about 100 well armed men. Crag Tolliver and his ten followers immediately retreated to the Cottage Hotel which they had previously barricaded in such a manner as to make it quite a formidable fortification. The sheriff notified that he had warrants for the arrest of all the men implicated in the killing of the Logan boys, and asked that they submit peacefully, 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 casualty 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 decided 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

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

SUTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

AT REST.

Down in a vale, where the blossoming clover
Fills the air with perfume, and the rose bend-
ing over
The stream, to gaze at itself through the
rushes,
Is kissed by the sun and the wind till it blushes,
We laid her to rest,
The sod on her breast.

There the bright gold of the buttercup's blow-
som,
Burns at her feet and shines on her bosom,
And the summer-wind sings her a song as it
passes—
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,
So low 'neath the clover her bright head is
lying;
And never again will the life-passing riot
In the heart that has grown so chillingly quiet,
To grow ne'er again
With passionate pain.

Forever at rest, secure from all sorrow,
With never a care or a thought for the morrow;
The head that ever was tossing and turning
With the fever of life, that was scorching and
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 covert ofroider and braided
With flowers that bloom ere spring-time has
faded;
When the nightingale, flute, and the sun loves
to dally,
Deep in the shade of that blossoming valley,
Let her dreamless 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'l 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 Blufford, 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 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 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," said True.

That wasn't much to do Rob thought; it sounded rather tame. Still it would be fun to wake the stupid Cherryfield 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 Tenney Cole, who was of a practical turn of mind.

"Break in, of course," replied 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 hold 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, wouldn't 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 key."

"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?"

Rosy was a very small person, with a very large appetite for candy, to say nothing of a strong desire to celebrate with the proper amount of noise the anniversary of her country's independence. Her eyes grew big and round at the alluring prospect, and she nodded

enthusiastically 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 closet, so there would be no danger 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-window."

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-iron; 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 Tenney 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 each other in silent amazement, and tried it again. They could feel that the bell swung backward and forward; but it did not ring. What could be the reason?

"Somebody must have muffled it!" exclaimed Bob.

"We'll go up and see what's the matter, 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 the loft.

"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 wish we hadn't given her all that candy!" exclaimed Tenney.

The great bell hung there empty, powerless to arouse any Fourth of July enthusiasm, and looking as sad as if it 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 Fourth 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 home 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 cousins 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 never think we were up in the church-loft."

"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 is gone, and then he'll suspect that we are here," said Tenney, who was determined to look on the bright side.

"Next Sunday, maybe! We shall be starved to death before then," said Rob, who was not proving himself as brave as his desire for fighting had led his comrades to suppose.

"Somebody must have got wind of what we meant to do, or the tongue wouldn't have been taken out of the bell," said Tenney; "and no one could be mean enough to keep us here for long on the Fourth of July."

"Sandy McVie is mean enough for anything," said Rob; "and perhaps they have only taken the tongue out to repair it, or something of that kind."

Sandy McVie meanwhile arose at five o'clock, and took a walk around the church. There was no broken window. "So they gave it up, the young rascals, and have probably gone over to Borrowsville to do their celebrating," said the sexton to himself, and felt a disappointment that he should be denied the 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 upon 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 chips, 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 hand under the heap of shavings and 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 knew that he needed all his strength just now, and restrained himself. He could not have lifted the bell-tongue, even if he had not been obliged to cling to a beam with one hand, but he could draw it along to the edge of the scaffolding, and then, with one mighty effort he pushed it off.

It came to the floor with a crash that seemed as if it might arouse all Cherryfield, and certainly did effectually arouse the two sleeping boys, who sprang to their feet, Rob with a vague impression that it was the report of a 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 Fourth 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 celebrating the fifth, and they came hurriedly driving into the village to see what was the matter.

At length somebody more courageous than Sandy McVie insisted upon going 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 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 wondering what would become of her, and resolving never again to touch a key or any thing else that she had no right to, for all the candy in the world. Candy

was good, but, oh, how had was the terror she was suffering now!

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 bell.

It was easy enough to open the trap-door from beneath. While the boys were wondering anxiously whether it ever could be opened, Sandy McVie's head popped up out of it like a Jack-in-the-box.

Rob's father came next, and Rob—who 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 imprisonment 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 of 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, and the patient animals as much at home in the metropolis before the palace of Government as in the dustiest high road tending potterwards. It will be a rare moment when gaily painted cars lumber painfully through the streets, stopping every now and again to make way for the ox-carts of the grandfathers. Every small girl who can beg or borrow a *carro* will enjoy at least one ride in the carriage of the people, and grimy little boys will hang on behind heedless of danger after the well-known fashion of all the other grimy little boys in older centers. Another enterprise which has already proved a success is the public market. The stores are very fair; goods in general not much higher than in the States when one takes into consideration the duties and the difficulties of transportation. Duties are usually levied according to weight, consequently fine, soft silks and fannels are proportionately cheaper than heavy cloth. Hats are expensive enough—fearful and wonderful hats they are, too; made in France for foreign markets and supposed to be altogether modeled after the bonnets 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 President's wife, who wears only her abundant hair upon her head and keeps off the too fervid heat with a parasol.

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 Nicaragua. 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 buildings, severe on the outside, absolutely mournful 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 Chronicle.*

Mrs. J. J. Astor has sent another party of 100 boys and girls to Western homes through the Children's Aid Society. This makes 1,413 city waifs whom she has placed in good homes.—*Congregationalist.*

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Its Depletion Stopped for the First Time 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 look back to President Cleveland's time with heartfelt gratitude.

A good deal has been done in Congress toward restoring to the public lands unjustly and unlawfully turned over or claimed by the land-grant railroads, but the most important step in the direction of reform is that which has been taken by the Secretary of the Interior in respect to the revocation of the orders withdrawing railroad indemnity lands from settlement. 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 fact that it has not been can only be accounted for on the theory that those 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 subservience 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 withheld 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 postponed 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 injustice 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 injustice, 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 to complete. We think not. It is not unlikely that in the vicissitudes of politics 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.

Why the People Will Be Averse to a 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 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 well.

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 as the most formidable impediment in their way in the next contest. The very papers that vainly attempted to make the country believe it would be hazardous and unwise to make a change in 1884, are forced to confess that the

country believes it would be hazardous and unwise to make a change in 1888. One of these papers admits with uncooled 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 Democratic President."

This contentedness of the public mind under a Democratic regime will 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 Administration—so different from the disorder, derangement and ruin which the Republican organs falsely predicted. It is an inert force hard to overcome. When even large bodies of Republicans declare that "Mr. Cleveland is good enough 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 people desired a change, three years ago, but they are averse to a change now.—*St. Louis Republican.*

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 Sherman.

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 it 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, well-meaning man, handsome man, wide-shouldered 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 will have to meet will be the record of 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 be 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 Republican.*

—It would be as well for the National Republican convention to nominate Jay Gould as John Sherman. The principal would make as formidable a candidate as his agent.—*Des Moines Leader.*

Chase County Journal

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

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,
Soon flocked around to spy
How they could take the stranger in
And tell him what to buy.

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 outside.

The vegetables turned to weeds,
The fruit, it didn't grow;
The hired man, he drew his pay,
And filed 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
Was some expere-ri-ence.

—H. C. Judge, 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 their swim 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 head immersed and striking out one arm 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 gala. The overhead stroke consists of 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 overhead stroke is most exhausting, and always involves a great expenditure of strength; it is only used when rapidity is needed for a short distance, as, for instance, at the end of a swimming race, or, it may be, to avoid a sinking person.

There are a good many hybrid styles, but the above three are the root of them all. There is only one other that may be mentioned, and that is swimming on the back. Man, whether in the water or out, is at a disadvantage when on his back, and he will not resort to locomotion in that position, unless it be to go quite gently, as a rest. In the sea this style of swimming is very pleasant. Indeed, the writer has experienced few things pleasanter than to lie almost motionless, floating on the blue waters of the Mediterranean, and to be lifted gently up and down by the pleasant waves of that tideless sea. Most swimmers have a style of swimming peculiar to their physical conformation. For instance, your long, thin man takes to the side stroke; your round, stout-limbed young fellow practices the chest stroke, and those who are relatively stronger in their upper limbs than the lower have a preference for the overhead stroke, and to see either of these styles gracefully executed is a pleasure one does not often have.

Now, let us say something about aids in learning to swim. Probably one of the best ways of learning to swim is to go with a competent teacher in a boat in deep water, thus supporting the body more buoyantly than that which is shallower, and preventing the constant 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 practice the necessary motions, and the support of the rope may be gradually lessened until the pupil finds himself entirely supported by the water. That is the first great lesson with which to inculcate 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 then is lighter than the 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 bladders are often used as supports for learners, but it is much better to begin without them. Life-preservers are of little use, as their bulk is generally 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 himself 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 rested upon the end, the arms used, but this must be done carefully or the support may go beyond the young swimmer's reach. We mentioned cramp. A few words about this curse of the swimmer may not be out of place. Those persons who plunge into the water when they are heated by exercise, and remain in it until benumbed with cold, or exhaust themselves by very violent exertion, are the most subject to attacks of cramp. The moment the swimmer is seized by cramps in the legs he must not suffer himself to feel alarmed, but strike out the limb with all his might, keeping the heel downward, and drawing the toes as far upward as he can, although, at the same time, these movements give him great pain. He may also turn on his back, and jerk the limb into the air, though not so high as to throw himself out of his balance. Should these attempts prove unsuccessful he must try to reach the shore with his hands, or at all events keep himself afloat until assistance can be procured. If he can not 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 using the legs. If only one leg be attacked, the swimmer may strike forward with the other, and, to acquire confidence in cases of cramp, it is advisable to practice swimming with one hand and leg, with the hands only, or even with one leg.

One other useful thing, and that is treading water. This is a favorite position, 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 uppermost, and the chest somewhat inflated, the swimmer may sink till his head is nearly covered, and remain any length of time in this position without motion, taking care to breathe very slowly. The best time for a swim is before meals, rather than after, especially 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 wearing a straw hat.

And now, in conclusion, let us hope that every man and boy who has an opportunity of learning to swim in this coming summer will not neglect it. No one can tell when the act may be brought into requisition and be the means of saving not only your own life, but, maybe, that of others who are dear to you. It is a thing that once learned is never forgotten, and

the learning is simplicity itself. If any one wants a good model, let him take it from the frog.—Chicago Herald.

ORIGIN OF FEVERS.

Dangerous Diseases Controllable by Efficient Sanitary Protection.

One of the most important discoveries of sanitary science is that most of the diseases that are communicable have an origin outside of the human system. We are to look for their causes in the soil about us or in the food we eat or the water we drink. There is no division of this class, of which this is more surely true than of the specific fevers. We have long known that remittent fever and chills and fever were dependent on influences from without. Typhoid fever has so distinctly traceable to surroundings 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 the host of the microtype. The various forms of fever of a mixed type, such as typho-malarial, cesspool and some forms of septic fever have similar origin. Even puerperal fever has more recently taken its place among the 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 cast upon epidemiology by the life history of micro-organisms 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 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 of accounting for the origin of new diseases.

Our studies of typhoid fever plainly point to its origin from certain degraded conditions of filth, as well as from the introduction of the inhuman secretions into the air, or the food and water supply. While water is a frequent conveyance, our attention may become too concentrated upon it. For the moisture of air may convey it as well as water in a more perceptible form. Also, food which has been in the room of the patient or in the vicinity of the evacuations, may become an absorbent and conveyance. Whenever a case of typhoid fever occurs, we are at once to recognize that all secretions are to be neutralized so that there shall not emanate any thing therefrom that can affect the air, the water or the food.

Next to this, we must know that 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 the distinct view of Pettenkofer, and as to typhoid fever, he considers the ground a very prominent factor. All this means that we must deal with surroundings 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 securing of clean ground, pure air, pure food and pure water. These are far more under control in fact, than they are in practice. While accidents and poisons and an unfortunate heredity end many 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 and protection from diseases is within our own control, and so lend our constant influence in favor of the laws of personal and public health.—N. Y. Independent.

—Despite some prejudice, as well as some valid objections, against pork as an article of diet, it continues to be more largely used than any other kind 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 those who have little room, and when salted it can be kept with less liability of spoiling than most other meats. This last point is seldom thought of, but has as much to do with the popularity of pork as any other of its advantages.—Troy Times.

FEEDING LIVE-STOCK.

The Knottiest 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 years 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 formerly is now ready for the butcher in nearly half that length of time, provided that the "forcing" method is used. The same is the case with pigs and other animals that are raised for the market. Almost any animal can be forced to premature maturity. Physiology reveals to us the methods by which fat can be produced by over-feeding, but whether the muscular growth of an 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 epidemic. It is a matter of doubt whether or not the diseases are not often induced by the abnormal condition of the animal. 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 growth and development. If this ratio is not maintained between the food elements, there is a loss in that one which contains the excess. In times of extra 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 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 first-class 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 of the farmer; and experimental knowledge rather than scientific must be the most valuable aid to him.—G. E. Walsh, in Rural New Yorker.

Treating Diseased Eyes.

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 increase of the sale of eye-washes. In nine cases out of ten the trouble can be 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 substance, and if this is not also powerful enough to withdraw the steel he resorts to incisions of the cornea. 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. 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 will prove the thoroughness of its use.—Western Christian Advocate.

THE FALKLAND ISLES.

An American Official's Chat About a Prosperous 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 sixteen hundred, nearly all of whom are English and Scotch, the latter predominating numerically, but the former ruling by force of government and capital. The only industry is sheep-raising, 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 methods 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 passage around Cape Horn from the Pacific. The wages paid carpenters are four dollars per day, and they are careful not to work very hard, some times keeping ships in the port three months at a time.

"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 islands were not taken by Americans. The English have no idea of progress, their motto being: 'As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be.' Strong in their prejudices they effectually 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 he was put there for beating his 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 existing 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, bequeathed by the late John M. George, for the establishment of a boarding-school, 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 can't help that." "Well, I swear you've got no more conscience than a mule."—Omaha World.

—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 blind.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—"Nothing," writes Balzac, "is irredeemably 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 Lutheran 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 Newham 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 Witness.

—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 sorrow 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 Weekly.

—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 \$484,500, an increase of \$41,450 compared with the income for the previous year. There is a slight increase in the Presbyterian 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 small tail, saying: "The bird has no tail to speak of." The next day she asked the scholars to write a description of the bird, and a little German girl 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.—Carlyle.

—People do not need to commit suicide to leave the earth. They can go to 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.

—Missus—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 espay Whose heart I teach, as love unfolds, Then doubtly may I claim my eye A well-belov'd 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 Leader.

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 Thomas 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.

A Kansas City correspondent announces that the Johnny Long road is busted, his Kansas City office looked 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 Sedgewick 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 is up it may not be amiss to recall the fact that in 1873 Charles Sumner offered a resolution, too, in the United States Senate that proposed to "strike from the flag of the regular troops all mention of the victories of the civil war." In his speech supporting his proposition he claimed that it was in accordance with the uniform custom of all civilized nations.

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 Queen Victoria.

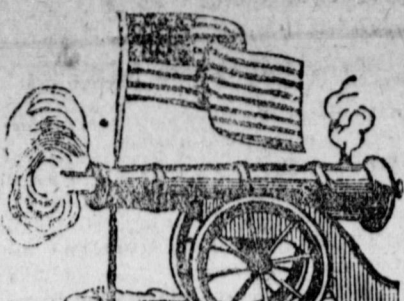
Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, last Thursday, for the Chicago, Kansas, & Southwestern railroad company. The purpose of this company is to build a road from some point in Nebraska through Kansas, passing through the following counties: Brown, Nemaha, Jackson, Ottawatimie, Shawnee, Wauaubausse, Osage, Lyon, Chase, Butler, Greenwood and Cowley.

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." This little pig went to market, etc., while the happy mother counts the five little rosy toes to the music of baby's alternate suspense and ringing laughter.

Since our last report, this Court has disposed of the following cases as follows: 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. K., appeal; verdict for \$5,183.79.

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. Menley, Chickwater stove pipe attachment for stoves; E. E. Y. Y. Y. Y. Y. C. States, Topeka, flambeau; M. V. B. Watson, Altamont, washing machine.

FOURTH OF JULY,



At Strong City.

The 11th anniversary of the birth of 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.

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 fireworks. After which there will be a grand ball, under the auspices of the A. O. U. W., in the Strong City Opera House.

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.

Mr. C. C. Rider returned home, last Thursday, from the Texas Pan Handle, after a year's absence. 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.

Hon. S. M. Wood and his son and daughter, Sidney and Carrie, were at Ottawa, last week, attending the W. C. T. U. Assembly at that place. Mr. D. H. Jones, of Harvey county, was recently visiting at his old home, on Diamond creek.

Mr. Frank Holmes is the happy father of a bouncing boy. The Misses Pope, of Butler county, sister and cousin of Mrs. W. A. Wood, who had been visiting that lady, went home, last Thursday. Mrs. Frank Holmes is enjoying a visit from her mother, from Arkansas City.

Mrs. H. P. Thomas, of Topeka, formerly of this county, who had been visiting her aunt, Mrs. John Barr, of this place, returned home, Saturday. Mrs. A. M. Cunningham received \$1,000 back pension, last week. Master Ferd. Jeffrey, son of Hon. Wm. Jeffrey, of Diamond creek, is attending a business college at Emporia.

The residence 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 parents. Last week, Mr. Geo. W. Hadden returned 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.

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. K., 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 defendant's cost. Ephraim Link vs. C. K. & W. R. R., appeal; judgment, by consent, for \$1,000. Mrs. A. M. Taylor vs. same, appeal; new award, \$318.65. A. H. Knox vs. same, appeal; verdict for \$527.67. Wm. and John Drummond vs. same, appeal; judgment, by consent, for \$850. Alex. Butts vs. same, appeal; judgment, by consent, for \$350.

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

Table with 5 columns: Population of the City, Population of school ages, Whole number enrolled during the year, Per cent of school population enrolled, Average enrollment.

Table with 5 columns: Cases, Percent, Average, Daily, Total. Includes categories like Typhoid fever, Cholera, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Room or Department, Teacher, Total Enrollment, Average Enrollment, Daily Attendance. Includes Primary, Grammar, High School.

L. A. LOWTHER, Principal. NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND. Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale...

ATTENTION, MR. MAYOR OF STRONG CITY. Mr. Editor: I think you should, through your excellent paper, give the city authorities of Strong City...

CADET TO NAVAL ACADEMY. We are authorized by Hon. Thomas Ryan, Member of Congress, to announce that the competitive examination for the appointment of a cadet from the Fourth Congressional District...

OBITUARY. Died, at his residence at 1014 Douglas avenue, West Wichita, Daniel Romigh, long a resident of Wichita.

WORKING CLASSES. Attention! We are now prepared to furnish all persons with employment at home, at the whole of the time, or for the spare moments.

SALEMEN WANTED. By the oldest, largest and best known Nurseries in the West. Permanent positions; good pay. Outfit free, STARK NURSERIES, LOUISIANA, - - MISSOURI.

PUBLIC SALE OF HIGH-GRADE CATTLE. On July 7, 1887, I will sell, at Cedar 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.

GRAND 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.

STOP TO THINK. If you are a Wage-earner, why your labor amours you only bare subsistence? If you are a Farmer, why your crops give you so little income? If you are a Merchant, why your business does not improve?

HUMPHREYS' DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK Cloth & Gold Binding 144 Pages, with Steel Engravings, ILLUSTRATED, BOUND IN LEATH. Address, P. O. Box 1310, N. Y.

- 19 Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Violent Croup, etc. 20 Typhoid Fever, Cholera, etc. 21 Diphtheria, etc. 22 Erysipelas, etc. 23 Gonorrhoea, etc.

Homeopathic Remedies for Sore Throat, Croup, etc. Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price.—At WHITNEY'S, 109 PEARL ST., N. Y.

Notice of Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANS., 6456 May 28th, 1887.

Notice of Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANS., 6454 May 9th, 1887.

ORDINANCE NO. 169. An ordinance allowing bills.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAN., 1 June 27th, 1887.

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.

SALEMEN WANTED. By the oldest, largest and best known Nurseries in the West. Permanent positions; good pay. Outfit free, STARK NURSERIES, LOUISIANA, - - MISSOURI.

WORKING CLASSES. Attention! We are now prepared to furnish all persons with employment at home, at the whole of the time, or for the spare moments.

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).

THE COURANT AT \$3.10 PER YEAR. This paper is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Moore, & W. A. A. & S. Co., our subscribers receive.

Wanted, a good agent

of either sex in all principal towns and cities of the U. S., to take orders for our new patent low priced solid Bronze or Nickel Door Plates, Door Bells, Street Numbers &c. From \$100 to \$500 can be made in a very short time.

MICHIGAN DOOR PLATE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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MISCELLANEOUS

THE GREAT EMPORIUM!

FERRY & WATSON. Desire every one to know that they have one of the

Best and Largest Stocks, Of goods ever brought to this market. CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, COFFINS, FURNITURE,

BOOTS and SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, QUE ENSWARE, CALASSWARE, TIN WARE,

AND, IN FACT, ANYTHING NEEDED BY MAN. Durimg his existence on earth. BE SURE TO GO TO FERRY & WATSON'S, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., and YOU WILL BE PLEASD With their

BARGAINS.

FOR MAN AND BEAST! Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES Sciation, Sprains, Contracted Muscles, Lumbago, Strains, Hernias, Burns, Stitches, Hoof Ail, Scalds, Stiff Joints, Sorews, Stings, Backache, Worms, Bites, Galls, Swinney, Bruises, Sores, Saddle Galls, Bunions, Spavin, Piles, Corns, Cracks.

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-By accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

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).

The Chase County Courant.

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

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.50. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$5.00
2 weeks	1.75	2.25	2.75	3.50	4.25	5.00	5.75	6.50	7.25	8.00
3 weeks	2.25	2.85	3.45	4.35	5.25	6.15	7.05	7.95	8.85	9.75
4 weeks	2.75	3.45	4.15	5.20	6.25	7.30	8.35	9.40	10.45	11.50
5 weeks	3.25	4.05	4.85	6.00	7.15	8.30	9.45	10.60	11.75	12.90
6 weeks	3.75	4.65	5.55	6.80	8.10	9.40	10.70	12.00	13.30	14.60
7 weeks	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.60	9.00	10.40	11.80	13.20	14.60	16.00
8 weeks	4.75	5.85	6.95	8.40	9.90	11.40	12.90	14.40	15.90	17.40
9 weeks	5.25	6.45	7.65	9.20	10.80	12.40	14.00	15.60	17.20	18.80
1 year	10.00	12.00	14.00	18.00	22.00	26.00	30.00	34.00	38.00	42.00

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

TIME TABLE.

C. K. & W. R. R.		Pass. Mat. & Pkt.	
EAST.	Pass. Mat. & Pkt.	Mat. & Pkt.	
Gladstone	9 15 am	4 40 pm	
Cottonwood Falls	9 30	4 20	
Strong City	8 50	4 00	
Evans	8 20	3 35	
Hilton	7 50	3 05	
Diamond Springs	7 20	2 35	
Burdick	7 00	1 55	
Lost Springs	6 30	1 20	
WEST.			
Gladstone	3 35 pm	8 10	
Cottonwood Falls	3 50	8 30	
Strong City	4 15	8 50	
Evans	4 35	9 15	
Hilton	5 05	9 45	
Diamond Springs	5 30	10 20	
Burdick	5 55	10 50	
Lost Springs	6 25	11 30	

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. Johnston was down to Emporia, Monday.

Mrs. A. R. Palmer went to Topeka, Tuesday, on a visit.

Mr. E. F. Holms is having a cistern built on his premises.

Mr. Scott E. Winne came home, Saturday 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 yesterday, from Wichita, and returned yesterday.

Mr. M. H. Pennell, of Colorado City, Col., has our thanks for late Colorado papers.

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

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 New Mexico.

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

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. Hillert went to Newton, Monday, on a visit to Mr. Frank Ollinger.

Mr. W. H. Holsinger returned, Friday, from an extended business and pleasure visit in Pennsylvania.

Master Frank Daub, son of Mr. Albert Daub, of Matfield Green, is suffering from a catarth 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 railroad 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, instead of Saturday, evenings, as heretofore.

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

The stone for the main building of the State Capitol, at Topeka, will be taken from Alexander's quarry, east of Strong City.

Mr. R. M. Ryan was out to Wichita, last 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 in 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 making the day happy.

Mr. E. F. Baurle is now baking so much bread and delivering so much of it to Mr. G. L. Skinner 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, Lyon county, and Miss Flora J. Gandy, 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 mother as a millinery store and circulating library room.

B. F. Wason, who has been attending the Cottonwood Falls Teachers' Institute, is in the city. He intends to attend the National Educational Association, at Chicago, which will be held from the 12th to the 15th of July.—*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 fever, 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 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 magazines 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 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 paralysis, 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 Kaasas 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 home.

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 help of neighbors, his harness and wagon was saved. He had intended to cross with four horses and a binder, also; but thought he would first try

the stream with the other team, which were drowned.

There are to be elected in this county, 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 surprise 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 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 recently 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 remain 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 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, at Manhattan, Indiana. His young 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 regular hair pulling because we have lately been getting a little of the county job printing to do. Now it is really too bad for them that, that outfit could not have gone on *ad infinitum* in monopolizing the printing and advertising for this county; but, thirteen years ago, the *COURANT* was established, and since that time several thousand dollars have been saved to the County Treasury on this kind of work. The question occurs to us: When did the *Leader* outfit become owners in fee of the officials of this county, that they must of necessity 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 ourselves," 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 that the *Leader* man was losing his grip, but we never once thought that he would so frankly acknowledge it. As for his *Leader* and his Strong City *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 carefully 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. Jones, of this (Strong) city, was telephoned for, from Hilton's ranch, to go and see Mr. James Payne, who is quite sick with bilious fever;" and aside from these nine items and several "doctored" locals, said local columns were devoted entirely to Strong City—nothing more; nothing less; but still that "does not hurt us, in the least;" and we tell this in no spirit of fault-finding, but only to give the *Independent* that amount of advertising the *Leader* man desires for it.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION. There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates held in the school-house in Cottonwood Falls, on Friday and Saturday, July 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 expires for the examination in the first branch, which will be at 8 o'clock, a. m., the first day. This will be the ONLY examination until October 29, 1887. Jc23-3t J. C. DAVIS, Co. Supt.

H. F. GILLETT,
SUCCESSOR TO
CAMPBELL & GILLETT,
DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of
COOKING & HEATING STOVES


In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated
WOOD MOWER

And the best make of
Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE,
Please call and examine my stock and **ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.**
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - KANSAS.

BAUERLE'S
Fresh pies, cakes, bread, etc., Deliver in any part of the city.
Lunch served at all hours. Full meals, 25 cents.

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - KANSAS.

SETH J. EVANS,
PROPRIETOR
OF THE
Feed Exchange
EASTSIDE OF
Broadway,
Cottonwood Falls

LOW PRICES,
PROMPT ATTENTION
Paid to
ALL ORDERS.
Good Riggs,
ALL HOURS.
BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

W. H. HINOTE,
GEN'RAL BARBER SHOP,
Cottonwood Falls, Kan.


FOR SALE OR TRADE. A house and lot at Matfield Green; also, barber shop, if the house and lot are sold. For particulars apply at this office. Jc9-2m.

LOST. on June 23d, in Cottonwood Falls, a Locket and Chain. Finder please return to L. C. Ferguson, Strong City.

BUSINESS BREVITIES. Do not order your nursery stock until you see George W. Hill, as he represents the Stark Nurseries, of Louisiana, Mo., the oldest and best in the West. Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. Babies' photos quicker'n a wink by Art. B. Caudle. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. Subscribe for the *COURANT*, the second largest Democratic paper published in the State of Kansas. One hundred stock hogs wanted by J. 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, Elmdale, Kans. Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's.

R. L. Ford, jeweler, does all kinds of watch and clock repairing in a workmanlike manner, and solicits your custom. Give him a call. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call. Jeans pants at \$1.25 and \$1.50; strictly all wool filling. They are just as good as the Humbolt Jeans at \$2.00 and \$2.25. Save money on overalls, working shirts, shoes, clothing and hats. You will save 25 per cent. on your purchase if you buy your goods at Ferry & Watson's. apr21-tf

Fine watches will receive careful attention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry store, in Cottonwood Falls. All work warranted. Something new — photographs on silk, made by Art. B. Caudle. You can buy more Flour and Feed for the same money, at the *CITY FEED STORE* than at any other place in the county. Hat marks, perfume bags, book markers, handkerchiefs, etc., look fine with a nice photograph on them. See them at Art. B. Caudle's.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
JOHN V. SANDERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office under Chase Co. National Bank,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.
THOS. H. CRISHAM,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Office upstairs in National Bank building
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
S. N. WOOD, A. M. MACKAY, J. A. SMITH
WOOD, MACKAY & SMITH,
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW.
Will practice in all state and Federal courts.
Office 145 Kansas Ave.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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

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,
LAND SURVEYOR,
AND
CIVIL ENGINEER,
STRONG CITY, - - - - KANSAS.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, also. Succeed from first hour. All of either sex. Fully packed, and mailed postpaid to any address in the United States or Canada. Address, **ONE DOLLAR**, address, **MARINE CURIOSITY SUPPLY CO.** (Box 15) Key West, Florida.

WONDERS OF THE DEEP. CORAL SHELLS, and other MARINE CURIOUSITIES. 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 get for the amount. OUR DOLLAR CABINETS, contain over twenty varieties of shells, coral, etc. will please both old and young. Carefully packed, and mailed postpaid to any address in the United States or Canada. Address, **ONE DOLLAR**, address, **MARINE CURIOSITY SUPPLY CO.** (Box 15) Key West, Florida.

PHYSICIANS.
J. W. STONE, T. M. ZANE
STONE & ZANE,
Physicians and Surgeons,
Office, East Side of Broadway,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.
nov12-tf
A. M. CONAWAY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo.
DR. S. M. FURMAN,
Resident Dentist,
STRONG CITY, KANSAS,
Having permanent office in Strong City, Kansas, will heretofore practice his profession in all its branches, and his dealing guaranteed. Call on or address, W. McWilliams, at
Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stout, M. D. Jc5-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.
J. W. MCWILLIAMS'
Chase County Land Agency
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address, W. McWilliams, at
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
ap27-137

NEW DRUGS,

AT
THE OLD STONE STORE.
DR. F. JOHNSON,
OF
ELMDALE, KANSAS

HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY
New and Complete Stock
OF
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
AT
HIS OLD STAND,
WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS
OLD CUSTOMERS CALL
ON HIM.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
TO THE
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,
(Successor to Holsinger & Frits),
-DEALER IN-
HARDWARE, STOVES AND
TIPWARE,
FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND
MILLS,
Wood and Iron Pumps,
Brass and Iron Cylinders,
PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND
FITTINGS,

Feed Grinders, Buggies, Wag-
ons, &c.
Agents for the Celebrated McCorkle Mowers and Reapers, and New Lyman Vapor Stoves.
W. H. HOLSINGER,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
mch17-tf

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

JULIUS REMY,
Tonsorial Artist,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN
Shop next side of Broadway, north of Drs. Stone & Zane's office, where you can get a nice shave, shampoo, or hair cut.
Notice for Publication.
LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, [6445 May 21st, 1887.]
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District, or in his absence before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, July 24, 1887, viz: P. D. S. No. 861, of Patrick 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 cultivation of said land, viz: Martin Bookstore, Lida James McJelland, B. Stout, Jim Graham, Bazaar, all of Chase county, Kansas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

THE PRODIGAL.

He sat alone upon the distant hillsides. The herd was grazing, as the shadows fell; but deeper was the gloom within his bosom.

Sunday-School Lessons.

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

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." So said a skeptical friend not long ago.

fellow, knowing how strong was this instinct in the race, got up a religion to gratify it.

"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.

"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?"

MANAGEMENT OF FAIRS.

Why Farmers Should Take Charge of County and District Exhibitions.

Every year many complaints are made about the management of our county and district agricultural fairs.

Men of Affairs.

We have often wondered if men who are prominent in business and political life realize the importance of the vantage ground on which they stand.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

A good conscience is the finest opiate.—John Knox.

MANAGEMENT OF FAIRS.

Why Farmers Should Take Charge of County and District Exhibitions.

Every year many complaints are made about the management of our county and district agricultural fairs.

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.

Such an association could be incorporated as a joint stock society for the purpose of buying and improving grounds and holding annual agricultural fairs.

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.

readiness for receiving live stock, farm products and miscellaneous articles on Monday morning.

SATIRICAL REPORTEE.

A Conversational Art Coveted by Many, But Possessed by Few.

As iron sharpeneth iron, so a sharp tongue irritateth the wit's friends.

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

"Monsieur, what do you sell?" he asked, stepping into an office.

WOMEN LACE-MAKERS.

How "the Weaver's Dainty Touch Brings Many a Flower to Fretful Shape."

In the city of Brussels is a lace manufactory in which it is said that 1,500 women find constant employment.

Senator Foote's Wig.

John P. Hale was a most incorrigible wag, and he delighted in making Senator Foote, of Mississippi, who in an unguarded moment had threatened to hang him as an Abolitionist, a butt for his jokes.

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.

THE WEARING OF STAYS.

A Pernicious Habit Which Transforms Graceful Girls Into Dumpty Figures.

Women, especially those of the upper classes, who are not obliged to keep themselves in condition by work, lose, after middle age, sometimes earlier, a considerable amount of their height.

AT THE MATINEE.

How City Theater-Goers Are Entertained by Spectacular Lights.

It was at the matinee and the curtain had just rung down on "Mignon" when the usual chatter began.

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

What He Wanted to Show.

A young Chicago lawyer, a few years ago, had a case in the Federal court before a judge who, while noted for his wisdom and his integrity, is exceedingly impatient of contradiction.

Wholly Unprepared.

Mrs. Colonel Yerger is a continual source of embarrassment to her husband.

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.

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

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 family, was waited upon by his butcher who reminded him of an unpaid bill.

What He Wanted to Show.

A young Chicago lawyer, a few years ago, had a case in the Federal court before a judge who, while noted for his wisdom and his integrity, is exceedingly impatient of contradiction.

Wholly Unprepared.

Mrs. Colonel Yerger is a continual source of embarrassment to her husband. Colonel Yerger recently gave a dinner-party to a few select ladies and gentlemen. Of course, he was called on for an after-dinner speech.

FLURRY IN STOCKS.

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

Panic on Wall Street—Rapid Decline of Stocks and—Rapid Recovery.

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

New York, June 23.—In Wall street yesterday morning there was a very uneasy feeling which soon grew into an excitement which reached its greatest height shortly before noon and a veritable panic was developed. 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 messengers fully on their feet, and the scene on the street was the scene of more excitement than had been witnessed since the panic in May, 1888. The greatest decline reached here in Manhattan 40½ to 116; Missouri Pacific, 11 to 99½; Cotton seed, 7 to 30; Richmond Terminal, 1½ to 20; New England, 6 to 45½; and Lake Erie and Western, 5 to 53½.

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 in 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, though money is tight and scarce at 7 and 8 per cent.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock the stock market was very active, and though there 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 150½ to 130, opening at 153½ by eleven o'clock to 130. It then recovered to 130 and declined again to 125. Fluctuations were no longer measured by fractions in the general list, and the losses for the hour ranged to 10 and 12 per cent. Missouri Pacific being specially prominent.

At 12:30 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. Kirwan: The bulletin you are putting out that my Manhattan stock is in loan is a malicious falsehood. No share of Manhattan in loan or having my name attached to it nor do I owe a dollar in the world. You should promptly retract. Yours truly,

JAY GOULD.

Gould said further that the story that Henry Cyrus Field had quarreled was untrue and that he had no quarrel with any 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 ¼ 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 following and the buying was done in such a rapid manner 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 recovered about half their loss.

When delivery hour passed at the Stock Exchange with a calm, it was an omen of any further panic in the street because more confident and buying orders were received from all sources. The bears attempted 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 of 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 30 per cent. The feeling was soon more confident, and it was generally thought that the losses were widely scattered through the country and not confined 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, 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 due, but the company was anticipating its payments and had paid on account \$800,000. 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 rallied 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 settlement. 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 move or less than for several days to come, as a natural 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. When 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 gathered 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 take an upward turn.

A WHITEHEAD TORPEDO.

Charles Whitehead, a California Grand juror, has been elected to the Grand Jury under General Tuttle for his attack on 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: Six: 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 criticize 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 for me. I shall not enter into the question of how the 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 used last year in San Francisco, where all our Democratic Generals were entirely ignored and uninvited. But I desire to call your attention to the heinousness of your offense in offering in your official capacity as Grand Commander of Iowa gross insults to the Chief Magistrate of the United States. The gravity of your crime—for crime it is to incite to disorder—is in the threat implied by you in your interview in last Sunday's *Register* and repeated by 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 President should visit the city of the West? St. Louis in September? What if some "crank"—of which there are numbers in Iowa—should, instigated by your words, shoot the President as he passed through the city? 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 toward 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 insult the Republican President? Did Democratic Grand Army men threaten or offer insults to another Republican President and the Republican Senators who opposed the Arrangement of Pensions act? No, sir, they were loyal to the Government to permit avarice and cupidity to lead them into treason.

Let us review, Comrade Tuttle, the grounds on which you demanded resignation as the commander of the army 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, 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, and a "general pensioner" as well as a dependent pension bill, but I believe that the veto 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 being considered and canvassed by our G. A. R. posts, and a substitute bill will no doubt be evolved.

Now, Comrade Tuttle, I ask you in all candor what good your proposition is to the needy and the poor, the needy veterans and their widows and orphans? Will it assist the passage of the new bill? Will it strengthen the hands and ranks of the soldier friends in Congress? Will it change the political complexion of this or any other Congress? And above all will it increase the influence of the G. A. R. where it most needs influence?

You have already done much to weaken the rank and file of the men you pretend to champion by 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 by the State as it is being done in Iowa.

You insisted every Democratic soldier in Iowa when you said: "The feeling against Cleveland is tremendously strong throughout the State. Democrats denounce him as traitor to the Union. 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 loyal and patriotic to indicate someone that incite to riot and assassination. You will see, if you attend the Grand Army encampment in St. Louis, that Democratic Grand Army men from Iowa will be there in force and with the most of other good Democrats. Regularly large numbers, and all say they are coming to St. Louis."

Is this true, Comrade Tuttle? Has this soldier-hating Democratic administration really adopted Union soldiers to office "in large numbers" and are they really "coming to St. Louis"? What a damning confession it is! 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. Boscoran, the grand old hero of the "Army of the Cumberland" and of West Virginia; General Franz, a pension agent, New York; General D. C. Bull, pension agent, Louisville, Ky.; General John C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions; General Vias, Postmaster General; Colonel Zollinger, pension agent, Indianapolis; Mrs. Malligan, widow of 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 Braag, of the "Iron Brigade" of Wisconsin; General "Johnny" Slocom and General Daniel E. Sikes, of New York; General Stoneman, of California; General "Pat" Smith, of Colorado; John M. Taylor, of San Francisco; General John A. McClernand and General Palmer, of Illinois. 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 Sikes.)

NATIONAL MATTERS.

An Expected Decrease in the Treasury Surplus for July and August—An Inter-State Order—Mexico Mail.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The following statement in reference to the national finances is authorized by the Treasury Department: "The estimated receipts and expenditures 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 \$27,000,000. The pension appropriation of \$78,075,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 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 the estimated expenditures for that month. 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 \$1,000,000 will be drawn for pensions. Current 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 from 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 silver bullion, which sum is not included in the above estimate of receipts. 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 \$20,000,000 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 been increased through treasury operations and otherwise about \$70,000,000, of which \$55,000,000 is in notes and coins of \$20 and under."

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has promulgated the following: "Whereas, section 6 of the act to regulate commerce authorizes the commission to publish and prescribe measures of publicity to be given the same, it is ordered as follows: Joint tariffs, rates, fares, or charges, established by two or more common carriers for transportation of passengers or freight passing over continuous lines or routes, copies of which are filed by the public printing office, 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 the public printing office in large type of at least the size of ordinary picas, 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 schedules are required by law to be made public as aforesaid."

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Postmaster-General Vilas yesterday made public the business of the carrier whose schedules are required by law to be made public as aforesaid.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Special Reunions at Saratoga—New Officers.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 23.—The various army corps comprising the Army of the Potomac had special reunions 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 Fairchild; second, Colonel Edward A. Dudley; third, W. E. Clark; fifth, J. H. Steiner; sixth, W. E. Pinto; ninth, John S. Costar; eleventh, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Root; twelfth, General James C. Rogers; nineteenth, 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 captured 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 by a large majority. General Harney 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. 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 Sherman and General D. E. Sickles reviewed the corps. Major-General Burbridge square and disbanded. In the evening Chauncey M. Depew delivered the oration before a large audience in the Casino.

LIVING IN WASHINGTON.

How Some of Our Statesmen Live While at the National Capital.

Some newspaper writer recently has put 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 home 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, V. N. 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 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 lay larger eggs than pullets.

—Among the wedding presents received by a Brooklyn couple was a bronze grayhound, 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 one. Unless it is to return an umbrella.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A STRANGE STORY.

A Clew to the Strange Disappearance of the Wealthy Mrs. Brooks.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 23.—The disappearance of Mrs. Brooks is again to the fore with a more romantic story than at first. Several weeks ago L. C. Merritt, of this place, wrote to Anna D. Butterfield at Riverside, Cal., asking for information concerning Mrs. Brooks. The following reply has been received: "Your letter of the 9th 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 Anna Johanna. I have, and he has found her and rescued her from a prison cell, where she had been for three months. Also you wanted to know if she had drawn her money. No, she has not drawn any of what was coming to her; but had a present of a draft of \$30,000. Then her attorney gave her \$30,000 in cash. She had that when I saw her in St. Louis about the 19th of February. She is now about \$30,000, with the money for 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 far, but she would not sign it, and I think she is very gritty. The detective writing me that they kept her six days without a mouthful of food, and all manner of tortures that are cruel. I shall try to get her there by the 4th of July, if her mind is so that we can move her, for now she is crazy. They killed her baby before her eyes. That turned her brain."

ANN ARBOR, MICH., CONTINUED.—"The letter was evidently written by the same hand that penned the letter signed by Mrs. Brooks, and detailing the story of her imprisonment."

DUMPED IN A CELLAR.

Congressman Cochrane's Campaign Documents Got 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 Republican, charging him with having suppressed a portion of his (Cochrane's) campaign circulars 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 saying that any partisanship had been a part of 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 report on the matter made by a post-office inspector by Postmaster Pearson's direction, as soon as the fact was discovered, which bears to the effect that the report was made 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 the pouches. This pouch of Cochrane's was therefore enclosed in a bag, which was tied and sent to station G for delivery. As soon as the pouch was opened, the contents were taken out, and the rest of the pouches were not touched. Cochrane's was therefore enclosed in a bag, which was tied and sent to station G for delivery. As soon as the pouch was opened, the contents were taken out, and the rest of the pouches were not touched. Cochrane's was therefore enclosed in a bag, which was tied and sent to station G for delivery. As soon as the pouch was opened, the contents were taken out, and the rest of the pouches were not touched.

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 morning Mrs. Young and Mr. Fairchild 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 the disappearance Fairchild succeeded in obtaining Young's name as security on 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 Free the Old Employees—The Arrested Officers in Jail.

CHARLOTTE, June 24.—United States 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 employees 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 States 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 bondsman 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 bondsman stuck to him and he was permitted to go home.

Countess Campos.

LONDON, June 23.—The Countess Campos was accompanied to Dover by Garbouef, her lover, and three other gentlemen. The Countess family agent and a detective, armed with a warrant, visited the hotel where the Countess was staying, accompanied by the Spanish Consul, who explained to Miss Campos how her family felt over her abduction and that the warrant for her arrest was to recover her from her abductors and restore her to her family. She declared that she wished to marry Garbouef and that she was not a prisoner against her will. Upon this declaration the English police refused to sanction her arrest as she was of legal age and qualified to act for herself.

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Bavarian Writings.

MUNICH, June 23.—A committee of the Bavarian Ultramontanes 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 unwavering 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.

VICTORIA'S JUBILEE.

The Commencement of the Fifty-first Year of Her Reign Celebrated With Much Enthusiasm—Services at Westminster Abbey—The Queen's Princes Escort.

LONDON, June 23.—The first day of the fifty-first year of the reign of Queen Victoria over Great Britain opened with perfect summer weather in London. Thousands of people were selected locations 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. Every seat was filled, and every person present was a distinguished personage. The line of route was kept by nearly 10,000 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 Nelson monument.

Practically at 11:35 a. m. the Queen, in an open carriage, drove out from the palace gates. At the sight of her thousands of voices were lifted up in cheers, her appearance being accompanied by the music of many military bands stationed in front of the place. The Queen did not wear her state robes, but was dressed in black. Her carriage was drawn by eight postillion Princes of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Connaught, her sons, the Crown Prince of Germany, the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Henry of Battenberg, her son-in-law, and Prince Albert-Victor, the George of Wales. Princes Alfred of Edinburgh, Prince William of Prussia, her grandson, all rode in 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 constant smile as she bowed and thanked the people whose cheering and recognition accompanied her 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, commander in chief, 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 Piccadilly and turned down by Waterloo place in Trafalgar square, the cheers of the vast crowds then in sight of the Queen and covering the pavements, stands, windows, and balconies were such as were rarely witnessed. The cheering was of such a nature as to hold a human being above the highest 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 manifest. The sons, sons-in-law and the grandsons all being cheered by the people. Prince Frederick William, the German Crown Prince, in his white uniform was easily recognized by the populace, and was applauded by Englishmen as he never has been in his own country.

When the Queen reached Westminster Abbey and all were seated the Archbishop began the service by asking God'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 words of the Te Deum were 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, followed by a choral setting of the "Te Deum" by the Queen's choir. When the benediction had been said, Mrs. Young's sons knelt before her and kissed her hand. As they arose her Majesty kissed each upon his cheek. The Princess 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 Prince Beatrice. Other relatives of the Queen then saluted her and she shook hands with some and kissed others, kissing the Crown Prince, Frederick William, of Germany, twice, very heartily each time. All this time the congregation applauded warmly. 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.

At 1:30 o'clock when the Queen emerged from the abbey. She at once resumed her carriage and returned to Buckingham Palace, this time taking the route she went after her coronation fifty years ago via Parliament street, Whitehall, Cockspur St. James, Piccadilly and Constitution hill.

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 hall and 134 members of the various royal households were entertained at other tables, all of which the Queen's health was drunk.

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

THE PRESIDENT'S GRATULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The following is the President's letter presenting his jubilee congratulations to Queen Victoria: *Greater Cleveland, President of the United States of America, to Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India:*

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: In the name and on behalf of the people of the United States I present their sincere felicitations upon the arrival of the sixtieth anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the crown of Great Britain. I but utter the general sense of my fellow countrymen in wishing for your people a prolongation of a reign so marked with advances in popular well-being, physical, moral, intellectual. It is justice and rank adulation to acknowledge the debt of gratitude and respect due to your personal virtues for their important influence in promoting and causing the prosperous and well ordered condition of affairs generally prevailing throughout your dominions. May your life be prolonged and peace, honor and prosperity bless the people over whom you have been called to rule. May liberty flourish throughout your empire under just and equal laws, and your Government be strong in the affections of all who live under it. And may God have your Majesty in His blessed keeping. Done at Washington this 23d day of May, A. D. 1887. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Countess Campos.

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