County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

NUMBER 4.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

VOLUME XIII.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. THE attention of one of the principal of ficials of the State Department was recently called to the cable dispatch from Europe in which the statement was made that the Spanish Government contemplated reprisals on account of the proclamation of the President by which the discriminating duties against Spain are to be re-established. The official said: "There is nothing in the story of Spanish reprisals; there is not even a cause for irrita tion, much less for any thing more serious. There is only a difference in the construc-

tion of the treaty." A CABINET meeting was held on the 19th and was attended by all the members except Secretaries Lamar and Whitney. The Canadian fisheries complication and the scope and policy of the President's annual message to Congress were the principal topics considered.

SECRETARY LAMAR, in response to a clerk's inquiry, says that the latter may go home to vote under the President's order, but must not make political addresses or take

other part in political actions. SECRETARY ENDICOTT has requested Gen eral Sheridan to hold Geronimo and his braves as prisoners of war. The women and children were to be sent to Fort Ma-

MINISTER Cox, of Turkey, has requested Secretary Bayard to relieve him of his mis-

RUMORS were rife in Washington on the 20th that Architect Bell would shortly be suspended.

SECRETARY LAMAR has instructed Indian inspectors not to suspend agents unless the delay of reporting the case to headquarters would work evil. The use of passes

over railroads by them is also prohibited. COMMISSIONER SPARKS charges that the Montana Improvement Company has been making wholesale depredations on the timber on public lands, and recommends

prosecution of the company. THE Attorney General has given an opinion in regard to the construction of section 3 of the Oleomargarine act, which is in effect that oils or simples used in the manufacture of oleomargarine are not subject to tax unless made in imitation or

semblance of butter. THE Government revenues for the month of October have averaged over \$1,000,000 a day, and are in excess of the expendi-

GENERAL SHERIDAN has received dis patches from Major General Howard announcing that the last of the renegade Apaches have been captured and arrived at Fort Bowie, A. T. These Indians took to the hills when Geronimo and Natchez surrendered.

THE EAST.

THE commissioner of emigration at New York recently refused to allow forty-three gypsies, who arrived on the Netherlands steamship, W. O. Scholten, from Rotter dam, to land, and ordered them to be taken back by the steamer.
HENRY GEORGE has been indorsed by the

Trying Hall Democrats for mayor ot New

AT New York on the 19th Police Inspector Byrnes arrested "Jake" Sharp, of Broadway railroad notoriety, on a bench issued on an indictment found against him by the grand jury for bribing "boodle" aldermen to vote for the Broad way railroad franchise. James Richmond, president of the Broadway railroad, was also taken into custody.

GENERAL SHERIDAN has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Loyal Legion caused by the death of General Haucock.

EDWARD F. HALL committed suicide in New York recently. He had been president of the San Francisco Stock Exchange, but removed to New York, where he spec ulated on Wall street. His losses were supposed to have caused his suicide.

THE twenty-third annual convention o the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers assembled in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on the 20th.

THE much talked of contest over the will of Samuel J. Tilden proved to be nothing but talk. The document was admitted to probate at New York on the 20th without

opposition on the part of any of the heirs. THE Western Union directors at a meeting recently in New York re-elected the old officers, leaving vacant the second vice presidency, held by Harrison Durkee at his

SENATOR EDMUNDS has been re-elected Vermont Senator for six years from March

DURING the past year twenty-six vessels

with 104 fishermen belonging to Gloucester, Mass., have been lost. THE appraisal of the estate of the late

Colonel Gordon Greene, formerly of the Boston Post, shows \$100 in real estate and \$200,000 personal property. He made no public bequests. AT Hartford, Conn., the grand jury

brought in a true bill against G. M. Bartholemew and Thomas F. Plunkett, for embezzlement. They failed to find a true bill on the charge of forgery against Barthol-THE owners of the Gloucester (Mass.)

schooner George L. Smith, which sailed for Grand Banks, N. J., August 14, carrying fourteen men, have given the vessel up for lost.

WHILE David Evans, aged fifty years, and his son William, aged fourteen, of Millport, Carbon County, Pa., were crossing a tunnel the other morning, it caved in, burying them under a mountain of earth. It will take months to recover

NEW HAVEN, Conn., celebrated the 100th anniversary of its incorporation on the

decided to contest their uncle's will.

DELEGATES have been called to Pittsburgh, Pa., November 17 to form a national encampment, of three years' army service

BILLY MALONEY, now safe in Canada, conesses his connection with the Broadway New York boodle gang.

LIEUTENANT METCALFE and a private named King were recently torn to pieces by an exploding shell at Sandy Hook,

THE Democratic Congressional convention at Rochester, N. Y., has nominated interference any more than Russia's. Theodore Bacon. He was a Republican un-

til 1884, when he supported Cleveland, and is now claimed as a Democrat. FARMINGTON, Me., was reported on fire on the night of the 22d. The burned dis-

trict comprised a large area, the jail and | the people. two or three charches being destroyed. Jacobs' lumber yard and the American Varnish Company's shops, Chicago, were damaged \$75,000 by fire the other day and

THE WEST.

two men were fatally burned.

THE Chicago & Alton and Rock Island roads have notified Commissioner Midgely of the Southwestern Railway Association that they will demand rearbitration of pool percentage on the ground that the present ones were unfair to their interests. The Burlington also filed notice of its withdrawal from the Southwestern lumber

AT Blue rapids, near Leavenworth, Kan., recently, a farmer and two of his sons were drowned while on a nutting expedition. Three of the boys were capsized in the water. The father rescued one but was drowned himself with the other two. The mother, who witnessed the accident, became a raving maniac.

JOHN PARKER, an old farmer of Mt. Pleasant, O., and his female domestic were tortured by masked robbers the other night to force a confession of supposed

hidaen wealth. ACTION was taken on the 20th against all the saloon keepers of Dubuque, Iowa, not before prosecuted. The number was torty making a total of 135 saloons with

Gage & Co., of Chicago, has been made public. It shows the total liabilities September 30, \$1,016,781; nominal assets, \$1,-203,386, and assignee's estimate, \$615,595. THE penitentiary workshops at Columbus, O., were recently in flames. Loss,

\$40,000, JOHN J. GEOGHAN, Assistant State Dairy and Food Commissioner, has sworn out warrants for the arrest of several prominent Dayton, O., grocers whom he caught

selling butterine for creamery butter. the registry books within the time pre-

FIFTEEN men were recently imprisoned Neb., by a leak, but were rescued alive.

Company manager, was sentenced at Chi- Dominion Government. ago to five years' imprisonment. THE mixing mill of the Miami powder

works, at Xenia, O., exploded the other been obtained. day, instantly killing Armel Miller. At Steven's Point, Wis., Lawyer Hazel- and iron pits, is slowly sinking into the

tine was acquitted of the murder of his ground. wife's seducer, Banker A. E. Morse. AT Vermontville, Mich., recently three masked men broke into the American Ex-

press office, bound and gagged William Bailey, the agent, and robbed the safe of nearly \$1,000. JOHN ARNOLD, a well known farmer of

Streator, Ill., broke his neck the other night in an attempt to fix a chimney on the roof of his residence.

THE SOUTH.

THE smoking car of a train on the Asheville & Spartansburg road rolled down an embankment near Asheville, N. C., recently, and several persons were injured. THE boiler of a sawmill near Citronelle,

Ala., exploded the other day, killing two men and wounding three others. A SMALL son of N. J. Duval, of Argenta,

Ark., has died of hydrophobia, caused by a puppy's bite a few weeks ago. A MOB in Pickens County, Ala., recently hanged three negro incendiaries.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND arrived in Richmond, Va., on the 21st, being received by an immense concourse of people.

ONE death from and two new cases of fever were reported at Biloxi, Miss., on the THE switchmen in the Louisville & Nash-

ville yards at Louisville, Ky., quit work on the 22d for more pay.

Two shocks of earthquake, creating extensive alarm, occurred on the 22d extending from Washington to Georgia.

A STEAM mill operated by J. Handly and Moses Hoffman near Kenton, Ky., blew up recently, killing Handly instantly and scalding Hoffman so that there was little

hope of his recovery. Both were married and had large families. A SHARP earthquake shock was felt at Charleston, S. C., on the morning of the 22d. Its duration was about twelve sec-

onds. Houses were shaken and windows rattled, but no damage was done. The shake was sharp also at Summerville, and was followed by several "baby quakes," as they are called. THE ladies of Galveston have gathered 175 boxes of clothing and \$250 for the Sa-

bine Pass and Johnson's Bayou storm victims and the citizens generally have raised \$5,700. President Cieveland has also sent \$100.

public of Ecuador, is continuously in activity. The Ulbinas volcano, in South respected by all who know him. Peru, also shows increased signs of activity.

Tue markets were somewhat affected on the 19th by the announcement of several failures, six of them occurring in the Eastern States.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR H. T. McPHERSON. commander of the British forces in Burmah, died recently of fever after two days'

MM. STAMBULOFF. Radoslavoff and Vult- half and predict still further injury. cheff, of the Bulgarian regency, have been threatened with death if they continued to ship series yesterday St. Louis beat Chicago

THE Grand Duke Nicholas, heir to the

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1886.

Russian throne, is reported seriously ill. It is rumored that President Grevy has expressed his personal regret to Prince Hohenlohe for the recent tone of French journals toward Germany.

THE Regency of Bulgaria has replied to Turkey that Bulgaria will not brook her

SEVERE and prolonged shocks of earth- mie Agency. quake occurred in Serinagur, Cashmere, recently. There were brilliant meteoric showers during the night, lasting until sunrise. The shocks created a panic among

fied their intention of entering into volume cated recently with appropriate ceremotary liquidation. The reason for such the nies. The Boswell Memorial Library tion is the difficulty of replacing their building is a handsome stone structure,

Taylor, has towed into a Newfoundland of Hartford, Conn., who contributed over

was known of her crew. Panama railway have struck because bail over \$10,000, and takes its name from Mrs.

a man on a train recently. INTELLIGENCE has been received in Bomput into practice in a Brahmin village in the object being to avoid the Tonk Burbar railroad on November 1. assessment. The two victims calmly as-

death. THERE was a reliable report on the 22d that the Czar of Russia had shot and killed Spring-Product, 14,579,093 bushels, against

dition was one approaching insanity. DR. DEDEKIND, of Wolfenbittel, an active partisan of the late King of Hanover, 1885, or an average for five years of 157,-

the lower house of the Reichsrath on the 561.400 bushels, while the averaged annual

to the school children of boy cotted citizens other crops, broom corn showing the greatin spite of warning notices posted in public. est.

man embassy at 5th Petersburg telegraphs that there is no basis of truth for the story Blue Mound; Samuel Henry, of Wilming-

fused to accede to the petition of the Home- rion; David A. Endslee, of Coyville; Alfor several hours at the bottom of a cais- land Pacific Company of Wood Mountain, son in the middle of the river at Omaha, for the admission of cattle from the United States free of duty. The reason assigned BRADLEY, the defaulting Pullman Palace is that the matter properly belongs to the

> ssary capital for the THE nee French exhibition-22,500,000 francs-has KLADNO, a town of Bohemia, built on coal

LIEUTENANT FREDERICK SCHWATKA declares that the Jones river in Alaska is an

entirely new stream, never known before. THE LATEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 .- The officials of the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers refuse to give any information at present as to their discussions or aims. It is, however, mysteriously declared that the session is the most important one of the twenty-three years' existence of the order. "Matters" said a delegate, "affecting all the people of the land will be acted upon, but we can not divulge their purport until they are definitely acted upon." It is said that the work is so im-

portant that the session will last two weeks. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 23.-While the switchmen's strike has not entirely ended the railroads have ceased to be seriously troubled and switching is being done n nearly all the yards. Many of the old men have already been taken back by the roads and it is understood that more will be reinstated at once. No serious intimidation has been attempted in the past twenty-four

nours. Paris, Oct. 23 .- The committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to consider the bill for taxing all foreigners carrying on business in France, and the bill making it obligatory on all contractors in nen, have decided to report favorably on

the first measure. GODERICH, Ont., Oct. 23.-The schooner E. W. Rathburn, with a cargo of coal, went ashore near this place in a heavy gale last night. The Captain and crew clung to the

rigging until daylight, when they were rescued by a Government lifeboat. The vessel went to pieces shortly afterward. QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 23.—The celebration of the Soldiers' Home dedication was somewhat marred by rain. There was a parade vesterday and a noctural display on floats. Governor Oglesby and Senators Logan and

crowded with visitors. BUFFALO, Mo., Oct. 23.-Last Saturday John Bonner, of this county, while at his son's drug store in Hickory County, went to get a glass of gin to quench his thirst, and through a mistake got hold of a bottle GENERAL. of nitric acid and drank some of it. His The volcano of Tenugueragua, in the re-

Cullom delivered addresses. The city was

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.-Police Commis sioner Robert Morgan, a member of the firm of Russell, Morgan & Co., manufacturers of playing cards, has been very active in supgamblers have declared a boycott against the firm's cards and have sent out circulars to every gambling house in the country. They claim to have already reduced the siness of the firm in this line over on

ST. Louis, Oct. 23 .- In the champion

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE other evening John Morrison, while intoxicated, fell down a stairway at Topeka, and was killed. He left two little children, his wife having died several

C. H. GROVER, of Leavenworth, has been appointed Indian agent at the Pottawato-

LEAVENWORTH by a large majority re cently voted \$50,000 additional aid to the Leavenworth, Northern & Southern rail-

A NUMBER of National banks have signi- Washburn College at Topeka were dedinies. The Boswell Memorial Library called bonds with others on account of the built after the antique English style, and THE British schooner Phillip, Captain memory of the late Hon. Charles Boswell, port the wrecked schooner Annie. Nothing half the cost of the building. Halbrook Hall, for young ladies, is a three and one-The conductors and engineers on the half story building, erected at a cost of was refused for Conductor Noye, who shot Mary Halbrook, of Massachusetts, who gave \$5,000 towards its construction.

THE Santa Fe officials have formally no bay that the Johur ordeal has again been tified the Railroad Commissioners that the practice in a Brahmin village in passenger train will again be placed on Two human lives were sacrificed, the Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern

conded the funeral pyre and bravely met Board of Agridulture, gives the following Major Sims, Secretary of the State synopsis of the forthcoming crop report an aide-de-camp, and that the Czar's conage of 20,011,416 bushels. Corn-Product, has been arrested in Germany. It is supposed the charge against him is high trea-25,892,085 bushels, the largest ever grown THE Austrian budget was presented in in the State. Last year's harvest gave 31, owners of premises now before the courts on injunctions.

The statement of the assignee of S. A.

December nouse of the Reichsrath on the A NATIONAL school at Cahermurphy, West Clare, Ireland, was wrecked recently by unknown parties. The teachers had admitted to haterial change. The gent can condition ranges from 70 to 80, with a slight falling off in the area of flax, hemp and tobacco, and an increase in

The business failures of the seven days PENSIONS lately granted Kansas veterended October 21 numbered for the United ans: Henry R. Crawford, of Junction States, 182, and for Canada, 16, as compared with 190 the week previous.

In response to official inquiries the Geriah Kramer, of Runnymede; Martin J. cago have been arrested for not returning the registry books within the time predection and been shot by the Czar.

The Northern of Wilmington; Ben. M. Tabler, of Wichita; John Frank, of Armourdale; Robert B. Kirk-patrick, of Woodberry; Mary B. Brawn. bert W. Thompson, of Marion; John H. Gaurdon, of Delphos; Samuel Pierce, of Sedan; David Lake, of Clay Center; Ben. F. Devrick, of Larned; George P. Eddy, of Zenith; William Gummell, of Council Grove; Swan Olson, of Wannersburg; Henry Squires, of Prospect: William A. Ellsworth; Enoch G. Adams, of Leavenworth, and Oscar Van Valkenberg, of Re-

public City. Post-office changes in Kansas for the week ended October 16: Established, Golden, Hamilton County, Jacob A. Harman, postmaster; Kalvestra, Hodgeman County, Jabez Applebe, postmaster; La Blanches, Sherman County, Miss Lilly B. Clapper, postmaster. Postmasters pointed, Hunnewell, Sumner County, J. I. Brewster; Maize. Sedgwick County,

Charles McCullough. A MAN named Jack Adams was recently arrested at Topeka upon suspicion of stealing a pair of pantaloons, and before the charge was investigated a telegram was received from St. Louis charging him with kidnaping a child and requesting his arrest. He and a woman who passed for his wife were arrested and the child found in their possession. They were held to await the arrival of St. Louis officers. Adams at one time ran a bucket shop in Topeka. He left his wife and ran away with the woman who is now claiming to be his wife

about three years ago. PERRIN McADAM, a boy aged eleven, o Blue Stem, Russell County, while recent bathing in a pond, was bitten on the large vein of the leg by an adder snake. He mounted his horse and rode furiously for home, but when near the house fell from

his horse and died in a short time. THE Kansas Home Missionary Society filed its charter with the Secretary of State recently. The expressed object of the organization is to aid in the organization of Congregational Churches in Kansas, and to co-operate with the American Home Missionary Society. Headquarters, To-

peka. It is stated that under the new marriage law the probate judge will hereafter re quire of every applicant for a marriage certificate an affidavit that the parties to be married are not, to each other, parent and child, or grand-parent and grand-child of any degree, or brother and sister of either the whole or half blood, nor uncle and niece, nor aunt and nephew, nor first

In the United States circuit court at Topeka suit was instituted by the Michigan Stove Company, of Detroit Mich., asking an injunction restraining the Great Western Stove Company, of Leavenworth, from manufacturing what is known as the Standard stove, claiming that the latter company in making said stove infringes on the rights of the Michigan company.

At the late meeting of the Women's Board of Missions of the Congregational Church at Topeka the following officers vere chosen: President, Mrs. S. C. Tunnell, vice-president, Mrs. O. B. Brace; sec retary, Mrs. F. P. Hoybin; treasurer, Mrs. A. L. Slosson. The following delegate vere appointed to attend the Missouri an-B. Cole, Mrs. A. L. Slosson, Mrs. Boylan, Mrs. Storrs.

CY LAFERTY, a negro teamster of Leavenworth, recently attempted to murder his wife by knocking her senseless and then ouring coal, oil on her and firing it. The rute escaped.

ON TO RICHMOND.

The President Visits Richmond and Receives an Ovation-Agricultural Speeche by Governor Lee and President Cleve.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 22.-The Presi-

dent arrived here upon a special train at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, accompanied by the Secretaries of State and War, the Postmaster General, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Colonel Lamont, A committee from this city, consisting of General W. C. Wickham and Colonel A. S. Buford, met the party at the station in sentative, informed the Bulgarian ministry Washington and escorted them hither, that he had been instructed to act in con-The train consisted of the new Pallman palace car President and one passenger agent, whose arrival at Sofia Gadban Effendi palace car President and one passenger Breakfast was served on the train immediately after leaving Washington. At Fredericksburg, where the train arrived at 9:45 a. m., an artillery salute was fired and an assemblage of several hundred of the townspeople cheered the Presidential party.

A stop of five minutes was made, during which the President appeared upon the rear platform of his car, and, being introduced to the crowd by General Wickham, shook hands with an appearance of much hearty enjoyment with as many of the people as could, in the brief time, crowd their way to the place. Several young ladies brought bouquets to be presented to him, but only two were able to reach him. At Milford, forty miles from Richmond, the train was boarded by the subcommittees of the reception committee, representing the Virginia State Agricultural Association, the common council of Richmond, and the citizens who, in the name of the full committee, met without formality of any kind and ex tended a welcome to their distinguished guest. At wayside stations and at farm houses along the route little knots of rustics were gathered upon platforms and embankments waving their handkerchiefs and cheering lustily. The train arrived here at 11:30 a. m., and an immense concourse of people was present. The train stopped near Elba station at the upper end of Broad street, where conveyances were waiting to convey the visitors to the fair grounds.

measure to lay the dust.

When the President alighted he was greeted with tumultuous and continuous cheers, the people rushing and crowding to get a sight of him. As quickly as possible he was escorted to and seated in a carriage drawn by four white horses, with Governor Fitzhugh Lee. The remaining members of the Presidential party were placed in other carriages, and under the escort of the Gov-ernor's staff, Brigadier General Charles J. Anderson and staff, the Stuart horse guard and members of the city council and city officers in carriages, the start was made for the fair grounds. A few minutes' drive brought the party to the fair grounds, and as the head of the line filed into the main entrance a Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Richmond Howitzers. Inside the gates drawn up in line were the military, consisting of a regiment of Virginia volunteers, the Richmond light infantry, the Blues, also a battalion of colored troops. As the Duncan, of Lucerne; Daniel S. Snyder, of carriages bearing the President and Cabinet passed the military remained at present arms. Welcoming shouts of many thousands greeted the President the route to the building where the party was to be received. The guests were ushered into the office of the president of the Agricultural Society, where the members of the reception committee

eleven o'clock a slight shower-the first one

in eight weeks-fell, which served in a

were formally introduced. Half an hour later the President, taking the arm of Governor Lee, made his way, cheered by the shouis of ten thousand people, to the dah of the office building and faced the as-sembled multitude. The huzzas having ceased, Coionel Robert Beverly, president of the Agricultural Society, stepped forward and introduced Governor Lee, who delivered the address of welcome. The President was then introduced by Colonel Beverly, who, in behalf of the farmers of Virginia, welcomed him to their

Deafening and prolonged cheers and wild waving of hats and handkerchiefs greeted him.

The speeches of both Governor Lee and President Cleveland were on agriculture and similar topics and were well received. When the President concluded the immense

concourse of people joined in a perfect ova-The party were then escorted to the head-quarters of the president of the society in another building where they witnessed a review of troops, white and colored. After the review the President held a public reception for over an hour and shook hands with thousands. Between three and four o'clock the visitors occupied seats on the grand stand and witnessed several races, after which a sumptuous lunch was par-

A CRAZY CZAR.

taken of.

He Shoots an Attendant Officer Dead-Filled With Terrible Hallucinations. LONDON, Oct. 22.-Rumors are current that a terrible state of confusion and alarm exists in the Czar's household, owing to ward him recently, the Czar seized a revolver and shot the adjutant dead. Other accounts say the adjutant made an attempt to kill the Czar and the latter fired in The illness of the Czar was first noticed five years ago when he began to suffer from heart disease, epileptic attacks and rheumatism. The only physician who had the courage to tell the truth was Prof. Hoffman, who was thereupon made the victim of the furious rage of the Czar and has not since been consuited. The patient's symptoms have gradually increase severity and he is now suffering from a

complicated affection of the lungs. National Banks Winding Up.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.-A number of National banks have signified their intention of entering to voluntary liquidation. The reason for such action is the difficulty of nual meeting: Mrs. C. B. Brace, Mrs. Ida replacing their called bonds with others on account of the high premium. A withdrawal from the National banking system involves a surrender of circulation, but the banks which have come to the conclusion to do so are of the opinion that the profits of circulation are not sufficient to compensate for the heavy premium on bonds.

BULGARIA DEFIANT.

The Little State Says "Hands Off" to Both Russia and Turkey.

Sofia, Oct. 21.—Bulgaria expects to meet the difficulty of Turkey's objection to Roumelians sitting in the great sobranje by excluding them from participation in the election of a Prince to succeed Prince Alexander, on the ground that participation by them in such proceedings would be illegal, but allowing them to be present and take part in the ordinary legislative work of the body. Gadban Effendi, the Turkish represays he will await before making for Turkey definite proposals to Bulgaria, strongly advising the ministry, however, in the meantime, to concede the Russian demands and postpone the meeting of the great sobranje to elect a successor to the Bulgarian throne. As soon as Gadban Effendi's information was received, a special cabinet council was held to consider what he had presented. The result of the council was that Gadban Effendi was informed that the Bulgarian Government would no more brook Turkish than it would Russian interference, but would resist both with comforted conscience that any misfortunes likely to overtake Bulgaria would never compare in seriousness with the retribution awaiting the infatuation of Turkey. It is reported in pro-Russian circles that Gad-ban Effendi has confidentially stated that the Czar has made an arrangement with the Porte, the Czar guaranteeing the integrity of the Sultan's dominions, reducing the Turkish war indemnity and obtaining permission to garrison and fortify the Dardan-

elles and occupy Bulgaria with Russian and Roumelia with Turkish troops.

THE APACHE CHIEFS. The Secretary of War Issues an Order as

to the Present Disposition of Gerenime WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 .- The following order in regard to the disposition of Geronimo and his fellow-captives was yesterday afternoon addressed to Lieutenant General

Sheridan by the Secretary of War: To Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, United States Army: WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. Ware Department, Washington Cffr, Oct. 19, 1886.—By direction of the President, it is ordered that the hostile-Apaches, adult Indians, fifteen in number, recently captured in Mex.co and now at San Antonio, Tex., viz.: Geronimo, Natchez, Percio, Fun, Abradara Nahl, Yahnsza, Fishnolth, Touz, Bishi, Chapa, Lazaiyah, Melzos, Kilthdigai, Sephonne and Lonah, be sent, under proper guard, to Fort Pickens, Florida, there to be kept in close custody until further orders. These Indians have been guilty of the worst crimes known to the law, committed under circumstances of great atrocty, and the public safety requires that they should be removed far from the scenes of their depredations and guardes with the strictest vigilance. The remainder of the band captured at the same time, consisting of eleven women, six children and two enlisted scouts, you are to send to Fort Marion, Florida, and place with the other Apache Indians recently conveyed 40 and under custody at that post. You will see that all details and acrangements are made for the prompt and efficient execution of

that all details and arrangement that all details and efficient execution of for the prompt and efficient execution of this order. Very respectfully, your obedient this order. WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War. Secretary of War.

It is stated that the above order meets with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. From its terms it appears that Geronimo and the other hostiles are to be separated from their wives and families,

who are to be sent to Fort Marion.

The Chicago Strike. CHICAGO, Oct. 21.-A train of three cars with 100 Pinkerton men and about half as many of the returning non-union men left the stock yards shortly before noon yesterday under the escort of a detail of Town of Lake police. Supervisor Safford had ordered that all the windows should be kept closed and the platforms clear. The city limits at Thirty-ninth street were safely reached and there a detail of city police were stationed in a patrol wagon. A brief halt was made to enable the town police escort to be replaced by city officers. No outery or demonstration of any kind was made and the train sped cityward in peace. Another 100 of the imported workmen were sent back to the city after the houses closed last evening. There will be still some left after this exodus, but it is believed that before next Monday there will not be a non-union man left in the houses. A few more men were taken to work in the various packing houses this morning. There was no excite ment during the early hours of the morning. The beef butchers will accept the inevita-ble and will, it is thought, return to work on the ten hour basis. Hogs are beginning to arrive and are in active demand, and it is safe to say that by the first of next week a

great majority of the men will once more Triple Drowning.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 20 .- A family by the name of Holmes living near Blue Rapids were out this afternoon gathering nuts. The three sons aged respectively ten, twelve and fourteen years found an old skiff tied to the bank of the river hallucinations of imaginary dangers to which the Czar is subject. It is said that on seeing an adjutant walking rapidly to-capsized it and all three were thrown into the water. The father started to rescue them and succeeded in getting the youngest lad out, but while struggling with the other two became exhausted and sank, the two boys going a minute after. All three were drowned and their bodies have not yet been recovered. The mother who witnessed the struggles of her husband and two sons from the bank is now a raving

maniac. The Switchmen's Strike.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 20 .- While

crowds of switchmen and other unemployed persons have been about the railroad yards in both cities to-day, they have not attempted to interfere with the moving of trains, which have been progressing under the protection of regular and special police with only the difficulty incident to the short handed crews of new men. Representa-tive switchmen say that they have resolved to hold out, but in the meantime to ab stain from any acts of violence. They do not believe the railroads can get enough men to move their freight, and with the financial aid promised them by the different labor unions they feel able to stand the strike as long as the railroads can.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

POTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS.

BALLAD OF FOOLISH MEN.

The story that I have to tell
Will take me but a minute;
And when you read it ponder well,
And its lesson prithee dwell,
For there's moral in it.

There were two youths whom once I knew. Whose names were George and Harry; Who swore that women they'd eschew, That to each other they'd be true, And never, never marry.

"We're bachelors for aye," cried they;
"The life we lead is folly,
All women care for is display,
Th' expense of which man must defray,
So marriage is but folly."

But Cupid's tiny, shining dart
Cares naught for scheming mortals,
The gates to George's callous heart
One day by luck was forced apart,
And love got through the portals.

And Harry, too, received a blow
That banished all his scheming,
By woman's art he was laid low,
And, vanquished by his charming fee,
He spent his time day-dreaming. But each concealed his sudden fall,

To subterfuge resorting,
And on the pretext of a call—
The lies they told would you appal—
They'd steal off for their courting. But, ah, one day it so fell out— Men's friendship should be stronger— Each of the other had a doubt, And then straightway it came about That they were friends uo longer.

A dainty glove from hand so fair Each dropped; and then they started, For as the gloves were lying there They saw they made a perfect pair; For this it was they parted.

They started off to see their pet— A maid who both entrances. For both were in the self-same net, And at the self-same house they met, Exchanging bitter glances.

Then to the self-same girl they kneel, And both are good romancers; Right well they tell the love they feel, But ah, her heart is made of steel, And thus it is she answers:

You've sworn you'd ever single be, Yet at my feet you tarry;
If to your oaths you're false you see,
I fear you might be false to me,
And so I'll neither marry."

Then up they sprang and rushed outside— Their rage they could not smother:
"'Twas all your fault," loud Harry cried,
And when in anger George replied,
They fell upon each other.

Then Harry drew a small penknife, George seized a big shillelah. And each one sought the other's life In cruel, fierce and bloody strife— Oh, 'twas a fearful melee.

And quarts and quarts of blood were shed, They were so long in dying; And when at last they both were dead The pavement all was dyed blood-red— The stains still there are lying.

A moral true you'll find in this— The fate of George and Harry; The world, indeed, would go amiss If men foreswore hymeneal bits, And none of them would marry.

So of the history I've told This must be the solution: No matter whether young or old, When men such foolish doctrines hold, They'll meet such retribution.

OUR GREAT PURCHASE. The Country Discovering the

Value of Alaska.

A Good Grazing and Vegetable District-Lumber, Fish and Furs the Great Sources of Income-Coal and Metals Found. While much of the soil of Alaska is

undoubtedly fertile the statement needs from 5,000 to 6,000 a year, which is some qualification. It applies almost wholly to the islands and coast line of the south, and even there vegetation is liable to suffer from excessive rains. Grain is ripened with difficulty, but grasses and berries thrive almost everywhere. On Kadiak Island fair crops of hay have often been secured. Cattle and sheep in considerable numbers have been raised. The hardier kinds of vegetables can be grown. Lieutenant Schwatka, on his journey to the headwaters of the Yukon, traversed regions where the grass was five feet high, with dandelions as big as asters and buttercups twice the usual size. In these regions the hills at the same time were covered half way down their rugged sides with snow and ice. Berries were plentiful. Governor Swineford, in a recent interview, said white turnips had been grown in Alaska weighing ten pounds and cabbages correspondingly large. The adapted, he says, to grazing purposes to render unnecessary the importation of beef. This would be true were the population large enough to secure the admission of Alaska as a State. He reports further that five miles above Juneau City a man from Maine last year raised and marketed sixty tons of vegetables. Vegetables are said to have been raised as far north as Fort Yukon.

From the lumber supplies of Alaska great things may be expected in the future. There are immense spruce forests all along the southeastern coast. Forests may indeed be said to prevail at intervals throughout most of the Territory as far north as the Yukon valley. Hemlock spruce is plentiful, and in the Yukon district the white spruce abounds. The yellow cedar, which is the most valuable timber of the country, is found in the southeast, where it frequently attains a height of one hundred feet and a diameter of five or six feet. Coasiderable shipbuilding was earried on by the Russians, and Mr. Baneroft thinks it not improbable that shipbuilding may some day rank again among the fors-most industries of Alaska. Coal and fron are near at hand.

Of great importance are the fisheries of Alaska. Possibly the waters of this region may some day become one of the main sources of the world's supply. From 8,000 cases in 1880 the salmon pack increased in 1883 to 36,000, a yield worth about \$180,000. In 1885 the pack was \$5,000 cases. The average weight of salmon after being cleaned is 15 pounds. In flavor the Alaska fish is equal to the Scotch and Norwegian, which are the best in the world. The supply is practically inexhaustible. On the Yukon the run is immense. The reason lasts only about six weeks. Several canneries have been started since eleven thousand art student, in the State

been profitable. It is conjectured that this industry may in time eclipse the Columbia river enterprises altogether. Salmon is the chief food of the natives,

who are thought to take from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 fish a year, or three times as many as are required to supply all the canneries on the Pacific coast. Russian company exported annually to the Sandwich Islands from 100,000 to elsewhere there are extensive cod banks -probably the largest in the world. The area already known is more than 100,000 square miles. The take of cod since 1870 has averaged about 500,000 fish a year. Halibut, herring and mackerel are the other fish with which these waters abound. Herring arrive in vast shoals along the whole southern coast. The mackerel are equal in size and flavor to those caught in Atlantic waters. In San Francisco they have sold for \$24 per barrel. Herring oil fisheries, near Sitka, two years ago, produced 150,000 gallons of oil. Last year they produced 300,000 gallons. The product for this year will, it is thought, be still greater. In 1880 the Alaskan fisheries

proper were valued at a total of \$565,-000. These figures, of course, do not approach those for the fur-seal industry, but the time will come when they will far surpass them. The one must de-

crease, the other increase.

The fur interests of Alaska well might receive as much space as this whole article, so great are they and so varied is their history. But the sketch here must be brief. The Russian company during its first term, with an original capital of 723,000 rubles, increased afterward to 1,238,740 rubles, obtained between 1797 and 1820, a period of 23 years, net earnings of 7,685,608 rubles, of which 4,250,000 rubles were distributed as dividends and the remainder added to the capital, making it about 4,570,000 rubles. During the ensuing period of 21 years the yield fell off considerably, but the dividends did not. There were shipped in that time 25,000 sea-otter, 458,-000 fur -seal, 162,000 beaver, and 160,-000 fox skins, 138,000 pounds of whalebone, and 260,000 pounds of walrus tusks. The sum distributed among the shareholders for this period was about 8,500,000 rubles, or double the sum for the first period. For the third and last term there was a further increase, the dividend amounting to 10,210,000 rubles, or an increase of nearly 17 per cent. The working capital had now now 13,600,000 become over 13,600,000 ru-bles. The receipts for this third term exceeded 75,700,000 rubles. The mere statement of these figures is sufficiently forcible. Of the fur operations since the American purchase, it may be said that between 1871 and 1883 about \$5,000,000 was paid to the United States Government as rent of the Prybilof Islands and tax on sealskins. The Alaska Commercial Company for these seal islands originally contracted to pay a fixed rental to the Government of \$55,000 a year, besides a tax of \$2.621 on each fur-seal skin and 55 cents per gallon on seal oil shipped from them. They also engaged to maintain a school on each island, and to furnish the natives with certain amounts of food and firewood free of charge. Between 1870 and 1883 our average revenue was about \$317,000. For last year the company paid the Government \$262,437, the number of owned 50 trading posts in various parts of the country. It gathered last year

The other resources of the country are several in number, but their full the impulses of national ambition to value remains to be revealed. Coal has been found near the mouth of Cook | ited. Inlet. From 1837 to 1861 over 2,700 forward now, and a wise guidance tons were mined by the Russians, the value of which was estimated at 46,000 | the past, is the care of the thoughtful rubles. The thickness of the vein varied from nine to twelve feet, with 70 per cent. of mineral. Its extent was great. The coal future of Alaska may be very great. Petroleum of good quality has been found near the same region. Copper was known to the natives and used by them. Masses weighing thirty pounds and over have been found. On Prince of Wales Island there is a valuable copper mine. Lead has found in several places, though not in large deposits. Silver ore assaying \$150 a ton was found in 1881, but it was thirty miles from tidewater. Gold has been found in a hundred streams, but the mining of it there has never yet been made very successful. On a gold mine at Douglas Island, known as the Paris Lode, \$400.000 has been expended, and Mr. Bancroft says the results have "fully justified the outlay." A stamp mill, with a capacity of 300 tons a day, was completed in the summer of last year, and between June 19 and September 19 the aggregate yield amounted to \$156,000, though the mill stood still for one-third of the period in sults led the company to undertake to erect two additional furnaces and to place electric lights in the mill, mine

nine-tenths of the world's supply of sea-

otter skins. The catch now averages

more than double the number secured be-

fore the purchase. These skins are

worth from \$75 to \$100 in London.

About 2,000 blue fox skins are taken.

and surrounding works.

Mr. Whymper's visit to this country was made soon after the purchase. He heard everywhere on his way across the continent expressions of disapproval of the steps taken by the administration. Alaska was satirically named "Wal-rus-sia," and mock advertisements appeared offering the highest price for such a disgraceful speech in the House waste lands, worn-out colonies, and submerged and undiscovered islands. The impression he got from the country, however was a favorable one. He was unwilling to believe that the bargain would prove a bad one. This was at a time when it would have been easy and natural-especially for an Englishman-to take the other view. It is recorded of Mr. Seward that when some one asked him what he considered the most important measure of his political career he replied: "The purchase of Alaska, but it will take the people a generation to find it out." The foregoing summary of the resources of Alaska may help to show how near right was the great Secretary .- N. Y. Times.

- There are sixty art schools and the American purchase, and they have of Massachusetts. - Boston Journal

THE ADMINISTRATION.

General Review of It by Postmaster-General Vitas in a Letter to His Wis-

When President Cleveland took office a large number of our fellow-citizens had been taught to expect little the unpleasant fact that his predecesless than National calamity to follow Democratic ascendancy. Distrusting present fiscal year, expended a sum 150,000. Westward of Cook Inlet and the pedges of the party to the people, and failing to comprehend its benign principles, many who believed the operations of government would prove a disastrous failure, the public service be imbecile, the finances illy managed, the revenues but half collected or half the revenues but half collected or half business, he has found he could get squandered, our pensioners go unpaid, along with a much smaller force. The our public lands be lost, our colored meager remainder of the appropriacitizens relegated to servitude and all securities for business disappear. Weak and credulous, indeed, must be the man who longer yields faith to such dreadful prophesies. In the eighteen months which have passed not only the ordinary operations of the Government have proceeded without difficulty disturbance, but already many had fallen under private control have been reclaimed and saved for settlers, and measures of economy in collections of revenues and expenditures have yielded good results. For a summary proof, contrast the

business of the treasury during the two last fiscal years, of which the Act-ing Secretary, Mr. Fairchild, has kind-

ly furn shed me a statement. During e year ended June 30, 1885, the receipts were \$323,690,706.38, and durins the year ended June 30, 1886, \$336,439,727.06, while the expenditures of the former period were \$260,226,-935.11, as against only \$242,483,138.50 in the latter. Or roundly stated, more revenue was collected during the last than during the preceding years by \$13,000,000, while the expenditures were decreased by \$18,000,000, notwithstanding also the increase in payments for pensions was over \$7,000,-000. This brief statement is an exponent of the Administration of Grover Cleveland, and a volume of testimony at once that much was need and much has been done, faithfully; also has the President pressed the reformation of the civil service according to the repeated promises of the party. Many difficulties have crossed the way and many misconceptions taken place. The teaching of years that a civil officer must be a party laborer had rendered incumbents generally obnoxious to just complaint and marked them to the censure of opponents. Thus numerous changes were justly due, which, when made, have highly fired the zeal for reform in the breasts of our adversaries, and unavoidable delays have disturbed some friends, who recognized such changes to be de-manded. Yet amidst all the steady purpose has maintained its way, and with patriotism and patience the party has maintained its President and its

ernment made substantial progress. Another result bright with promise to the Republic's future, is the complete fruition of the purposes of the great war in the restoration of harmony and good feeling between the sections of the country, a result which sealskins taken being 99,980. At the time the company acquired its lease it represented a capital of \$9,000,000 and represented a capital of \$9,000,000 and great Captain of the Union bore his make them suffice until the end of the wished to see it ever since the war-a condition of genuine fraternity so nobly marked as to stir the profoundest emotion by the spectacle now presented of the survivors of the Grand Army with golden contributions striving to bind the wounds of desolate Charles-

good faith, and the cause of good gov-

ton. By many testimonies, indeed, security of the past is fixed, and win a great future are exhib-The eye is bent hopefully of the years before, not revenges for citizen. The duty and opportunity of such leadership belong now to Democratic party. Its principles are wisely adapted to the needs of the Republic and the prosperity of the people. If it shall meet the exigencies of the time, its restored power will be such as was its original possession from the day of Jefferson, with brief interruptions, for more than half a century. Nothing will more forward such accomplishment than temperate discussion among those who differ, and patient and manly persistence in the cultivation of

harmonious feeling and action. (Signed) WILLIAM F. VILAS.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS. -Yes, the Republicans do love the working-men and the labor organiza-Their affection for them is tions. deep, tender and touching. The Tribune reveals the hollowness of its pretended regard for the labor organizations when it says editorially: candidacy of Henry George for the New York mayoralty will not have been wholly in vain if it shall have what now seems a probable result. That probability, of course, is the election of the Republican ticket. - Detroit Free Press.

-There must be a scarcity of ordinary timber when the Republicans of Cincinnati are compelled to renominate vulgar and indecent Ben Butterworth for Congress. It is not long ago that this low-down politician delivered of Representatives that the women in the gallery left it hurriedly to escape his vile words. The decent people of Cincinnati ought to combine against Butterworth and bury him under such an adverse vote that he would never be

heard again. - Buffalo Times. - - There is no greater danger to the republic than that which lurks in the purpose of the few to rule the many. The plutocracy which led to the fall of Rome differed from ours chiefly in the fact that it gathered its wealth from the spoils of war. No government is strengthened by such a radical departure from its basal prinlican plutograts. - N. Y. World.

A "REFORMING" OFFICE.

The Public Printer Cutting Off Needless Expenses and Struggling to Remedy Re-

The new Public Printer, on taking charge of his office, was confronted by sor, for the first two months of the which, if the same ratio should be kept up, would result in a deficiency of several hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Benedict says the office is so overcrowded that the employes are in each other's way, and the result is that, after a fortnight's examination of the tion left him by Mr. Rounds compels him to be very circumspect with expenditures, and wholesale dismissals of employes are the consequence. He understands what is required of every head of a bureau under the present Administration, to bring every thing down to hard pan and business prin-ciples. The Government printingpledges have found redemption. Vast office was very convenient for Conquantities of the public lands which litical dallar was the public lands which litical dallar was represented for their pogressmen to pay off some of their political debts to their constituents, and Mr. Rounds was too obliging to refuse their applications. The new Public Printer is of sterner stuff, a thorough business man, trained in an excellent school, and only intent upon fulfilling his duty to the letter, letting the results of his work speak for themselves. He appreciates the golden rule of the Democratic Administration, that an officer of the Government who has charge of a bureau holds the money of the people in his hands, to be used for their purposes, and to further their interests, and when any part of the funds which the taxpayers have en-trusted to him are diverted to other purposes, or when, by design or neg-lect, he allows a sum to be applied to the salaries of unnecessary employes, merely to please some member of Congress, or some personal or political friends, he violates his duty.

In the printing office, as in all other departments of the Government, there is no different rule of fidelity, under the present regime, between the officeholder and the tax-payer than that which should regulate the conduct of the former when, as an individual, he holds the money of his neighbor. Under the Republican Administration such a rule would be laughed at, and it was only made respected under the present regime by the employment of stern measures. It took some time to convince Republican officeholders that the reform policy of President Cleveland was a genuine one and had come to stay. Those who refused to subscribe to it were compelled to walk the plank, and the spoils party raise a piteous howl at each man festation of this golden principle of honest government. It was high time for a change in the management of the Government printing office. Had Mr. Rounds been permitted to go on his way squandering the appropriation, by the time Congress met there would have been no funds left and a demand would have been made for a large deficiency appropriation. Mr. Benedict, handicapped though he is by his predecessor's extravagance, has applied himself earnestly to devise further reductions of the force before he can see his way clear. The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican thus explains the situation: "Mr. Rounds crammed the office as full of Republican partisans as it was possible for him to do, and he used as much of the appropriation as the law would allow. Indeed, it is charged that he stretched the law as far as it would stretch and got all the good out of the office for the grand old party that he could get. Rounds is a sharp one, and he has left the office in a shape to give Benedict a great deal of trouble.

-Albany Argus. Long and Dreary.

Having been deprived of the more serious business of carrying on the National Government, the Republican party now devotes a good deal of its leisure time to drafting resolutions. Those who have met with reverses are much given to telling what they did in the days of their prosperity, and what they would like to do for the benefit of the human race if they had the means. It doubtless soothed the feelings of the Ancient Mariner to pour his tale into the unwilling ears of the wedding guest. Grief is apt to be voluble. The Republican resolutions of these days are very long and very dreary. There is a sameness about them that suggests their emanation from a single source. Probably skeleton plans of platforms have been prepared, under the direct supervision of the master carpenter at Augusta, for the use of State and district conventions. They all begin, it will be observed, by "pointing with pride" to what the party did "in the wah," about a quarter of a century ago, when it was young and virtuous. Concerning its record during the last fifteen years they are naturally reticent. But of what the party would do if it only had another chance, many words are necessary to tell. And the letters of Junius, and other literature of invective, are heavily drawn upon to describe the Democratic sins of omission and commission. - Boston Post.

-General Logan must have entertained a very uncomplimentary opin-ion of the intelligence of his hearers when he told them that "the percentage of loss during the Republican Administration will defy comparison with the history of any government on shall make you apologize!" earth." He utterly ignores the opera-tions of the land office thieves, the Star route and mail subsidies, the navy frauds under "Secor" Robeson and "Bill" Chandler, the Pacific railroad swindles, the hundred other rings of jobbery, subsidy, contract and mo-nopoly which fattened and throve under the Republican Administration at the expense of the tax-payers. Those efpal, as is involved in substituting a rings grew in strength and insolence moneyed oligarchy for a manhood on the favors of the Republican party, democracy. It is the duty of the peo- and in return for the favors they reple to resist now, and with determina- ceived they gave liberally to perpetution, the insidious efforts of Republican plutograts.—N. Y. World.

Argus.

JUST CRITICISM.

The Young Man of To-day Mercilessly

There are ten articles and essays written on the "modern young woman" where there is one that treats of the young man of to-day. We are apt to criticise the tendencies and weaknesses the young man offers an equal abundance of material for the critical scalpel. The absurdity of modern fashions for women is universally decried, but only here and there is a protest made at the masculine fashion-plates that parade through our principal avenues and streets. The cry is that the modern young woman is shallow in her conversation, with all her thoughts centered on her apparel. But is the young man of the present day so infinitely her su-perior? Is he so studious, so scholarly in his conversation? Are his tendencies for dress and pleasure less marked? is well sometimes to criticise the critic. The young men have, with much propriety, been denominated the flowers of a country. More and more the young man of America is establishing himself in the commercial interests of our professions, until one is at times amazed to find the interests and responsibilities of great commercial houses and professional enterprises resting upon youthful shoulders, and propelled by young idea and brains. It is highly creditable to the young

manhood of America that these instances of ambitious progress can be found; yet these cases are still in the minority. Take the average young man, and there is room for vast improvement. To what shall be attributed the searc'ty of our young men in the public libraries, their meagre attendance at societies and associations of intellectual and practical purposes? One of our prominent cities boasts of not less than twenty first-class literary societies, vet the combined attendance weekly is but 226! The same city has within its limits eighteen other educational associations of art, science and music, and the average attendance at each is but fourteen! In business circles there is much the same condition of affairs. Nine out of ever ten of our young men perform their duties in a mechanical manner, glad when the clock points to the hour which means the end of another day. It is not an uncommon thing for young clerks to begin to watch at three o'clock for the approach of five p. m. The period of life through which they are passing has scarcely any meaning for them. They are forgetful of the important fact that they are standing at the opening gates of life, that they are pass ng through a season of their existonce that should be crowded full of plans and actions. An interest in sporting matters takes the place of an interest in what most concerns them and their future. It is much easier for thousands of our young men to remember the name of every member of the leading base-ball nines in the country than to recollect the names of the customers with whom their firm has daily dealings. The scores of base-ball games take the place of the discounts allowed certain customers in their minds. An intelligent interest in all games of exercise is healthy, but, like all things, it can become too absorbing and business and the practical things of life become reat Captain of the Union bore his itness of with the declaration he had possibilities, and these he realizes in proportion to his efforts to developing them. In a country which holds out so many opportunities for young men as that in which we live, it is remarkable that such little effort is made to embrace them. There is no excuse, except in the most extreme of unfortunate cases, for a respectable young man in Amer ca to fail of commercial and social success, if he will only look about him and employ the opportunities as they present themselves before him. This thousands of our young men fail to comprehend, and here lies the secret of the standstill at which they find themselves. The inclination is too much toward pleasure and not enough to labor. It is in youth that we should work if when we arrive at manhood we would have our burdens easier. The young man of to-day is not, to our mind, what he should or might be. There is a tendency to look too lightly upon the practical things of life, and to pay too much attention to things that are interesting in themselves, but that serve as poor foundation stones upon which to build a successful career .-

Brooklyn Magazine. THEY NEVER DO.

How Two Mean Men De iberately Insulted Two Iunocent Women.

On one of the telephone circuits in the western part of the city, where four subscribers use the same line, one of them was called up the other day by a second on a matter of business.

"You say you paid two dollars per yard?" queried the first.
"No, I didn't say exactly." "But my wife wants to know. Give

"I will the first time I see you." "But why not now?" "Because Mrs. L., who is on the line. is always listening at her telephone to hear what the rest of us say, and my

wife doesn't want her to know.

me the exact figures.'

"Oh, that's it. I thought you might be afraid of Mrs. B. That's one of her tricks, too, though I guess both of 'em are away to-day. Good-bye."
"Hold on there!" called a voice as the

trumpets were about to be lowered. "I

am Mrs. L. and I want to tell both of

you men that you state a deliberate falsehood when you say I listen! You are no gentlemen, and my husband "And hold on some more!', called a second voice. "I am Mrs. B., and any one who says I listen to other people

talk has got to prove it in court! up your minds to hear from me!" Four trumpets were carefully lowered from four ears and hung up on four telephone boxes, and deep silence brooded o'er the land .- Detroit Free Press.

-He (reading)-And on rounding Sandy Hook Galatea fell off two points. She (not interested in yachting) -- How much easier she must have felt, poor thing, particularly if they were tacks .-

A BORN THIEF.

The Curious Case of Walter England, the

The massive doors of the Eastern Penitentiary have closed upon a man just crossed the threshold of manhood, who for the next five years will meditate in the gloom of his cell on the way of the of the young woman, forgetting that transgressor. There are few sadder cases than that of handsome young Walter England. You may smile when I tell you that the case is a sad one, and in the same breath add that this man who will live a living death for five years has served a four years' term in the same institution, eight years in the Trenton State Prison, eighteen months in the Allentown prison, and as a lad a long term in the reform school at Jamesburg, N. J. He was born in 1856, near Orange, N. J., or within twenty miles of it. His father was a man of some means, gained honestly, and his mother was a lovable little woman, whose temperament was sunshine itself. The father had ever been respected among his fellows as an honorable man, and country and in the high places of all just after the close of the war he was reckoned to be worth a fortune closely approaching a million of dollars, but the money brought him no happiness, for his only son, then a child of nine years, had given evidence of depravity as unconquerable as it was unexplainable.

Nothing extraordinary was developed in the child until he had reached the age of six years, when he was detected in the act of hiding a silver spoon in a hole in the garden. This seemed to be sim-ply a childish whim, and the indulgent father provided the youngster with a dozen spoons to hide any where he wanted to hide them. Not long after this the little fellow was caught in his mother's bed room early in the morning industriously turning his father's pockets inside out and appropriating all the money he could find in them. For this he was chided, and it would have probably been forgotten had not the same thing happened half a dozen times in succession not many days afterward. Mark you, the boy was not then sevenyears old. He had every conceivable toy that a boy of that age could wish for, and was humored in every caprice. At the age of eight he abstracted a purse from the overcoat of a visitor, and with precocious shrewdness innocently declared that he had seen a servant commit the theft. A few days: later the mother to her unspeakable horror, discovered the missing purse, together with a lot of silverware, cleverly concealed in a closet in the nursery. Before he had reached his ninth year the boy had actually robbed no less than a dozen persons who had visited the house. He was then a delicate-looking child with big blue eyes, flaxen hair and a waxy skin. He possessed none of the exuberance of childhood, but appeared to be constantly in a meditative mood. When accused of these many wicked acts, he would at first stoutly assert his innocence, but when caught would confess without the slightest show of emotion. The loving entreaty of his mother to tell her why he did such things had no more effect on him than the slight punishments inflicted by his father. The boy would endure a whipping with the stoic sm of an Indian, and at the very first opportunity thereafter would repeat the offense for which he had been punished. At the tender age of ten the little

scamp was known in the neighborhood

of his home as an incorrigible thief. Although never in want of spending money, he took delight in purloining pennies from children smaller than himelf, and on one occasion was caught in the act of choking a little fellow who had refused to "stand and deliver." Between the ages of ten and thirteen, Walter - I'll call him that for convenience sake-was the source of the greatest grief to his parents. Their tears, their pleadings, their threatenings and punshments were alike useless. Once in awhile the boy would show slight symptoms of repentance, but the intervals grew further and further apart and at last ceased altogether. Just after his thirteenth brthday Walter ran away from home. His poor mother was almost wild with despair. Detectives were put to work, advertisements inserted in all the leading newspapers, but to no purpose. A year later he came back. He refused to tell where he had been or how he had managed to live. In two weeks he disappeared again, this time in the night, and took with him a sum of money belonging to his father. Nothing more was heard of him for a couple of years. Then, from a description given in one of the newspapers, it was learned that he had been arrested in the interior of New York State for robbery. After that he got into some sort of trouble in Trenton and was sent to the reform school. Up-on his release he went to New York: City and formed the acquaintance of a number of notorious criminals. Nexthis youth was one of the principals in a big scheme to rob the Adams Express: Company, but was prevented by the alertness of certain detectives, thought it wiser to nip the plan in the bud than to wait until it was consummated and gain glory by an arrest. am unable to tell you of the details of the crime for which the depraved youth pent eight years in the Trenton prison. No sooner was he out than he was engaged in more villainy, which brought him in contact with the Allentown authorities. Four years in Cherry Hill followed this, but it had no chastening effect, for now Walter England comesback again to be punished for the crimes of burglary. —Philadelphia News.

-Charles Libby was replacing timbers in a shaft in the Desloga mine in Missouri, and the scaffold gave way. He started head-first for the bottom, but his foot caught between a broken timber and the wall of the shaft. His boot. was big and strong, and there he hung, looking down the one hundred feet that were between him and death at the bottom, until workmen above let down a rope, fastened it to his leg and drew him to the surface.

-The man who minds his own business as he ought to is seldom idle .- N

Chase Counin Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CONTONWOOD FALLS - KAMEAS

AUTUMN DAYS.

A wealth of beauty meets my eye— Yellow and green, and brown and white, In one vast blaze of glory fill My happy sight.

The rich-robed trees, the ripening corn, Bright colored with September fire— Fulfillment of the farmer's hope, And year's desire.

Sweet in the air are joyous sounds Of bird and bee and running brook; And pienteous fruits hang ripening round Where'er I look.

The mellow splendor softly falls
On morning mists and evening dews,
And colors trees and flowers and clouds
With thousand hues.

O dreaming clouds, with silver fringed! I watch ye gathering side by side, Like armies, in the solemn skies, In stately pride.

I love the woods, the changing woods, Fast deepening down to russet glow, When Autumn, like a brunette Queen, Rules all below.

The soul of beauty haunts the heavens, Nor leaves for long the warm-faced Earth And like a mother, the kind air To life gives birth.

But Death rides past upon the gale, And blows the rustling golden leaves; They whirl and fall, and r t and die, And my heart grieves.

Farewell! O Autumn days—farewell!
Ye go; but we shall meet again,
As old friends, who are parted long
By the wild main.
—William Cowan, in Chambers' Journal.

BURGLAR SCARE.

Miss Beulah Arranges to Receive

clean beat out! Oh dear!" and with a soliloquize over her terrors. sigh of exhaustion that was almost a sob, Miss Mary Jane Beers fell into the old rocker, and pulled off her slat bon-

"What's the matter with you?" queried Miss Beulah, setting down her flatiron deliberately, and looking at her friend over her spectacles with an air of surprised severity.

"Oh, I never thought to live to see sech works in Dorset! Mis' Morse's folks hev hed a burglar in their sullar.'

"Why, how you talk!"
"They hev!" said Miss Beers, with recovered breath and great emphasis.
"Mis' Morse went to bed airly las' night, but the deacon he was up an' round quite a spell, and the hired girl she hed a most an awful big wash on account of comp'ny over the Sabbath, and she sot up a-ironin' till after she heerd Mr. Morse go up charmber, and there wasn't a sound to be heerd then, and bein' tired, she went to sleep direct.

"So they didn't know nothing on't till morning, when they see the hatch-way into the sullar was half open, and he went down and found more'n five tomater-cans smashed on the floor, and the spigot to his cider-barrel turned, an' cider runnin'. Luckily enough, the

cider was real low. "But I tell you the way bolts went onto them doors, and padlocks onto both hatches, was rapid! Mis' Morse is a-skakin' vet, and Nancy don't know nothing what to do with herself. She's so seart to think of bein' asleep the hull time in that back charmber right over the shed roof, and her winder open all

'Dear me!" said Miss Beulah, whose sallow face had grown still more rigid during the awful tale, for though her moral courage was beyond a doubt, the good woman had none of that physical bravery that is rarely coupled with its spiritual counterpart, and she had be-side a degree of imagination in her character much greater than she could or would have acknowledged.

'Why, Mary Jane Beers, this is dreadful! I've been so thankful every time I took up the paper, and read about them dread ul things that's always a-happenin' elsewheres, to think that we have been spared here in Dorset. There's so many lonesome folks here, 'specially women folks, that I don't know of a likelier place for burglars to make trouble in. I declare, I shan't sleep a wink for thinkin' on't!'

"Nor me neither!" rejoined Miss Beers, "though I haven't got no great to steal, save an' except bunnets; but they're other folks's, which would be worse than ef I owned 'em," which unworldly sentiment the good little woman confirmed with another long sigh.
"Well," said Miss Buelah, "what's to

be did? Eminently practical as the spinster was, this idea always came to her after the first shock of any sudden occurrence. If she did not express it in good grammar, she acted on it in good faith. "I dono! I dono!" mournfully responded Mary Jane. "I haven't never had but one lock onto my house doors sence I lived to Dorset. an' that's on

believed every word she read.

thinking no burglar would ever essay Miss Beulah knew better. Her house was a large, old-fashioned farm house, with four rooms on each floor, a kitchen stairs herself, and her small hand-maid in the "kitchen chamber," as the loft was called, at the head of the back stairs. So many doors seemed to offer a premium to burglars, and all the front of the house downstairs, and its four square chambers, solitary and undefended, assumed a fearful importance now in their owner's eyes, hitherto perceptive only of those minor 'dangers of moths, spiders and mice, which awe the female heart, but do not daunt it. Miss Beulah sat silent so long, pondering the answer to her own question, that Miss Mary Jane felt a little injured, and rose

asperity, as Lecty, the "bound girl," spect exasperating Miss Beers afresh. She had always wondered "how Beuly could keep that shif'less thing." No benevolent purpose would have induced Miss Mary Jane to give her shelter for half an hour, but her neighbor was of

stronger mold.
"Well, if you must be goin', Mary Jane," said Miss Larkin, aroused to the situation, "I won't hender ye none. Fact is, I aint real good company; your tell has stirred me up dreadful. I've lived in peace all my days, and now to expect such buffetin', of the evil doers when I'm gettin' on in years seems

hard. "Yes, 'tis so, Beuly. And your havin' means, leastwise some bonds an' things, as is beknown to folks, makes it more likely 't you'll be one for them gentry to visit first."

"Bonds an' things!" almost shrieked Miss Beulah. "You don't suppose I keep them in this house, do ye? all I've got, no great at that, is sure an' safe in the vault to Darthford Bank.

"Might send them to the bank, too." "Yes, I might, but how is the burglars to know that?"

"I'm sure I don't know," said Miss Beers, her eyes twinkling a little, "on-less you put a notis onto the door."
"Sho!" indignantly replied Miss Beulah, a little suspicious that she was an amusement to her friend, and resenting

the possibility.

"I won't sleep down stairs no more, that's certain!" she said aloud. "I'll move up charmber to-day, ef I'm spared so to do. I might wake up an' see one of 'em at the winder any time, if I kep' in the downstairs bedroom, and that would jest about finish me. And what shall I do with them silver things?"

Long and deeply did she ponder over this problem, till at last the six spoons, carefully sewed in flannel, were put under the nest of a setting hen in the woodshed, the tumbler buried in the middle of a large bag of rags, and the teapot well concealed in brown paper, put up the sitting-room chimney, and tied to a nail just as far up that sooty funnel as the eager spinster's arms could reach to drive the spike, a process from which she emerged grimy but exulting, and saying to herself, "There! I don't believe no burglar that ever was born would think o' lookin' up chimney for a teapot!"

Probably they would not, but for assurance of safety she did not tell Lecty any thing about her hiding-places, or confide to her Miss Beer's tale of horror about the burglar; but who can say to the gossip of a country town that it shall go no further? Lecty heard all about the Morse burglar the very next morning when she went to the neighbor's for milk, and she had sense enough to put the story and Miss Beu-lah's removal to the upper bedroom together, and discover that her mistress was terrified. She came home limp and tearful, and sobbed as she set

down her pail. "O land! O Miss Beuly, sint it real

hurt nor hindered by 'em. Blessed be nothin' is your case, for if they took ye off bodily, there wouldn't no responsible and began to remonstrate, but Miss or their mothers, or their fathers do so burglar keep ye two days, so you no Beulah had the floor. need to cry.

This was not consolation, but it was tonic, so Lecty went off with her milk; kins? Don't ye know no more than but once out of Miss Beulah's invigoration to stay into your bed when ye be ing presence, her weak mind began to there!" sink into terror again, and before her morning's work was done, she had conjured up visions of murder and robbery fit to adorn a sensational novel.

Miss Beulah had not slept very well in her new apartment, to tell the truth; she had to own that this room was accessible both from the front chamber and stairs-for it had a door into the 'spare room''-and also from the loft into which it opened, so that two burglars might assail her at once; or, if one only came in, there was a dreadful uncertainty as to which door he would choose. This thought prevented her from blocking either passage by the heavy bureau which she had thought of using as a fortification, till she remem-bered it would close one way for her own escape. She lay awake a long time meditating on this problem, but nature and habit at last prevailed, and she slept till very late in the morning, to Lecty's surprise and disgust.

All day the possibilities absorbed and preoccupied her, but in the afternoon the minister came to tea, the spoons had to be extracted from under the old "Locks ain't a sight of good to real burglars!" sniffed Miss Beulah, who read the newspaper as diligently as other people do the encyclopædia, and believed every word she read."

thereat expressed herself poignantly on the backs of Miss Beulah's hands. But the smart had to be endured; it was not so bad as the fact that she surely debelieved every word she read.

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Thereat expressed herself poignantly on the backs of Miss Beulah's hands. But the smart had to be endured; it was not so bad as the fact that she surely debelieved every word she read. elieved every word she read. tected one of Lecty's red eyes peeping through a knot-hole, watching the prohad a serene faith in her one lock, ceeding; but she hoped to baffle her by rolling the flannel package in her her poor little shed-kitched door. But apron, and ripping out the contents in her own room.

Still, they were to hide again, and after the Rev. Mr. Jones had gone, and a loft at the back, and at least four those precious morsels of metal were entrances from without. She slept down-bestowed for the night in her left boot, lying carelessly on its side, hoping that sleep would fetch counsel as to their future place of deposit.

But hardly was she asleep at last, after some wakeful hours, than a terrible hubbub in the yard aroused her; hens squawking and fluttering, the downfall of something in their shed, the loud, shricking crow of her big Brahma rooster, woke her to a fearful consciousness that a burglar was after ject by any loud noise, so she arranged her spoons, for she was too sleepy to above the door that led from the old remember that they were no longer back stairway into the loft an old pow-

spoon edges so hard that unconsecously strayed slowly into the kitchen with a she yelled more sharply than the old panful of dandelion greens, her red hair rooster, and Lecty, roused by the tumult, towzled over her pale face, her loose-jointed figure shambling about in its carelessly-worn garments, her weak eyes and generally flaccid and feeble into the back chamber, and Lecty's window, being wide open, a strong and suffocating odor streamed in after her, that betrayed and named the burglar!

"Land sakes, Miss Beuly, be they come? Where be they? Oh dear! oh dear!' "Shet up!" ejaculated the old lady,

who sat on the bed-edge, clasping her foot in both hands, every nerve quivering with pain. "What be you tumblin' 'round here

for this time o' night, Lecty Perkins?"
"My sakes! I heered sech a yellin' in the coop-shed, and sech a scream this way, and knowin' you kep' suthin' under the old hen, I thought o' burglars to once, and—oh! oh my!' for here she stumbled over the boot, kicked it half across the floor, and the six precious spoons hopped and bounded on its trail with all the alacrity to be expected of "solid silver."

"You go stret to bed!" roared Miss Beulah. "If you hain't got wits enough left to tell a polecat from a burglar, you'd better be sent to a 'sylum an' safe in the valut to Darthford Bank. You'd better be sent to a synting diverged by the property of the sent to a synting diverged by the property of the sent to a synting diverged by the property of the sent to a synting diverged by the property of the sent to a synting diverged by the property of the sent to a synting diverged by the sent scolded and suffocated both. Morning revealed sad havoe in the

shed: eggs broken; one "setter" dead, with fright or asphyxia; the clutch of half-hatched eggs all turned out, lying about cold and hopeless; and a general, pervasive atmosphere about all things that did not savor of "the actions of the just," which high poetic authority assures us have a sweet odor. Miss Beulah Night Visitors.

"I must really go," said Mary Jane, perceiving the effect she had produced, as only a timid and touchy woman could. So she went, leaving Beulah to her hens had outlived their usefulness, at least for some time to come, and her only consolation was the philosophic conclusion: "Well, I'm thankful 'twasn't

a burglar!" She disposed of her spoons that day in the recesses of an old shoe-case nailed up in the closet, under her dresses, and having hunted out in the garret a tin can of yellow snuff that had belonged to her father, and satisfied herself by actual experiment that it was still pungent and potent, she set it on the stand by her bed, resolved to discharge its fiery contents full into the face of the first burglar who should stand by her bedside and demand the spoons. But two and three and four nights went by with no such visitation; she was getting wonted to her room, and began to sleep once more, when in the dead watch and middle of a Saturday night she woke to see a tall figure at the foot of her bed like the vision of grisly William

at fair Margaret's.

Miss Beulah's wits were also about her; promptly she seized the can of snuff. the cover of which was always loosened the last thing, to provide for such an emergency, and threw the whole pound of stinging, penetrating powder right into the face and eyes of—Lecty!

A yell that might have roused the town had Dorest people lived in gunshot of each other, rung through the chamber. Miss Beulah sprung to her feet, lit her lamp, and discovering that the screaming, frant's creature was only her weakly handmaiden, began to feel acute remorse; but, practical as ever, she flew to the wash-bowl, and dragging the blinded Lecty with her, poured the pitcher full of water over awful! I didn't think no burglars would her upturned face and very nearly ever come to Dorset, did you?" choked her to death in the process. "Go long an' strain the milk, Leety!" Gasping, gurgling, sobbing, a piteous was the sharp answer. "You won't be spectacle of suffering and snuff, Leety

"What upon airth fetched ye in here in the middle o' the night, Lecty Per-

ever was! and-and-"

"I don't b'lieve your teeth aches a mite now, anyhow," replied Miss Beu-lah, with grim sareasm. "I've heered always that a shock was good for 't; but how come ve to get into my door, I'd like to know?"

"Why I couldn't stand it no way! I hollered an' hollered an' hollered at ye, and you didn't holler back, so I tried the door, and it come undone right off.' "Well, I am dum founded!" ejaculated the spinster. "I'd have swore before a justice that I locked an' bolted

that door the last thing!"
"Guess you was sleepy," said Lecty,
interrupting herself with a fresh howl, as her eyes began to smart once more. the temporary coolness of the water

Miss Beulah labored with the poor child till day-dawn, bathing her face with hot water, with cold water, skimmilk, and warm whey, and finally venturing out in the gray of dawn to pick cool plantain leaves and bind them on more before Lecty's eyes recovered their natural hue; and old Israel Ven-ner, who did Miss Beulah's "heavy chores," and carried off her frugal "bits and leavin's" for his pig, shook his lean sides over the woeful story Lecty poured into his ears at the shed-door, remarking, as he picked up his pail and limped away:

"Nigh about snuffed ye out, didn't she, Lecty? He! he!" overheard by Miss Beulah, who was not soothed thereby.

No more such experiments, however, came into her head. It is true she had used up all the snuff, and stained her bedroom floor, so both prudence and purse forbade the repetition. She remembered now that burglars were always said to be startled from their obanswer to her own question, that Miss Mary Jane felt a little injured, and rose to go.

She jumped from her bed to the rescue, instinctively pulled on her boots, and every raging corn on her left foot hum," she remarked, with a certain was mercilessly thrust against the location and to go.

She jumped from her bed to the rescue, instinctively pulled on her boots, and every raging corn on her left foot hum," she remarked, with a certain was mercilessly thrust against the location and the location and derivatively foot and the location and the lo

end of which, tied in a loop, was to be hitched to a nail on the corner of the door, and a milk-pan set on the floor was to receive the shot, which, when the plug was pulled out by the door's opening, would fall with great noise

into the receptacle.

Miss Beulah had "faculty" enoughthat mysterious gift of a thorough-going Yankee-to arrange this trap in an efficient and sure manner; it worked to a charm, and delighted Lecty, to whom it be held in London in 1888. The Americans was experimetally demonstrated. So want a chance to make speeches, and the two retired to their several beds in recommend that less time be given to who rose should always slip the loop off from the nail before opening the door, which was left purposely unbolted, and had been guiltless of a latch many years.

Now Miss Beulah had an enormous cat, brindled and shining, which she loved as lonely women do love any pet they possess; and Peter duly tyrannized over the old lady, generally insisting on a place by her feet at night, but sometimes equally bent on sleeping out of doors, or again capriciously slying in at the door where she always called him before she went to bed, slipping past her in the dark, and hiding under warm stove all night in a comfortable slumber, while she lamented his exposure to rain or frost. Miss Beulah's noisy trap was not sprung for a long time. A week of peace quite restored her courage and Lecty's cheerfulness, when one dark and rainy night about two o'clock they were aroused by a sharp, ear-piercing rattle. Lecty crouched deeper under the bed-clothes, paralyzed with fear, but Miss Beulah jumped up at once and stood on the cold floor, her heart beating like a steam-engine and her breath tightened with terror-the burglar had come!

She stood quite still, trembling but alert, hoping to hear his retreating footsteps down the stair and out of the house, but there was not a sound: the night was silent as death, not a sleeping bird stirred in its nest, the light, soft rain falling stilly, had hushed all things. Something scratched on the door. Miss Beulah gasped; then a long and angry mew, repeated over and over, relieved her so suddenly that she gasped again. Peter, tired of the solitary kitchen, had come up stairs, pushed his weight against the door, released the plug, rattled the shot down, and

"Scared at the sounds himself had made," was begging to be let in. For once Miss Buelah was angry with her pet, and picking him up bodily, took him into Lecty's room and dropped him down to the wood-shed roof in the rain! But this ended the shot-trap defense. One day Miss Beulah received a call

from Mary Jane Beers. "I've had enough of perventin' against burglars!" sighed Miss Beulah. "Don't ye recall what it said in our old reader, 'The coward dies a thousand deaths?" Well, 'tis so. I've ben through with several burglars, an' I've got done with 'em; I'm a-goin' back down stairs to put my trust in Providence an' let 'em come if they durst!"

"So do! so do!" said the sympathetic Miss Beers; "all the more that it's come out that there wasn't never no burglar into the deacon's sullar at all. 'Twas that besom of a Hosey Morse come home late from fishin', an' goin' down sullar in the dark after a drink o' cider, stumbled over them cans and dursn't teil but what it was a burglar.'

"You don't say!" ejaculated Miss Beulah.—Rose Terry Cooke, in Youth's Companion.

HOW THEY WORK IT. Women Who Know How to Manager Their Husbands With Ease.

They were telling what one another did under circumstances, as women do I think the staple of conversation be writhed out of Miss Larkin's hands like tween women is what they do, and or their mothers, or their fathers do so and so, or they say so and so. "J just-" and so on, don't you know? If it isn't that kind of thing, it is what not to stay into your bed when ye be they're going to do. Woman is a verb active. They were explaining the "Oh-oh-oh-dear!" sobbed the victim; idiosyncracies of their husbands, and "I've got the awfullest tooth-ache 't how they received the ho schold money and what they did with it. Perhaps there were reservations of a menta! kind. Women always make mental reservations when they say any thing. When a woman tells a man she loves

him there's generally a proviso in her mind which leaves her free to explain why she was not to be taken at her word. No logician of the male sex can split a finer hair in an argument than a plain, innocent, unsophist cated woman. Her simple distinctions are inscrutable; but can't she stretch the meaning of the language and make words embrace every thing she wants to? "My husband always gives me my money once a week, you know," said

one little blonde woman, with an expression of guilelessness on her face that would deceive a professional mindreader; "but he used sometimes to get short next day and take it back.' "Well, you could put it in your bu-

reau. "He'd rummage everywhere till he found it: but I got the best of him, and

"Well," said another, "I used to try and be economical, but I don't any more."

"Why?" "It was all right for awhile. And one night I grew very loving and confiden-tial, and showed him all the bills, and

how I had saved twenty dollars one

"Well!" "Next week he gave me twenty dollars less, and I wouldn't have it, and he wouldn't give me any more, and at Christmas I gave him a fifty-cent searf, and told him that was all I could afford, and he didn't like that, so he raised the

limit."-San Francisco Chronicle. -Justice Warfield, of Baltimore, is determined to break up profanity on the streets if heavy fines can do it. Last Saturday he fined one man \$15 and costs, making \$16.45, for 'loud and

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-The Catholics have built an Indian school at Stephen, D.T., costing \$10,000. -Forty-two Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians arrived at Pittsburgh, Pa., recently, to enter the Indian school at that place.

-Preparations are already being made for the next Pan-Presbyterian Council to peace, each understanding that the first prepared papers and more to discussion than formerly.

-Maharanee Surnomoyce, a generous Hindoo lady in Calcutta, has given \$75,000 to found a hall of residence for native women students of medicine. The government has contributed ground for the building.

-Dr. Francis Bacon, of New Haven, has been appointed by the Connecticut State Board of Education to compile the text-books authorized by the Legislature for use in the public schools.

-During his vacations Rev. Phillips Brooks, so it is reported, absolutely refuses to receive his salary, asking that it be put to the credit of the church funds. He pays five hundred dollars a year towards free seats in his own church. Mr. Brooks is well-to-do and unmarried. -N. Y. Sun.

-As regards the three leading denominations in Scotland, the following abstract of figures has been published: Established Church, 564,445 members; contributions, \$1,832,150; Free Church, 329,541 members; contributions, \$3,130, 140; United Presbyterian Church, 177, 517 members; contributions, \$1,950,980.

-President Bartlett, of Dartmouth, was reprimanding the boys for some heathenish conduct the other day and had just struck his time-honored strain in recommendation of "moral courage," when some young reprobate sprung a chestnut bell on him. The effect of the lecture was entirely spoiled.

-A correspondent of the Christian Union, writing from England, says that usually there is on the communion table in Nonconformist churches one cup tied with a blue ribbon. This is for those communicants who object to using any but unfermented wine. He says that another general custom is to suspend any communicant from communion privileges who, in business, fails to pay wenty shillings to the pound until in vestigation vindicates his honesty.

—The Episcopal Recorder, of Phila-delphia, says: "At the recent Believers' Meeting of Niagara, among the speakers was the mayor of a Canadian city. This fact, referred to by our own correspondent, strikes us as a most significant one, and sad to say it appears well nigh as strange as significant, to citizens of our own land. We, alas, hardly know such mayors. And yet no one will deny the propriety of public men being con-spicuous as Christians, and very many will unite with us in the wish that it was with our cities as it is with favored Toronto.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-How much better it is to get wisdom than gold, and to get understanding is rather to be chosen than silver .-Chicago Standard.

-Form the hab't of being thankful for your blessings. This is the key to that wonderful gift, contentment.—The Congregationalist.

-The floral bell is getting to be rather stale for marriage ceremonies. Why \$ 1000 should not some enterprising couple be married under a pair tree?-Chicage Tribune.

-Reputation is in itself only a farthing candle, of wavering and uncertain flame and easily blown out; but it is the light by which the world looks for, and finds, merit. - James Russell Lowell.

-It seems strange that none of our exchanges have attempted to make a pun on the name of Mr. Henn, Captain of the Galatea. We think it might be accomplished with a little scratching.— Norristown Hera'd.

-Boarding-house wit. Adolphus (takes the last piece)—This is very good bread, Mrs. Thompson. Mrs. Thompson, the landlady—Yes, and I think it better bred than some of my boarders .-Boston Beacon.

-"I say, Jobkins, can you let me have that dollar you owe me?" "Want it to-day, particularly?" "Well, you see, I have the toothache." "What has that to do with it?" "A great shock will cure the toothache, Jobkins, and I thought perhaps if you paid me, I—er. Thank you."—Philadelphia Call.

-Bridget (who has been sent to crack some nuts in preparation for Mrs. Blank's little dinner-party to be held during the evening, enters with a few hadly cracked upon a plate)—An' in-dade, Missus Blank, Oi'll lose me place befor' Oi break me tathe a-crackin' any more av them nuts. Me jaw's all lame now, so it is, so it is .- Life.

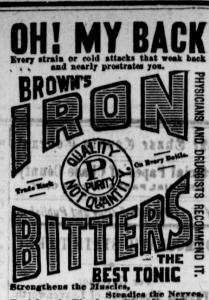
—A sassiety paper describes "an old maids' picnic where no men were al-lowed." Weren't "allowed?" By all the shoulder blades and elbows in this land, you couldn't have hired them to attend such a pienic. Now, had it been a young maids' pienic where no men were allowed—but pshaw, what a waste of time to talk about something that never happened - Burdette.

"Where did you get that beautiful color, Cicely, dear?" was the greeting of her friend as she dropped in for a morning call. "Why, don't you know! I've just come home from the seaside. It was delightful." "Seaside? Why, you must forget. You said you were going to the mountains." "Did I? O. well, it was the mountains, after all. I go so much I get confused. you know, dear." N. B.—The color was the result of a two weeks' course of backyard sun baths. - Boston Bulletin.

A Husband's Sorrow.

De Baggs-I understand that Smaw kins' wife has eloped. Bagley-Yes. Gone with a handsomer man.

"I suppose he'd be willing to give some thing to know where she is?"
"He would indeed. I heard him say he would give the contents of a shot-gun to the man who brought her back," —Philade pria Call.



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W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor, Thomas Moonlight, of Leavenworth. For Associate Justice,

W.M. Whitelaw, of Kingman. For Lieutenant Governor, S. G. Isett, of Neosho.

For Secretary of State, W. F. Petillon, of Ford.

For Attorney General, A. S. Devenney, Olathe. For Auditor of State,

W. D. Kelly, of Leavenworth. For State Treasurer, L. P. Birehfield, of Jewell.

For Supt. of Public Instruction, W. J. A. Montgomery, of Stockton. For Congressman, 4th District, JOHN MARTIN, of Topeka.

County Ticket.

For Representative, M. A. CAMPBELI For Probate Judge, WM. JEFFREY. For Clerk of Court, E. W. ELLIS. For County Attorney, S. N. Wood. Per County Sup't., Miss CLEO C. ICE For Commiss'n'r,3d Dist., WM. HARRIS

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Vote against the proposed amendment to the constitution at the coming election. It is a job.

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Col. Whitley, of Emporia, one of the strongest and most influential Republicans of that city, is out in earnest' for Moonlight.

Democrats. go to work in earnest and see to it that every Democrat is in line, and when election day comes march to the polls and vote, and victory is ours.

Re-submissionists, whether you are Democrats, Republicans or Prohibitionists, if you are really in earnest, you should vote for M. A. Campbell for Representative.

That Thos. H. Grisham was in close consultation with W. A. Morgan in the father to save a boy from ruin, than Leader office, last Sunday morning, is all the laws that were ever placed upan indisputable fact; then whose can-light. didate is Mr. Grisham?

Those persons who always like to be on the winning side will have to vote the Democratic State, District and County tickets this time, if they want to be with the victorious party.

Mugwumpism is the political purgatory where lost Republicans tarry on their way to Democratic sheel.—Empiria Reyublican. Unless they go back to Republican

If the Leader will insult Christians and blaspheme our Saviour by comparing Thos. H. Grisham to Him, will not its editor betray his political party? Then tell us whose candidate Mr. Grisham is.

Last week's Leader shows the love of that outfit for Christianity and its veneration for our Saviour by comparing Thos. H. Grisham to Christ; then. pray tell us is not Mr. Grisham the Leader man's candidate?

date for County Commissioner. from to the Leader, the Republican paper, all parties in that district.

When you hear a Republican claim that his party is the friend to the laboring man, ask him what his party ever did for the laboring man. Ask him under what kind of administration tramps first made their appear- tour through the State last week. ance in this country.

The Atchison Patriot says: "John A. Martie has bolted a Republican the nomination of Martin?"

Judge C. C. Whitson once bolted the Republican ticket and ran independent and was elected by Democrats, then why should not Republi-

now sanguine of Judge Martin's elec-

Democrats keep all personalities out of the race; treat your Republican friends with due respect, but let us rally in solid phalanx around our own candidates, and we will have the glad satisfaction of electing our entire ticket, and placing all the county offices under the control of Democrats.

The Atchison Globe says "Col. D.R. Anthony expressed his opinion on a would be elected Governor of Kansas John A. Anderson. at the November election. Anthony is a Republican, and publisher of a Republican newspaper. The opponents of hopocrisy ought to make a big effort; there seems to be hope."

The Rupublican party of Kansas declared in favor of continuing the heavy protective tariff. The Demoeratic party advocates a reduction of the bank accounts of the Pennsylvania stirring up the monkeys to any great corporations.

If Thos. H. Grisham would, for \$20 and expenses, go all the way to Washing to report a temperate man, with a wife and four children, as a "common drunkard." in order to keep said man from receiving the commission to the -himself and wife-feeding out of the public crib?

Senator Ingalls, speaking of the courage of the Republican party in the liquor law because there are votes in it and violates the lottery law because there are votes in it and violates the lottery law because there are votes in it. in the beginning myself a prohibition-ist, I nevertheless conceded the superior wisdom of the majority and its; right to rule, and am proud that my; party in Kansas had the courage to; nail prohibition to the mast head, and now I am a prohibitionist."-Emporia

The County Attorney advises all the county officers, and of course can do much to shape the action of the board and other county officers. An intelligent and upright County Attorney can be of immense service to the people, for what county officer would dare to go contrary to the counsel of an attorney of ability, possessed of the confidence of the peo-

The place to inculcate true temroom, in the social circle, and in the pulpit. It never should enter politics. I would rather have the prayers of a

If T. H. Grisham gets a vote for every time he has been in the Leader ofhe will get 365 or more votes, for he has averaged being in there, at least, once a day since then; and if he gets one vote for each time he has been in time he will get just three votes-no more nor no less; then, pray tell us whose candidate Mr. Grish im is.

The Republican papers continue to whistle as they pass throught the graveyard of their party, and blow about the the COURANT office and read it, and if victory they are going to win in 1888, but we challenge them to show a single State in the Union where an elec- will make a transfer of the COURANT peril. The Republican press just now tion has been held since 1884 in which office to him; the Republican vote has been as large as it was then. Or we challenge them to show a Republican State where their majority is as large as it was

in 1884. If Thos. H. Grisham was a Democrat after he was elected the last time Wm. Harris, the Democratic candi- for County Attorney, why did he give the 3d District, is one of the best men all the legal advertising over which he in the county for this office, and his had control? For instance, Mr. Thos. in 1866 he reduced taxes from 13 to 5 election is, we might say, a foregone Butler, a good Democrat, had to pay wills. Elect him now and our county conclusion, as he has the confidence of to the Leader man \$21 for the publication potice to quiet title to the land on which he lives, the A. P. Bond farm, in Toledo township? Then, pray their electioneering stories, but vote tell us whose candidate Mr. Grisham is.

Jay Gould and a party of other distinguished railroad officials made a The appearance of Mr. Gould on the parts of the county that he never was ground in person on the eve of the election makes it begin to look very lican. Now, if he was always a Re- for their support at the coming elecmuch like there is some foundation publican, why did he take such an ac- tion, in return for which, if elected to nomination in his own county, and a for the statements that have been go- tive part in our late postoffice fight in fill the office of County Superintend. Republican nomination in the Fifth ing the rounds of the press, that the this city, as the following letter, which ent, I will discharge the duties of said district; what is there, thes, to hinder Republicans are relying largely upon we publish verbatimet literatimet puncanti-prohibition Republicans bolting the railroads for whatever assistance tuatim, will show he did? is secessary to carry the State this

If wheat is low, and all kinds of farm produce unprofitable to the producer because of poor prices, don't keep on removed from the Post office and get cans scratch him this time and vote voting for the party that, by a long himself appointed I hope that I will for a man who will come nearer to carrying out their desires than he will.

and fifty citizens of Osage City at- Pugh and J. W. Stone and Messrs. E. first public acknowledgement that we self, in honor, to do certain things, through Mr. Gould's influence that question now arises, if Mr. Grisham Senator Ingall's goes into the Fifth was always a Republican, was he not M. P. train to-day that Tom Moonlight district to take the stump against a spy in the Democratic camp at the in said county of Chase, for the purpose of

> The vote in Maine in 1884 and 1886, (in round numbers,) with which comparisons will be made was as fol-1884. Republican, 78,000. Republican, 69,000 Democratic, 58,000. Democratic, 56,000 Prohibition, 1.000. Prohibition, 4,000

Greenbackers, 4,000. This shows a Republican loss of 9,000 the same. The farmers of Kansas a Democratic loss of 2,000, and a Proshould not hesitate in choosing when hibition gain of 3,000, as also a deficit their interests are involved. They of 5,000 votes from the Presidential ought to be tired of contributing to election. Blaine didn't succeed in

The Hiawatha Democrat says: "The law of this State prohibiting lotteries and the publication of lottery advertisements is just as mandatory as the the interests of the Democratic party prohibitory law. This being the fact, Gov. Martin ought to be as impartial in the enforcement of one as the other, office to which said man had been ap- but Gov. Marcia continually violates pointed, what would not said Grisham the lottery law by continually pubdo or say to keep his entire family lishing lottery advertisements in his

perance is in the home, in the school fight in this city, yet we have in our loving sister or mother; I would rath- G. C. Rogers, President of the Pension have the example of an honest Appeal Board, dated May 6, 1886, one month after Mr. Timmons received ministration. In the Washington, D. which letter Gen. Rogers says; "Priend Republican paper, we find the followthe appointment as postmaster, in which letter Gen. Rogers says; "I'riend Republican paper, we find the following paragraph in a long article relative to Commissioner Black's management of the Pension Bureau:

"Up to date General Black has about this now. Gov. Sharp and I made 117 appointments, of which the state of the Board of County Commissioner Black has made 117 appointments, of which the state of the Board of County Commissioner Black has made 117 appointments, of which the state of the chicago, Kansas & Western Black has made 117 appointments, of which the state of the chicago, Kansas & Western Black has made 117 appointments, of which the state of the chicago, Kansas & Western Black has made 117 appointments, of which the state of the chicago, Kansas & Western Black has made 117 appointments, of which the state of the chicago, Kansas & Western Black has made 117 appointments, of which the state of the state fice since our last November election, about this now. Gov. Sharp and I made 117 appointments, of which called on Stevenson (1st Asst. P. M. made 111 appoint a called on Stevenson (1st Asst. P. M. ninety-one are ex-soldiers, making to-General), yesterday, and he will give day 584 ex-soldiers in the Pension you time to refute the infamous lie."

Office as against 549 under the preceding administration—! * * * The This charge was filed in the Postoffice ceeding administration -! the Courant office during the same Department by Mr. Grisham when he Office is decidedly the most efficient, went to Washington.

> what the "Leader did say" in 1874. when Col. S. N. Wood was a candidate for County Attorney, he can come to he does not find the following in that paper's Extra, of November 2, 1884, we fear that Gov. Martin is in serious

> If Wood is elected, we shall have economy and low taxes. The ring knows that, with Wood as County Atknows that, with Wood as County Attorney, their extravagance and disregard of law is at an end. They are interested in his defeat. Wood's election means that half a dozen lawyers shall not live off of Chase county. shall not live off of Chase county! This is not Wood's fight. It is the trict, which daily increases in bitterpeople's, the tax-payers', against a reckless and extravagant ring. Should Wood be elected, he would stand by the people. When County Attorney taxes will be reduced to 4 mills. Voters be true to yourselves! Wood has lived here since 1864, and no one has done more for the county. Believe none of for S. N. Wood for County Attorney.

WHAT IS HE?

Mr. T. H. Grishaw and his henchmen have been reporting in different a Democrat, but was always a Repub-

Cottonwood Falls Kas March 21st 1886 Hon G W Glick

Topeka Kansas Dr Sir I understand that Timmons of

In speaking of Senator Ingall's meet- always been a Republican, why did he, Proclamation and Notice of Special ng at Lyndon the Osage City Free in the settling of the said postoffice Press says that "at least two hundred fight, sign a paper with Drs. W. P. tended this meeting, a free train being W. Ellis, W. P. Martin and W. E. kindly furnished for that purpose by Timmons, whereby each and every one the Missouri Pacific." This is the of said parties agreed and bound himhave yet noticed of the pertnership among which was an agreement to existing between Jay Gould and the work in the future to further the in-Republican party. It is probably terests of the Democratic party. The to? and if he was, is he worthy of the present appearances, it looks as if he was trying to "totally disorganize everything here," for, to our certain by getting all the Republican votes he can, does it not behoove all Democrats to take advantage of his good intentions and reap the fruit thereof by voting for S. N. Wood and all the rest of the Demoratic ticket?

present management of the Pension energetic and liberal to the soldiers that has ever controlled its affairs. If any one has a curiosity to know while at the same time it is thoroughly just to the taxpayers and hostile to all pretenders and imposters."

The Republican managers are badly Every day increases their s engaged in revising its figures on with the claim of 50,000 to 60,000 mation in the Fifth Congressional dismust increase this panic in the Republican camp. We say to the Democrats of Kansas press on to a glorious and inspiring victory on the 2d of November next.—Topeka Democrat.

To the Voters of Chase County:

As I have heen denied by an Allwise Providence the endowment of a "gift of gab" enjoyed by many, and of the privilege of appearing in public, by the usages of good society, I emplay the liberty of the press to make this appeal to the yoters of our county office to the best of my ability.

CLEO. C. ICE. PATENTS GRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending Oct. 19, 1886, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 301 F Street. Washington, D. C .: rying out their desires than he will.

The sky looks bright for Judge Martin in this Congressional District.

J. L. Sharpe, the Knights of Labor candidate, has been withdrawn, and candidate, has been withdrawn, and so candidate, has been withdrawn, and series of high tariff's, has destroyed all foreign demand by compelling Europe to look elsewhere than to America for a market. That will never covrect the circle.

The sky looks bright for Judge Martin in this Congressional District.

J. L. Sharpe, the Knights of Labor candidate, has been withdrawn, and series of high tariff's, has destroyed all foreign demand by compelling Europe to look elsewhere than to America for a market. That will never covrect the circle of this County and helis in the county will be to the feed of the county and helis in the county and h

Election.

WHEREAS, On the 12th day of October, 1886, the Board of County Commissioners of the county of Chase, State of Kansas, made an order of which the following is a copy:

WHEREAS, A petition signed by D. B. Berry and 656 other persons, the same being more than two-fifths of the resident tax-payers of the county of Chase, State of Kansas, having been presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county of Chase, asking that a special election be called and ordered time he wrote the foregoing letter and voting upon a proposition to subscribe to the signed the agreement herein referred capital stock of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company, and issue the bonds of the said county of Chase in payment therefor, vote of any true Democrat? From which petition, exclusive of the signatures is in words and figures as follows, to-wit:

erything here," for, to our certain knowledge, he said in the presence of Messrs. J. P. Kuhl, W. P. Martin, G. W. Hays of Bzzaar, T. L. Upton, Geo-Balch. Jacob Hornberger, Lee Swope, S. N. Wood and W. E. Timmons, just a few evenings before the holding of the last Democratic county convention, that, "if he did not get the nomination of said convention, for County Attorney, he would serve his time out and then retire," and yet this same man Grisham is an independent candidate for this office. Now then, if by his candidacy he is trying to further the interests of the Democratic party TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COMMISSION existing under the awk of the State of Kan-sas, and, in payment therefor issue to said railroad company eighty bonds of said county of Chase of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, said bonds to be payable to the bearer at the fiscal agency of the State of Kansas in New York City, thirty years after the date thereof, bearing interest at the rate of six nor cout, nor annumerable occi-

of six per cent per annum, payable sem nually, for which interest coupons sha attached, payable at the fiscal agency a the lottery law by continually publishing lottery advertisements in his paper, the Champion. for what little money there is in it. In other words, Mr. Martin is in favor of enforcing in the liquor law because there are votes in it and violates the lottery law because there is money in it.

"Nor will it be denied that the scholar as white in the scholar cannot be used that the scholar archive in the support of every Democrat and at the rest in the county law because there are votes in it and violates the lottery law because there is money in it.

"Nor will it be denied that the scholar archive in the county and for this office the Democrats have a candidate who ought to command the votes cast at said election, the Board of the official, is that of Probate Judge, and for this office the Democrats have a candidate who ought to command the votes cast at said election, the Board of the official, is that of Probate Judge, and for this office the Democrats have a candidate who ought to command the votes cast at said election, the Board of the official, is that of Probate Judge, and for this office the Democrats have a candidate who ought to command the votes cast at said election, the Board of the official, is that of Probate Judge, and for this office the Democrats have a candidate who ought to command the votes cast at said election, the Board of the official, is that of Probate Judge, and for this office the Democrats have a candidate who ought to command the votes cast at said election, the Board of the official, is that of Probate Judge, and for this office the Democrats have a candidate who ought to command the votes cast at said election, the Board of the official, is that of Probate Judge, and for this office the Democrats have a candidate who ought to command the votes cast at said election, the Roard of the official, is that of Probate Judge, and for his office we will are the scale and in the rest of the said election, the field this dall, requiring good, sound, practical that the scholar and the rest of th

the said line of railroad by "labor strikes, le-gal proceedings or extraordinary action of the C., Sunday Gazette, an independent elements," the length of time so hindered shall be added to the time herein taken to

missioners of the county of Chase, State of Kansas, ordered said directed that a special election be held in the county of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 16th day of November, 1886 to determine whether the proposition to sub scribe for the stock of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company, and issue the bonds of the county of Chase in payment therefor, on the conditions contained in said petition, shall be adopted or rejected. The special election shall be held and returns made and the result ascertained and declared in the same manner as provided by law for general elections. The ballots to be used in said election for and against said proposition | shall be of the form and contain the words stated in said petition. Thirty days notice of said election shall first be given, according to law, and the Sheriff of said county of Chase is hereby ordered and directed to give said nothe head of the ticket. Starting out tice and make due proclamation of said elec

Done at Cottonwood Falls, this 12th day o

E. F. BAKER. J. M. TUTTLE.

Board of County Commissioners. SEALT Attest: J. J. Massey, County Clerk. Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, sherif of Chase county, State of Kansas, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, and in obe dience to the aforesaid order of said Board of County Commissioners, do hereby proclaim and give notice that an election will be held in said county of Chase, State of Kansas, or the 16th day of November, A. D. 1886, at the usual voting places therein, to vote in accordance with the aforesaid order of said Board of County Commissioners upon the question therein submitted.

Witness my hand this 12th day of October

Sheriff Chase County, Kansas. NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL

Notice is hereby given that I will ofer at

LAND.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1886, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m.. and 3 o'clock, b. m.. the following described school land, fo-wif: Ap Val Rge. Per A. 9 \$ 4 50 Nw 14 of ne 14 of. Swil of ne loof. No loof ne loof. Nw loof ne loof. Improvements... 4 00 5 00 125 00 4 00 4 00

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Harper, Johnston & Johnston,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS Will do a general law business, buy and sell real estate and loan money. Abstracts of title real estate and loan money. Abstracts of title furnished free to persons making loans through us. Odiecon Broadway, opposite the chase County National Bank. sepi6-if

THOS. H. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS C. N. STERRY.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Jhase, darvey, farion, Morris and Osag sounces in the state of Kansas; in the Su orane Court of the State, and in the Fed

Chas. H. Carswell, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

rai Courts therein

COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge mch29-ti

JOSEPH C. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas. Postoffice box 405) will practice in the

District Court of the counties larion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. N WOOD, A M MACKEY, JASMITH WOOD, MACKEY & SMITH.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all state and Federal Office 145 Kansas Ave.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. A. CAMPBELL. H. F GILLETT.

Campbell & Gillett, DEALERS IN

HARDWAREI

STOVES, TINWARE. fron, Steel, Nails. Horse-shoes. Horse-nails; a full line of Wagon and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood

Pumps, a complete line of STEEL GOODS!

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS. HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.

Carry an excellent stock of

Consisting of Breaking and Stiring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known

Wood Mowing Machine and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire. Sole agents for this celebrated wire,

Kuli L'ue of Paint & Oil on Hand.

the best now in use.

A COMPLETE TINSHOP. Have an experienced tinner in ay employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices.

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY. COTTONWOOD FALLS. KAS.



Horses, Cattle, Sheep DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY, In use for over 20 years by Farmers, Stock breeders, Horse R. R., &c.

Used by U. S. Government. STABLE CHART Humphreys' Med. Co., 169 Fulton St., N. Y.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

State of Kansas, Chase County, ss.

To all whom these presents may come great-K NOW YE, That I, J. W. Griffis, Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, do by this procial mation give public notice that on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, A.D. 1886, there will be held a general election, and the officers at that time to be chosen, are as follows, possible.

Member of Congress, 44, District.

Member of Congress, 444, District, Govenor.
Lieutenant Govenor.
Associate Justice of Supreme Court.
Secretary of State,
State Auditor.
State Auditor.
Attorney General.
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Representative Tist, District.
Probate Judge.
Clerk of District Court.
County Attorney.
County Superintendant of Public Instruction.

Also the votes of electors in the 3rd C mmissioner District will be received for an ember of the Board of County Commissioners.

Two Justices of the Peace, two Constables, one Trustee, one Treasurer and one Clerk for each township in Chase county.

Also a Road Overseer for each road district in the several townships of said county.

And the votes of electors for said officers will be received at the polis of each election district in said county.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand at my office in Cottonwood Falls in said county and state, this 2th day of September, A. D. 1886.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, OCT. 28, 1886.

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, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1 00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

.... |2 in. | 3 in. | 5 in. | 2 col. | 1 col \$1 00 \$1.50 \$2.00 \$8.00 \$ 5.50 \$10.00 Lical actives, it cents a line for the first in-section; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent naertion; double price for black letter, or for Items under the head of "Local Short Stops."



EAST. PASS MAIL EM'T FR'T.FR'T.FR'T pm am pm pm pm am Cedar Pt. 10 03 10 08 8 52 3 05 6 48 11 00 Cedar Pt. 10 03 10 08 8 52 3 05 6 48 11 00 clements 10 14 10 20 9 11 3 34 7 06 11 22 overcoats. He buys in large quanti-Elmdale 19 31 03 6 9 39 4 331 7 35 12 01 ties and guarantees his prices as low Safford... 11 04 11 10 10 38 5 42 8 32 3 45 as any in the State of Kansas. It will WRST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T.FR'T. pay you to look through his line.

sm pm pm sm pm am Safford. 4 21 345 12 54 5 58 12 28 6 24, Strong. 4 38 4 03 1 20 6 36 1 20 7.55 Elmdate. 4 54 4 16 1 42 6 55 1 55 8.35 Clements 5 10 4 34 2 05 7 23 2 35 9 25 Cedar Pt. 5 22 4 45 2 20 7 41 3 05 10 03 The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City going east, at 12:13 o'clock, a. m., and go ing west, at 4:18 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS. Business locals, under this head, 20 cents

line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Do your trading at Loose's.

Ice 1 inch thick, this morning. Underwear, at E. F. Holmes's.

Mr. Adam Gottbehuet is in town. Ice & inch thick, Tuesday morning.

You get the lowest cash prices at Loose's. Mr. Ulrich Daub is sick, with mala-

rial fever. Men's good heavy shoes for 90 cts. at Loose's.

Mr. T. C. Ramer has moved to Strong City.

Underwear at the right prices, at E. F. Holmes's. Mr. Minrod Daub has moved ito

the Simmons house. William Oles and Kenyon Warren

started west, last week.

Largest line of Underwear county, at E. F. Holmes's.

Good clean ootton batting for quilts, 10 cts. per pound, at Loose's.

Mr. Robert Belton, of Rice county

was at Strong City, last Friday. Mr. E. B. Johnston has returned

from his husiness trip to Ohio. Mr. F. P. Cochran has returned from a trip to Winfield and Newton.

Mr. Ed. A. Hildebrand, of Strong

City, was at Grenola, last week.

Mrs. H. P. Brockett was down to Emporia, last Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Steve Upton left, Tuesday, for West Virginia, to remain all winter.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's shoes at the lowest cash prices at Loose's.

Vote the straight Democratic ticket because it means economey and reform. p. W. Mercar is a candidate for Jus-

ship.

Mr. A. Ferlet were down to Emporia, last Monday. Born, on Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1886. to Mr.and Mrs. John Brown, on Sharp's

creek, a daughter. While coupling cars at Strong City,

Mrs. Wit Adare returned from Kan-

sas City, last week, where her daughters are attending school. The iron for the bridge at Cartter's

ford has arrived and is now being put together on the abutments. This weather makes one think of

in their drug store at Strong City. This people can not get a better man than Wm. Jeffrey for Probate

and Western R. R., (Santa Fe) were Tuesday, by 190 majority.

office "unbeknowest to himself."

20 ets. at Loose's.

The Irish Land League of this eunty will meet in this city, at 7:30 'clock, p. m., Nov. 10, 1886, and will be addressed by Mrs. Leis, of Wichita.

store to Mr. T. B. Johnston, of Strong City, and Mr. Thos. Jennings, of Indiana, and he will soon take a trip to California.

Loose's

Married, on Monday, October 25th, 1886, Mr. Lee R. Ice, of Clements, and Miss Lida Kelley, at the bride's home, near Elmdale, by the Rev. W. B. Fisher, of this city.

Mrs. Frank Gillet and son, of Kingman, and Mrs. Nellie Fuller, nec Gillett, of Plymouth, returned to their homes, last week, after a visit to relatives and friends here.

Falls Township Board will settle with Road Overseers, and make an-mul settlement on Saturday October never held a 3d grade certificate; until 30, 1886, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Be on GEO. W. CRUM, Trustee.

If Thos. II. Grisham will charge a temperate man with being a common drunkard, for the sake of keeping said man out of an office, what tale would school which I visited, to-day, is a he not tell to get himself into office?

Married, on Wednesday night, October 27, 1886, at the residence of the bride's parents, in this city, by the Rev. W. B. Fisher, Mr. R. C. Johnston and Miss Mae Kinne, daughter of E. A. Kinne, Esq.

work to have the bonds for the Chica- for Miss Ice, and not only to vote, but go, Kansas and Western R. R. carried go to work and get others to vote. in this county.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates held in the school house in Cotton wood Falls, on Saturday, October 30,1886, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. J. C. DAVIS,

County Supt. will address the people at Matfield

for Connty Attorney, when we can vote for an ignoramous like Grisham, and if he is elected and we are arrest ed, we can then employ Sam Wood to

defend an e defend us?" Then, pray, tell us whose ance men, for selling liquor and failcandidate Mr. Grisham is.

others and, in order to get them to I do not care what his policies are sign a certain paper, tell them that Timmons is trying to get the postof-Democrat?

Buy clothing and overcoats at

Mr. T. H. Grisham and his friends tice of the Peace, in Bazaar town- are trying to create the impression that county. Now then, if a man will, as required by law. If the voters of Mr. Grisham did, go to Mr. A.S. Howard and tell him that "something will same motives that they would be in employing an atterney for their primars will get base to be done or Timmons will get."

Capable of performing an end date.

The term of partnership between Drs. Stone & Zane will expire Dec. 1, 1886. All persons indebted to them must call and settle before that date. have to be done or Timmons will get vate business, every one would vote the postoffice for Nick Nye," will not Col. Wood. that same party misrepresent anybody else he is opposing?

That E. W. Ellis is well qualified to

The organization of the Presbyterian Church in this city has been persecured, as well as a sum sufficient to as Secretary, and Dr. Walsh as Treas-Mr. J. L. Cochran has purchased the employ the services of a pastor. The interest of Mr. T. B. Johnson's building cite, three lots in the northwest part of the J. E. Harper block, has been purchased.

Save \$2.00 by buying a cloak at

Judge; therefore, he should be elected.

Don't fail to vote the entire Democratic ticket, if you want men in office who are thoroughly in sympathy with the residence of H P. Clark, on Twelfth avenue. Only a few relatives of the couple were present. Both of the contracting parties

The bonds for the Chicago, Kansas 1st. - Emporia Republican, Nov. 1, '86. Mr. Martin is the agent of the A., T. carried at Toronto, Woodson county, & S. F. R. R., at Strong City, and the son of Judge John Martin, the Demo-It was really amusing to watch Mr. cratic candidate for Congress, from Thos. H. Grisham, last Monday after- this district, and the bride is the noon, trying to sneak into the Leader daughter of the late Hon. J. R. Walkup, of Emporia. The happy couple Good heavy wool mixed jeans for have our best wishes in their new state of life.

MISS CLEO C. ICE. ED. COURANT:-Mr. Davis the candidate for County Superintendent is Dr. W. P. Pugh has sold his drug making a personal canyass against Miss Cleo. C. Ice of the most cowardly character. In his speeches and private conversation, he overflows with sympathy, fearing, as he says. that the duties of the office would kill Miss Icc. Davis ought to dry up. Cash buys goods cheap. Go to The duties of County Superintendent are not as arduous as those performed by Mrs. Davis every day of her life. Some one ought to start out on a campaign of sympathy for Mrs. Davis, who is wearing her life away with her household duties, Mr. Davis peing confined to his office so much in Cottonwood Falls that Mrs. Davis has to perform double duties. The danger is that the poor woman will fill a premature grave. We appeal to the voters of Chase county to relieve Mr. Davis of his arduous duties so that he E. F.Holmes's is the place to buy wife and child, and thus save their innocent lives. Drawing one's pay every three month's is telling upon Mr. Davis's constitution, and the chances are, if returned, he will not elected County Superintendent was a little lawyer loaning money at 2 per in the county. She is a model of good health. The duties of Superintendent are not as great as she is performing every day in the school-room. It is true, she must. if elected, visit the schools in the county once a year; but til November 1, and persons can claim At the township convention held at room five days in the week for eight the Court-house, last Saturday, one ballot resulted in 143 votes, and it was resolved that every one present go to as teacher she must visit her school guarantee she can draw her pay with-out any more danger to her phyiscial health than does Mr. Davis. Yours,

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

Reader, suppose you had a case in one badly, and suppose you were compelled to employ Col. S. N. Weod or Col. S. N. Wood and other Demo J. E. Harper at the same price; superatic candidates on our county ticket pose you had to select either Wood, Harper or Grisham, which would it be? Green, Thursday, Oct. 28; Bazaar,
There is not a man in Strong City or Friday, Oct. 29; Cottonwood Falls, Cottonwood Falls, there is not a man Saturday, Oct. 29; Cottonwood Falls, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 7 p. m.; Strong City, at 7 o'clock, p. m., Monday, Nov. 1.

A whisky man said to us, Tuesday:

"Why do we want to elect Sam Wood, one of the best lawyers in the State, of Connty Atternov when man failure as County Atternov when man failure as County Atternov when man and their is not a man in the county, who knows the men and their abilities, but would hire Col. Wood. They would say: "Harper is a nice little fellow, and a Son of a Veteran, a Good Templar, etc., etc., but has never had a case in Court I dare not trust him. Mr. Grisham has been a failure as County Attorney; he been a failure as County Attorney; he lightly at the strength of the strength eandidate Mr. Grisham is.

If Thos. H. Grisham would go to Messrs. J. J. Massey J. C. Davis and thirty years' practice; he knows the Messrs. J. J. Massey, J. C. Davis and laws of Kansas by heart; I want him whether he is for a low or a high tariff; but he is the man I want in my fice for Nick Nye," will not that same the people would say: this is the way they would reason. Very well, next case." This is what nine-tenths of sympathy with the people on all ques-Democrat and then turn right around Tuesday, by our votes we are to select and tell Republicans he never was a an attorney to do the legal business of Chase county for two years; we certainly have had enough of Grisham; we must vote for a new man; there is too much at stake; we must see that the County is not cheated by these new railroads; we want the laws enforced, and to feel that we have an attorney Mr. F. Bernard, of Cedar Point, and

Col. S. N. Wood does not live in Chase capable of performing all the duties heifer, all in splendid condition.

The term of partnership heterory. \$'s IN IT.

FALLS TOWNSHIP CONVEN-

TION. Tuesday morning, Geo. Merritt was hurt in the breast.

Marrie L. W. Ellis is well qualified to fill the office of District Court Clerk is admitted by every one. True, he is a last Saturday afternoon, for the purtrade of the farmers of Chase county, Harvey are grading up the road lead- Ellis is also temperate in all his habing from town east.

He young man; so is his opponent. Mr. pose of nominating a township ticket, as well as of the people of Cottonwood and J. S. Doolittle was elected Chairits, and we believe, although he is a Democrat and is now 26 years of age, ran as Secretary. The following is the we can truthfully say that he does not to be a livery stable to his partner.

Its, and we believe, although he is a Democrat and is now 26 years of age, ran as Secretary. The following is the that parties need not go to Imporia or that parties need not go to Imporia or the secretary. est in the livery stable to his partner, we can truthfully say that he does not ticket nominated: For Trustee, Geo. elsewhere to get this class of goods; know the taste of whisky, that article W. Crum; For Clerk, Matt. McDonald; and he invites the patronage of the For Treasurer, Geo. W. Estes; for Jus- people of this county. tices of the Peace, Geo. W. Hill and tices of the Peace, Geo. W. Hill and We have made arrangements with F. B. Hunt; for Constables, Wm. H. the New York World, the subscription fected by the election of Messrs. J. K. Crawford, W. G. McCandless and J. M. Kerr as Flders, and R. C. Johnston W. S. Smith, Chas. Hagans, C. W. Jones, W. A. Margan and Dr. R. Turner of Description of Westra, and R. C. Johnston W. Jones, W. A. Margan and Dr. R. Turner of Description of Westra, and A. B. Watson; and, on whereby we can furnish the World, the Courant and a magnificent History of the United States (price, \$1.50) and T. J. Turner as Deacons. A sum Walsh were appointed a Township of this book will be sold or given away. avercasts. Look at the line, from 36x60 feet, and seat the same has been Mr. Smith as Chairman, Mr. Morgan subscription of a new friend or the extention of the subscription of an eld urer. Now, if a person will take the pains to read all these names over again, he will find there is but one Democrat in the entire outfit-Dr. R. Walsh-and he was elected Treasurer of the Central Committee, thus show. highest style of the photographer's art, ing that Republicans can still place and all his work is guaranteed. Here

confidence in Democrats.

BAUERLE'S



CONFECTIONARY BAKERY.

I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know bit to know where to get a first-class

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. SETH J. EVANS.

PROPRIETOR

Feed Exchange EASTSIDE OF Broadway

OF THE



BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

equested to call and settle.

that you may want.

wood Falls not excepted.

Falls. All work warranted.

well as a comfort to your body.

county, last summer.

H. Waite's on Sixth avenue.

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

bargains; and don't you forget it.

Campbell & Gillett, can furinsh

ou with any kind of a cooking stove

Ferry & Watson are now giving a

Waterbury watch to whoever buys fif-

teen dollars worth of clothing from them; and they guarantee their prices

to be ten per cent. less than anywhere

else in Southwestern Kansas, Cotton-

to keep warm when it has come; there-

Duplicates of any pictures ever

The largest display of fine photo

raphs ever seen in Emporia is at S.

D. Ford, jeweler, does all kinds of

Remember, the finest photographic

work is made at Waite's on Sixth

If you want to see the finest photo-

graphic work ever seen in the west you should go to Waite's, West Sixth

Don't torget that you can get

anything in the way of general

Waite, Sixth avenue, Emporia, Kan-

sas, never allows any poor work to

leave his rooms. Remember the name,

Sixth avenue, west of Commercial

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their

shelves filled with good goods that

they are selfing at bottom prices.

They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

work, Sixth avenue, west of Commer-

cial street, Emporia, Kansas, whether

The "lightning" process is used in

making all photographs at the Cotton-wood Falls gallery, It is sure to catch

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

You can get anything in the way

of tinware or hardware or farming implements at Campbell & Gillett's.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR DISTRICT COURT CLERK. We are authorized to announce, E. W. Ellis as a candidate for Clerk of the District Court in and for Chase county, at the coming November election.

Banker and Broker, 38, 40 & 42 Broadway, New York,

1y22-tf

you want work done or not.

what nice ones they have.

he babies.

STUCKS,

merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle &

avenue, Emporia, Kansas.

avenue, Emporia, Kansas.

"POLITICAL MEETING!"

We have been handed a poster with the foregoing head, which reads as follows: "T. H. Grisham, candidate for live long. Spare, oh, spare him and his family from this dreadful ordeal! address the people at Clements school-County Attorney. John Madden will house; in Dist. No. -, on Wednesday evening, October 27, 1886, at 7:30 o'clock. The ladies are especially incent. a month. It is doubtful if, even now, he could obtain a 3d grade certificate as teacher. Miss Ice is a stumping the State in the interest of the Republican State ticket, does it not look, from this, as if Mr. Madden school which I visited, to-day, is a model one; the order in it is perfect. She ranks as one of the best educators in the county. She is a model of good Mr. Grisham is still a Republican?

Have some pictures made at the gallery in this city. All work is guaranteed to be satisfactory.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The premiums awarded at the last their premiums for 30 days thereafter.

E. A. KINNE, Secy. DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP. Pursuant to call, the citizens of Diamond Creek township met in mass convention, at Elmdale, on the 19th instant, and organized by electing P. C. Jeffrey as Chairman and S. E. Yeoman as Secretary; and then proceeded to nominate the following ticket: For Trustee, J. F. Campbell; For Clerk, Louis Umberger; For Treasurer, E. P. Allen; For Justices of the Peace, S. E. Court and wanted an attorney, wanted one badly, and suppose you were com- Constables, John Talkington and John duplicates of the views made in the Gamer; For Road Overseers - District No. 1, Wm. F. Holmes; No. 2, J. P. Park; No. 3, R.C. Campbell; No. 4, Jas. Ramsey; No. 5, Jas. Lawless; No. 6,

could hear McClellan's OWN watch and clock repairing in a work-THIS BOOK CONTAINS IT. It manlike manner, without any humbug-

dress at once. S. F. Junkin & Co., General Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

If you want to send a man to the Legislature, who is thoroughly in tions of public policy, you should east your vote for M. A. Campbell for that office, as he is the people's favorite.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

J. W. McWilliams will sell cheap on time to suit purchaser, 2 cows with calf; 2 cows with steer calves beside

or their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of a collector. Oct. 12, '86. STONE & ZANE.

A. O. Shaff, the grocer, at Strong

Before buying a heating stove anywhere else, go to Campbell & Gillett's on the west side of Broadway, and see

tention of the subscription of an old reader to either or both of the papers. In the photograph gallery of S. H.

Waite, 6th Avenue, west of Commercial street, Emporia, you will and photographic work made in the best possible manner, and finished in the very you will find a veritable art gallery; and an examination of its treasures the people.

The people of the couple were present. Both of the contracting parties are well known to the people of our city, and their many friends unite in wishing them a happy life. Mr. and Mrs. Martin will be at home to their their return or for information as to friends in Strong City after November where they can be found.

The people.

The people of the couple were present. Both of the contracting parties are well known to the people of our city, and their many friends unite in wishing them a happy life. Mr. and Mrs. Martin will be at home to their their return or for information as to friends in Strong City after November where they can be found.

The people.

The people of the time recognized will amply reward you for the time recognized will amply reward you f

lunch! I will patronize Bauerle.

LOW PRICES,

PROMPT STENTION Paid to

ALL RDERS. Good Rigs at

ALL HOURS.

Here! Ye men who owe J. F. Ollinger and W. H. Hinote will please to MARTIN HEINTZ, call at Central Barber Shop and pay up, and much oblige, yours, truly, oct21-tf W. H. HINOTE.

Reasonable charges, and good work guaran-teed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are Go to W. T. Birdsall's for your melons, cigars, tobacco, candies, etc,

JOHN FREW, LAND

CIVIL ENGINEER,

M. LAWRENCE,

MERCHANTTAILOR.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Reasonable.

Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

fore, you should go to Campbell & Gillett's and get a heating stove that special agency for thesale of the Atchison. Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and faiv dealing guaranteed. Call en or address J. W. McWilliams, at ill be an ornament to your room as

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

Central Barber Shop,

JOHN B. SHIPMAN

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

If you want money.



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS, Waite, the photographer, has no superior and but few equals anywhere in the west. Call and see his fine HAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY

New and Complete Stock DRUGS AND MEDICINES

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

ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION SIVEN TO THE

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

EVERGREEN HEDGEST Millions of Arbor Vitae, the best evengeen bedge plant known. One thousand plants be mail, post paid, 3 to 8 inches, \$1 00 4, 20 3 helpers, \$2 50; 8 to 15 inches, \$5.00. Tweaty-five other varieties of EV-R GREENS, and sizes, and all of the most desirable variable of TIMBER TREES. SEEDLINGS and larger trees, at very INW pairs.

TREE SEEDS. of fore varieties of Evergreens and Timber-frees, all fresh gathered expressly for my made, and sold at lowest living rates.

FLOWERING SHRUBS AND PLANTS In good assortment and at low rates. Especially favorable rates give on fall orders:
Full catatogue free. Address.
GEO. PINNEY.
Evergreen Nuyseries, Door Co., With.

For unes are daily made by successful enerators in GRSIN. STOCKS ANO OIL.

These investments frequently say from \$500 to \$2,000 or more on each \$100 anvested.

I buy and sel. Stocks Grain and Oil on commission, in any amount, on margins to suit customers.

Stock Privileges a speciaty.
Address for circulars,

WILLIAM E. RICHARDS,

Banker and Broker. A PRIMITE Sand six cents for postage and receive free, a coatly source free, a coatly you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine. WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling bookout. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free HALLET BOOK Co., Augusta, Maine,

MISCELLANEOUS JULIUS REMY. Tonsorial Artist,

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAN Shop east side of Broadway, north of Drs. tone & Zane's office, where you can get a nee shave, shampoo, or hair cut.

R.M.RYAN, TRAINER AND BREEDER

ROADSTERS & TROTTING HORSES;

Feed and Training Stable; Will Feed Boarding Horses

CHOP FEED, AS WELL AS CORN AND DATS. outh Side of Main Street, East of Broadway

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

MC'Q. GREEN, M. D., ECLECTIC AND HOMEOPATHIC Physician & Surgeon,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Office, and residence near the Catholic church pays special attention to chronic diseases, e-pecially those of females. He carries and dispenses his own medicines. feb4-tf

Carpenter & Builder.

SURVEYOR,

STRONG CITY: - - KANSAS.

Satifaction Guaranteed, and Charges

Fine watches will receive careful attention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry store, in Cottonwood Winter will soon be upon us, and now is the time to begin to prepare

Special agency for the sale of the Atchi-

made at the photograph gallery in this city can be obtained at any time; also W. HHINOTE,

Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies shampooing and hair cutting.

MONEYTOLOAN

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS,

NEW DRUCS,



RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

COMFORTING WORDS.

"In due season we shall reap if we faint not."

—Gal. vi. 9.

PATIENCE.—"In due season."

See ye you patient tiller of the land
Seattering his seed, and singing as he sows?

Think you he aught of weary waiting knows,
Before the fruit be ready to his hand?
Surely he sees that weeks and months must flow. That rain and sunshine, day and night suc-

Each nurturing according to its need The tiny grain, before the full ear blow. So, too, oh laborers in God's fair field!

Sowing more precious seed, in h lier soil, Weep not if time rewards not all our toil, If love's own labor seems no fruit to yield; Be patient—let the eagle eye of faith Pierce through the ripening seasons that must roll must roll To God's "due time," the harvest of the

When fulsome life shall spring from seeming PERSEVERANCE .- "If we faint not." When the stormy tempests sweep across the

when the stormy temposts sweep across the carth,
Down beating, may be, many a tender plant;
Or when the sun its scorching rays aslant
Pours down, and leaves a parched, barren
dearth;
If in the heart despair's black darkness creep,
Lift up the single eye to Heaven's pure
light;
We need not fear an universal blight,
Or, faint with weary striving, idly sleep.

The sunshine of God's love can raise the heads That tempests bowed down helpless to the

That tempests bowed down neipless to the ear h;
The rivers of His grace can turn hope's dearth
Into a land where peaceful plenty spreads;
But we mus. strike the R.ck from whence they fi w;
Our heart, in never-tiring, earnest brayer,
Must bring d wn light, and warmth, nor once forbear
Because the work is hard, fruition slow.

FAITH, BECAUSE OF THE PROMISE .- "We shall

It may be in the fields of Paradise La That earth-sown seed shall ripen into gr in, Or where perhaps we toiled through grief Shall laughing valleys greet our gladdened But this we know-though time its secret

hat whether here, or in the great "To be," Each faithful soul its harvest time shall For we have this sure promise—"We shall

Church S. S. Magazine. TRIFLING WITH RELIGION.

Don't Let the Habit Get So Fixed That Come to Be a Cart-Rope Wnich

the Gospel and grew up under the influence of it. He is an intelligent man, a Bible reader, and somewhat of a theologian. He attended a Bible-class, was an apt pupil and could explain much of Scripture, but he took to lightness and frothiness. He made an amusement of religion and a sport of serious things. Sermons he frequented that he might talk of them, and say that he had heard the preacher. After the sermon, when others were im- ed thoughts. Yet the wicked deed pressed, he was merry. He had discovered some mistake in the preacher, This planning was an act of in his pronunctation, in the grammatical construction of a sentence, or in a misquotation from a poet, and this he mentioned with gusto, passing by all the good that was spoken. That was his way. He did not mean any hurt by it; at least he would have said so, had any one seriously reproved

He came under the bond of this re

ligious trilling, but it was a cord of vanity small as a packthread. Years ago he began to be bound to his sin by and the wrong-doer is guilty. this kind of trilling, and at the present Let us name some classes of moment I am not sure that he ever thoughts. There is the vile, the obcares to go and hear the Gospel or to read the Word of God, for he has scene. A man can not touch filth with grown to despise that which he sported with. The wanton witling has degenerated into a malicious scoffer; his cord has become a cart-rope. His life is all triffing now. You could not make him serious. Every holy thing is now the subject of comedy. Like Belshazzer, was at once interrupted by General he drinks his wine ont of the sacred Grant: "No; but there are gentlemen vessels of the temple. Earnestness hath a pleasantry of its own, and a bold spirit yokes mirth and laughter to its ear, and subdues all the faculties of the mind to God, not even excepting humor; but this man owns no Lord within his heart, but laughs at the most solemn truths, and does not seem capable of any thing higher or better. His life is a sneer. He would pull a feather out of an angel's wing and wear it in his cap. On the solemn day of Pentecost he would have draw a picture of the cloven tongues upon his thumb nail, that he might show it as a curiosity. There is nothing sacred to think we have received an injury. All him now. The habit of being conthis takes place if we are selfish, and him now. The habit of being conwith him, and it holds him most securely. I say, young men, break those wretched cords of vanity before they strengthen into cart-ropes. While yet there is but a slender thread snap it. before thread gathers to thread, and that to another, and that to another, till it has come to be a cable, which even a giant could not pull asunder. There are many lamentable instances of triflers ripening into scoffers, and it were a great pity that you should furnish further illustrations. Avoid trifling with religion as you would avoid common swearing or profanity, for in its essence it is irreverent and mischiev-

I have seen the same thing take another shape, and then it appeared as captious questioning. We are not afraid to be examined upon any thing in the word of God, but we dread a caviling spirit. I for one, believe that the more the Word of God has been sifted the more fully has it been considered the more fully has it been considered. firmed. The result has been the better understanding of its teaching. The pure gold has shone the more brightly for being placed in the crucible. But there is a habit which begins thus: 'I do not see this; and I do not understand that; and I do not approve of this; and I question that." It makes life into a tangle of thorns and briers when ten thousand sharp points of doubt are forever tearing the mind. This doubting state reminds one of the old serpent's "Yea, hath God said?" If the statement made had been the opposite, the gentleman would have questioned it; for he is bound to doubt questioned it; for he is bound to doubt every thing. He is one who could take either side and refute; but neither side and defend. There are minds shame.—Rev. Charles F. Janes, in constructed in such a way that they | Christian at Work.

in every way except that of plain up and down. chinery is eccentric; it would puzzle the ablest tongue to describe it. I like the old-fashioned consciences that go up and down, yes and no, right and wrong, true and false-the kind which are simple and need no great intellect to understand their methods. We are growing so cultured now that many have become like the old serpent, "more subtile than any beast of the field." The new-fashioned consciences act upon the principle of compromise and policy, which is no principle at all. To each inquiry the answer: "Yes and no. What is the time of day?" for it is yes or no according to the clock, or according to the climate, or, more generally, according to the breeches pocket, for so much depends upon that. Practically many are saying: "Upon which side of the bread is the butter? Tell us this, and then we will tell you what we believe.

People of that sort begin at first with an inquiring spirit, then go on to an objecting spirit, then to a conceited spirit, and then to a perpetually quibbling spirit. There is nothing earnest; for when a man is a sincere questioner. and is willing to receive an answer, he is on the high road to truth; but when he merely questions and questions and questions, and never stops for an answer, and is nothing but a heap of cavils, he is not worth clearing away. The last thing he wants is an answer, and the thing he dreads beyond every thing is that he should be compelled to believe any thing at all. Such a man at last gets bound as with a cart-rope; he becomes an atheist or worse; for all capacity for faith departs from him. He is as frivolous as Voltaire, whose forte seemed to lie in ridiculing every You can not save him. How can faith come to him? How can he believe who must have every thing explained? How can he believe in Christ Himself when he requires him, first of all, to be put through a catechism and to be made to answer cavils? Oh. take heed of tying up your soul with cart-ropes of skepticism; take heed of a truth-denying spirit. God help you to break the bonds! Inquire, but believe. Ask; but do accept the truth; and be in earnest in your resolve that if you prove all things you will also hold fast Shall Bind You Fast." that which is good. To be always using Woe unto them that draw iniquity with the sieve but never to be using the that which is good. To be always using cords of vanity, and sin as it were with a mill is starving work; to be always cart-rope.—Isalah v:18. searching after adulterations, Let me give you a picture. Here is never to drink of the genuine milk, is a man, who, as a young man, heard a foolish habit. Caviling is a curse, Escape from and carping is a crime. it while yet it is but a cord of vanity, lest it come to be a cart-rope which shall bind you fast. - Spurgeon.

UNGODLY THOUGHTS.

Some Progenitors of Sinful Deeds Classi-

the Selfish Brood of the Mind. Human laws condemn wicked deeds. They have nothing to say about wickplanning was an act of mind, and as a ful act it is condemned by the law of God. It is a mistake to suppose that fur beavers, which, together with the wicked thoughts can be pursued without detection or without guilt. Detection is very sure, even in this life; one's mind can not long be a cage of unclean birds without some sign of their presence becoming visible. Guilt is positively certain. The thought is an act,

Let us name some classes of wicked h's hands and be clean; neither can his mind touch moral filth without defilement. Honor to our great army leader into whose presence an officer came, saying: "Oh, I have such a good story There are no ladies present"— and was at once interrupted by General present."

There is the blasphemous. Profane thoughts go before profane words. Persons are sometimes guilty of the first who are not of the second; although, as a rule, profane words do not delay very long in the rear of profane thoughts.

There are the thoughts which grow out of selfishness, such as are marked by envy, jealousy and hatred. We may have envious thoughts of one whom we imagine more favored than ourselves. We may be jealous of his success; we may be angered if we think first of ourselves.

There are thoughts of opposition and disbelief of God's Word. As acts of opposition to God they are guilty. It is possible for one to cherish them, to seek such companionship and reading as shall produce them, or increase their influence. We can readily understand the guilt of this. We would not honor the man who would habitually seek the companionship of those who made a practice of ridiculing his mother. What should we think of the person who delighted to read such books or papers as were full of venom or falsehood, in their assaults upon his father's good name? This will illustrate what it really is for young or old to read and relish such papers or lectures as are characterized either by the vile or

blasphemous. Do we understand that one's thoughts must be controlled, as well as

All of us have day-dreams, "castles in Spain." That is, we imagine various beautiful and happy events and scenes. This is all very well, provided we do not waste time and energy which might be better employed, and provided, also, that we do not permit our imagination to lead our thoughts into

those fields which are defiled with evil.

We must have a care about our castles. If we build in the air let it be as a man who first builds his house in thought and then with trowel and hammer. Let us plan so as to guide and shape our lives. Especially, let us

STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.

The Regulation Full Dress Costume and the Morning and Business Suits.

Gentlemen who wish to be stylish may be interested to know that the full dress toilet this winter consists of the regulation dress coat, medium in length and cut to roll rather low in front. The linings should be of silk, with silk facings, to show on the breast as far as the line of the lapel, but not beyond it. The waistcoat must be of the same material, to roll low in front and fasten with four buttons. The pantaloons should be cut medium in size and to drop neatly over the instep, with but little spring at the foot. The material for this suit should be of fine black wale worsted, or English broadcloth, the latter being preferred, as the worsteds soon take on a glossy effect, giving a soiled and worn appearance, which has caused them to be regarded with disfavor. When worsteds are used, however, the entire suit should be of the same material. When the broadcloth is used the pantaloons should be of doeskin, as broadcloth is not, as a rule, suitable for trousers. White broadcloth and white English marseilles, both plain and embroidered, will be quite au fait for a change of waistcoats, to be used with full dress toilet, and are both select and desirable.

Semi-dress toilet is secured in the various styles of single-breasted cutaway coats made of suitings in dark rich tints and colorings, both figured and plain. The suit should be of one material when there is any particular figure or pattern to the fabric. When the material is of a plain, solid tint it will be very stylish and edgy to have the waistcoat of an English or French cashmere waistcoating, with pantaloons of an English cashmere, the suit to be of three distinct and separate fabrics. For general office and business uses suits entire to be used. This class of suits should be made in the various styles of cutaways both with and without flaps at the hips as desired; also in several styles of sacque suits. The newer and more dressy style of sacque suit will be the Rob Roy, a three-buttoned cutaway. This is decidedly the most popular of all sacque styles for dressy gontlemen. The pantaloons should be cut easy and to fall nearly straight in the leg and over the instep, with the outer seam welted

to match the edges of the coat. Both the single and double-breasted overcoat will be in vogue. They will be cut rather short and not too shapely. Fur-trimmed overgarments, cut in sacque form and quite ample in length, are held in high esteem as a garment par excellence for severely cold weather, and are considered an almost indispensible requisite to complete a gentleman's wardrobe for the winter in this and more northern latitudes. Noticeably elegant among this class is the Gladstone wrap, a double-breasted, heavy rolling-collar, long sacque, with rich fur collar and cuffs, fastened in front with five heavy frogs and loops, and when properly made and of appropriate material is a garment suitable for many years of service. Fabrics in vogue for winter overgarments are of soft-faced fine merino or Vienna wool, Elysian or Scotch Elysian, constitute the family of soft-faced fabrics. For the smoother fabrics, which will also be largely worn, there are the West of England clothfaced beavers, English meltons, wide diagonals and mixed Venetians, giving a wide range from which to make selec-

tions. The silk hat should be used with all coats cut across the waist, and when overcoats are worn, unless it be in severe or stormy weather, as the derby hat, or soft head-gear, is for undress or business tollet exclusively For dre use the Congress buttoned shoe and the Oxford tie are the correct styles. They are made of English morocco or French patent leather, and should have thin soles with beveled edges. With the Oxford tie stockings of black silk with fancy colored points or clocking at the side are considered very dressy and stylish. For dress use the linen collar should be standing, with a small V back and well turned down at the front, is correct. A narrow white tie with a bow five-eighths to an inch in width and white kid gloves should accompany a dress suit. Neck dressing for all business and semi-dress use is of silk, in rich, bright tints and mixtures. - Chicago Herald.

SAW-DUST LUMBER.

How the Refuse of Great Saw-Mills Is Converted Into Building Material.

Every week two little schooners arrive at South Chicago and are towed up the sinuous course of the Calumet river to Lake Calumet and then to Pullman. These little craft come, like the large majority of the Chicago fleet, from the lumber towns in Michigan, but, unlike the boats which seek Chicago harbor, they are loaded with the refuse of the lumber-mills instead of with the lumber. A few years ago one of the great problems of the lumber business was how to get rid of the saw-dust, and finally large furnaces were built in to which the sawdust was poured all day long and was consumed as fast as manufactured. A new use for the refuse matter has been found and now the two little vessels bring to Pullman about four hundred tons of saw-dust every week during the season of navigation.

On the shore of Calumet lake, at the southern extre nity of the city of bitck, is a collection of one-story dwellings, behind which are several small mountains of saw-dust. A sign on the buildings informs the curiosity-seeker that they are owned by the Terra Cotta Lumber Company. Inside the first of the structures the scene is like that of any pressed-brick yard. Clay is being brought in and sifted from the pebbles it contains. Then it is pressed between large rollers which thoroughly pulverize it. Then it is put into a mixing trough, where it is worked up into a thick paste with water. Then into added until it exceeds the clay in bulk, Journal.

some times a little and some times by a hundred per cent., according to the nature of the lumber to be turned out. After the dust and clay have been thoroughly mixed into a dark gray paste, the stuff is scraped out and poured into the molding-machine, where, by means of a piston moving in the cylinder, the clay and the dust are ressed through molds which leave it in the shape desired. Some of the material is pressed into a kind of corrugated slab about an inch in thickness, eight feet in length and one in width. This, feet in length and one in width. when finished, is used for flooring. More is pressed into thinner strips for ceilings, and the largest quantity is made up into a kind of hollow brick

for general building purpose. After being pressed into shape the molded "lumber" is taken to a drying room, where it is partly dried, and then to the great kilns, where it is piled up and burned like brick. The fire turns the material a regular brick red, and burns out the saw-dust, leaving an apparently solid but in reality a very porus article. A large piece of the brick lumber was picked up and found to weigh no more than a piece of wood of the same size. A nail was driven into a piece and held as though it was in a piece of wood while the "lumber" gave no signs of cracking. In another building men were engaged in sawing the bricks off at an angle so as to be a suitable shape of building arches. An ordinary circular saw was used and seemed to cut the material as easily as it could a piece of lumber.

The industry is a comparatively new one and the process of manufacture is handicapped by a patent, but in a year this one factory alone uses in the neighborhood of twelve thousand tons of sawdust .- Chicago News.

COLORED MILK.

Interesting Information on a Subject Not Frequently Discussed.

A correspondent has a fine cow, only five years old, while feeding on a good pasture, with an abundance of pure water and shade, yet occasionally gives trouble will disappear, only to return with as much mystery as ever every week or ten days. Can we advise a cure for this ailment? This peculiar army. trouble, we are sorry to say, makes its appearance in dairy heads far more frequently than dairymen are willing to confess to, nor does it arise often from injury to the udder, as some seem to think. It must come from congestion, a rush of blood to the udder causing some of the smaller veins to burst, and thus stain the milk. It probably does no great harm to the milk it gets into, though, of course, it would be far better to avoid it if possible. The only way is to keep a sharp lookout when milking the cow, and on the slightest appearance of colored milk draw the remainder on the ground. The farmers of the army. Germany must always keep her island of Jersey have an excellent plan eyes fixed on France." for such cows. They milk directly into a sea shell that overflows into the main the plan serves another excellent purthe inside or the outside of the cow's away and not allowed to enter and contaminate the pail of milk. We have seen an excellent plan, consisting of a catch basin in a tight cover to the milk years ago. pail, into which the cow is milked and into the pail below.

cerned, we are not very fond of pre- tia, and so on), would number not less scribing for cows without a personal in- than two and a half millions of men; spection of them. At the same time we and that if a war should last three are only too glad to give such hints as months, all this vast multitude of sollie in our power in a general way. For diers would be put into the field. instance, a slight purgative, such as a meal, though good grass should do as well, with every tendency to keep the army of Germany in time of peace is a shape opening in front. If the neck be very short the Henry Irving, which is a very short the Henry Irving, which is a We have often known cows to develop rather narrow standing collar at the this bloody milk trouble when comparatively fresh, with an entire disappearance of the trouble at all other times; but if she showed a disposition to continue this bad practice we would surely get rid of her to the butcher or otherwise, even though she was the best cow in the herd, as no man can afford to keep cows with such abnormal and objectionable characteristics. Then it will be found in many cases that this pinkish tinge will often develop into a bright red and from that a yellow pus, and finally end in garget or caked bag. In other words, pink milk is the first sign of a weak udder, and one might as well raise race horses with weak legs as dairy cows with weak udders. Rather work off all such stock and confine yourself strictly to entirely healthy animals .- American Dairyman

Individuality of Animals.

The individuality of animals is not sufficiently considered. Hence too much stress is laid upon the performance of individual cows as a test of the characteristics and value of the breed to which N. Y. Post. they belong. The fact is that there is about as much difference between the individuals of a breed as there is between the several breeds, and the individual is constantly changing with the different periods of lactation, and from year to year. This change can be seen in both the quality and quantity of product. Hence, aside from the general appearance, the characteristics and value of any breed of cows can be properly judged only by the performances of a large number of such cows under wellknown natural conditions.—Rural New Yorker.

-At her home at Stumptown, Loudon County, Va., after a sleep of nine days a little girl named Lena Fry died, the doctors said, of starvation. Two weeks before the child had slept for sixty-six hours. Before her last attack of somnolency she begged those about her not to let her go to sleep, but they could not another large trough where a large to let her go to sleep, but they could not wheel rolls round and round and a thin relieve her of the drowsiness which took stream of saw-dust is poured in and possession of her. All efforts to awaken mixed with the clay. The saw-dust is her were useless.—Louisville Courier-

FRANCE AND GERMANY. The Spirit of Antagonism Pervading Two Rival and Powerful Nations.

Sixteen years have elapsed since the terrible war between Prussia and her German allies and France took place. Every one knows its result, and the vast changes which it brought about. France lost not only thousands of men, but many millions of treasure, and Alsace and Lorraine, two of the most thrifty and prosperous provinces.

Prussia, on the other hand, not only won complete victory over the French, but found herself powerful enough to restore the German Empire, and place the Prussian King over all Germany as its ruler.

But crushed to the very earth as France was, she recovered from her weakness and misfortunes much more rapidly than it had been supposed she would. She paid the enormous indemnity of five thousand million francs which victorious Prussia imposed upon her, several years before it was actually due. Within five years after the war France had once more become a powerful and fairly prosperous nation. One of the first results of this rapid recovery was that the French republic paid a great deal attention to the army, which had proved miserably insufficient in the conflict with the Germans. It was imperatively necessary in the opinion of French statesmen that the military force should be put upon a sound and formidable footing as speedily as possible. Ever since that period vast sums of money have been spent annually for this purpose, and much attention has been paid by the French to army organization. Last year the expenditure of the Ministry of War was about six hundred million francs (one hundred and twenty million dollars), while the total strength of the army, on a peace footing, approached five hundred thousand men.

There can be no doubt that, during all this time, very many Frenchmen have cherished the idea and the hope that the day for revenge, and for recovmilk of a pinkish tint, and thrice dur- ering Alsace and Lorraine, would someing the season there have appeared in time come, and have looked forward the milk small clots of blood, then all eagerly to that time. Possibly, moreover, this idea that another war with Germany might arise, has been a reason in the minds of French statesmen for bestowing so much attention upon the

> It is very evident that the Germans have long kept their eyes anxiously fixed on France, suspecting that a design to renew warfare was widely entertained in the latter country. Very recently Prince Bismarck is said to have declared that he cared little what took place in Bulgaria, and that "the necessity of German armaments is due to

> "Every French newspaper," says the official German journal, "proves that France is making rapid preparation to ight, and that financial sacrifices are being made to raise the efficiency of her

Both nations are thus seen standing, tull-armed, the gaze of each riveted, bucket or pail. This is done to prevent the streams of milk from wearing holes on the other. When such a state of in the strainer cloth, for the milk is feeling exists, and has for years existed, strained at the time of milking. But between two rival and neighboring powers, which have been locked in pose, which is to catch any objectionadeadly combat, the danger to peace ble matter that may come from either must be very great, and a sudden outdeadly combat, the danger to peace break of a mighty war must be feared. udder. It can, of course, then be thrown In the event of the coming of such

A surprising statement was made, not the overflow from this little basin runs long ago, by a well-known English m !itary officer, that the French forces, on So far as doctoring this cow is con- a war-footing (including reserves, mili-

According to official figures, the total half pound of Epsom salts, with cooling German army on a war-footing is even drinks and feeding more roots and less more colossal, reaching two million six hundred thousand men. The regular little over four hundred thousand.

A new conflict between Germany and France would certainly be bitter, desperate and doubtful; and the present situation is such that no matter how soon the conflict may break out, it will not be unexpected .- Youth's Companion.

A Senator's Generosity.

When Senator Sawyer started West from New York at the age of thirty, with \$2,200 in his pocket, he chanced to borrow \$1 from his brother. "I met my brother in New York a year or two ago," he says. "He had not prospered as I had, and was just then looking around somewhat anxiously for \$1,200 in order to meet an impending obligation. He spoke of it to me and I gave him the \$1,200. We had both forgotten about the dollar he had loaned me so many years before. But I afterwards remembered it, reckoned up my fortune, found that every one of my original dollars had brought me in \$1,800 more, and sent him a check for \$600 with a letter telling him to add it to the \$1,200 as the gains of that borrowed dollar."

Unconscious Veracity.

Patriotism is always admirable, how ever awkwardly it may express itself. An Irishman who visited a menageerie saw, amongst other animals, a Shetland pony of the most diminutive

"I reckon now, Mikey, you never saw such a leetle, small, diminootive hoss as thet one afore, hev ye?" "Yis" [indignantly], "in coorse I have. In blissed ould Ireland I've seen

a pony as little as two av him!"— Youth's Companion.

-An inquiry, addressed to the postmaster of a town in Kansas, brings back the startling reply: "There is not a church nor a church member in our town." Think of it! A whole comtown." Think of it! A whole com-munity in the heart of our Christian land, so entirely unreached by the Gos-pel, that not one person called by the Christian name can be found in it! Here, certainly, is a field for somebody to cultivate, - The Interior.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-More tomatoes have been canned for export this year than ever before.

-Prune out all useless wood from young trees, and bring their heads into

proper shape. -It is said that the application of a bit of ice or even cold water to the lobe of the ear will stop hiccoughing.

Cheese that is easily crumbled is digestible, and may be eaten without fear. It is the india-rubber article that gives one a fit of the blues .-- Troy Times.

-A very good cement to fasten on lamp tops is melted alum. Use as soon as melted, and the lamp is ready for use as soon as the cement is cold.— Cleveland Leader.

-Use the scales on the farm in order to more accurately keep an account of all sales and purchases, as well as the amount of food allowed. Every meal should be weighed, and the gain or loss of flesh carefully observed .- N. Y. Tele-

-Spice Cake: Two cups of flour, one and one-half cups of brown sugar, one-half cup of butter, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of cloves, cinnamon and allspice, and the yelks of two eggs. If not stiff enough, add a little more flour.—Boston Post.

-A pair of boots or shoes thoroughly soaked are not easy to dry without being left in an uncomfortably stiff, if not shrunken condition. A very simple device will make the drying process comparatively safe. The wet shoes should be thoroughly stuffed with paper, which serves not only to keep them in shape, but hastens their drying by absorbing the moisture.—Philadelphia Call.

-It is not so much what a bushel of corn may be worth on the farm as what it may contribute that is important. When converted into butter it is most easily transported, and also more readily salable. In the conversion of corn into any concentrated or higher priced products, manurial matter is left on the farm instead of being carried away, as when the corn is sold in its grain form.

-N. Y. Herald. -A Mock Plum Pudding: Cut stale molasses cake into thin slices; butter each slice lightly, and press a layer of fruit upon it with a knife. The fruit may be raisins and currants, or dried fruit of any kind; huckleberries, fresh or canned, are good. Pile the slices neatly in a basin or mold, and pour over them a batter made of a quart of milk, three eggs, three tablespoonfuls of corn starch and a pinch of salt. Let it stand for half an hour before putting in the oven; then bake half an hour and serve hot. -N. Y. Independent.

-As many of our readers may not know the value of the different kinds of feathers, we will state that, like everything else, they sell according to quality, at present prime live geese bringing forty-seven cents per pound; mixed white and gray feathers, forty cents; damp and musty live geese feathers, thirty-five cents; mixed geese and duck, forty-five cents; good duck feathers, thirty cents; dry picked chicken, three cents; scalded, one cent; turkey, from body, seven cents; same, damp and poor, two cents; turkey tail feathers, ten cents; turkey wing feathers, eight cents. These prices, of course, fluctuate, but they will enable our readers to form a comparison of their value .- N. Y. Her-

HYGIENE IN SCHOOLS.

The Gymnasium and Military Drill Entitled to Recognition by Teachers.

There is much to be said in favor of simple forms of military drill in the schools. We believe, as a teaching of method and obedience with exercise. nothing has as yet answered in its place. It is easily adopted without the aid of a military man, and adds greatly to straightness of form and movement. In its simplest form it is as well adapted to girls as boys. America has lost something in the want of this kind of discipline. Manual labor com-bined with school instruction has not made the headway that is desirable. It is complained that it takes up too much time. If so, there is no reason that some forms of it should not be at the command of students to the degree necessary for exercise. A small garden and a few tools give variety to other exercises, and are preferred by such as object to formal walks or games. We think it highly practicable to introduce the manual element first into our normal schools, with a view of showing teachers how much can be accomplished without elaborate methods.

The gymnasium is fairly entitled to a place in all city schools. It is not needful to have all elaborate appliances of a technical gymnasium. It is more practicable to have it fitted up for such exercises as are easily learned without a teacher. As to anatomy and physiology, the first attempt was to teach them much as botchy and zoology are taught. It was rightly claimed that they train the mind as well as do the other natural sciences, and that on this basis they were entitled to a place. Hence so early a manual as that of Hitchcock gives great fullness of detail and treats considerably of comparative anatomy and physiology. Even so good a text-book as that of Huxley is so full of details as to be a very good took for a medical student. We are of those who believe it not practical to attempt to teach human anatomy or physiology as such to any large extent in the schools. They should be taught just to that extent which is needful to an appreciation of the facts of hygiene.—N. Y. Independent.

One of Raleigh's Notions.

They are trying to raise tobacco in southern England. Ever since the time of Raleigh and of King James of pious and "counterblast against tobacco" memory, this has been a favorite notion. But while they can, no doubt, get pineapples to grow in hot-houses, to rear it successfully for commercial purposes has always been found as fatile as the effort to make cucumbers out of sunbeans. The latest news is that they are cultivating seventeen varieties of the coveted weed, including the choicest Virginia and Havana, in Kent. When they succeed in curing the leaf under an English sun English hopes of profitably raising tobacco will be better founded.

N. Y. Herald. Indescribable Wretchedness of the Miserble Child Musicians of Italy.

no meat and no wine; he can vegetate desert would delight in. Several of the best horses had been skinned and An Italian workman in Paris needs on water and maccaroni and sleep on a plank bed in a rickety loft, while his French brother must have his mattress lu nis room, his pint of claret and his stewed beef, and a respectable blouse the fire, boiling and stewing the horse to put on when Sunday morning comes around. One franc a day will satisfy fifty and sixty pairs of moceasius, indithe wants of one, while it takes four cated the presence or expectation of a francs to do justice to the emergencies of the other, and thus it is why Italian workmen are to be found ready and willing to toil during ten, or even twelve hours for twenty or twenty-five cents. Many of these Italian exiles, however, whom I have encountered in Paris, Brussels, Lausanne and Geneva rarely stoop to manual labor in order to eke out a living. Before leaving their native land they kidnap boys and girls who have good voices, or bring their own children with them, and train them up to play tambourines and concertinas, or master the flute and the violin, and once they have received this elementary instruction the impresario travels all Europe with them, and sometimes crosses over to America, where he generally tancies that a large fortune is to be made out of the material which he has got ready on hand. Cafes are generally the haunts of these itinerant minstrels. When he brings them into any town or city he takes up his quarters in one of the back lanes, and sends them out to sing. If they do not lay a certain amount of money at his feet at night, when they come home, he beats them and sends them to bed supperless, and the result is when they grow to years of maturity they abandon the old tyrant and he is forced to seek "other fields and pastures new" for his fortune-making.

The cruelties practiced on these little ones are fearful to contemplate. Often have I seen a pretty, dark-eyed Ne-apolitan signorina looking pale and haggard at the early age of twelve or thirteen summers—her features robbed of that rich red color of southern Others I have beheld with scars and bruises on their cheeks-sad reminders of the ferocity of their owners, who away in the fetid atmosphere of low drinking-saloons crying for alms, and tion of besotted drunkards. I found tugging at my coat-tails one evening as I was leaning over the battlements of one of the bridges overlooking the Rhone at Geneva. When I turned around I saw a prematurely aged child, with tear-laden eyes, holding out the palm of her hand, and looking up piteously at me. She held a very old violin under her arm, and a pair of tiny cymbals was attached to a hempen cord that encircled her waist. monsieur," she cried, in broken French, "I have been out all day playing; but the times are bad and people have no money to throw away on me. I only earned ten sous, and papa always beats me when I do not bring him a franc, and now it is too down and kicks me as he often did be-Will you monsieur for the love of the Madonna have pity on me? O ceil! inspire monsieur to have pity on Milan Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

TWO BRAVE SCOUTS.

Kit Carson and Godey Go on a Bold and

Successful Expedition. In the afternoon of the next day a war-whoop was heard, such as Indians make when returning from a victorious enterprise, and soon Carson and Godey appeared, driving before them a band of horses, recognized by Fuentes to be a part of those they had lost. Two bloody scalps dangling from the end of Godey's gun announced they had overtaken the Indians as well as the horses. They informed us that after Fuentes left them, from the failure of his horse, they continued the pursuit alone, and toward nightfall entered the mountains into which the trail led. After sunset the moon gave light, and they followed the trail by moonshine until late in the night, when it entered a narrow defile and was difficult to follow. Afraid of losing it in the darkness of the defile, they tied up the horses, struck no fire, and lay down to sleep in silence and in darkness. Here they lay from midnight till morning. At daylight they re-sumed the pursuit, and about sunrise discovered the horses, and immediately dismounting and tying up their own, they crept cautiously to a rising ground which intervened, from the crest of which they perceived the en-campment of four lodges close by. They proceeded quietly and got within thirty or forty yards of their object, when a movement among the horses discovered them to the Indians. Giving the war shout, they instantly charged into the camp, regardless of the number which the four lodges would imply.

The Indians received them with a flight of arrows from their long bows, one of which passed through Godey's shirt collar, barely missing the neck. Our men fired their rifles upon a steady aim and rushed in. Two Indians were stretched on the ground fatally pierced with bullets. The rest fied, except a lad, who was captured. The scalps of the fallen were instantly stripped off, but in the process one of them, who had two balls through his body, sprang to his feet, the blood streaming from his skinned head, and uttered a hideous ful spectacle appalled the stout hearts light-house keeper, seeing their danof our men; but they did what human- ger, dashed into the water and sucwere now masters of the camp, which was a pretty likele recess in the mountain, with a fine spring and apparently free from all invasion. Great preparations of the light-house man.

tions had been made to feast a large party, for it was a very proper place for a rendezvous and for the celebration of such orgies as robbers of the cut up, for the Indians living in the mountains, and only coming into the plains to rob and murder, make no other use of horses than to eat them. Large earthern vessels were on beef, and several baskets, containing considerable party. They released the boy who had given strong evidence of the stoicism or something else of the savage character in commencing his breakfast upon a horse's head as soor as he found he was not to be killed, but only tied as a prisoner. Their object accomplished, our men gathered up all the surviving horses, fifteen in number, returned upon their trail, and rejoined us at our camp in the after-noon of the same day. They had rid-den about one hundred miles in the pursuit and return, and all in thirty hours. The time, place, object and numbers considered, this expedition of Carson and Godey may be considered among the boldest and most disinterested which the annals of Western adventure, so full of daring deeds, can present. Two men, in a savage desert, oursue day and night an unknown ody of Indians into the defiles of an unknown mountain, attack them on sight, without counting numbers, and defeat them in an instant, and for what? To punish the robbers of the desert and to avenge the wrongs of Mexicans whom they did not know .-General Fremont's Autobiography.

VICTORIES OF PEACE.

Incomputable Cost of Revolutions to the Spanish-American Republics. How costly and demoralizing to the

industries of a country are civil commotions is clearly sho wn in the recent message of President Terra to the Uruguyan Congress. In order to cover climes, and a pitiful harrowing gaze in | tion the Government is forced to issue her orbs as she glanced meekly at you an internal loan for \$2,000,000, and They were not unhappy then; are not so and pleaded mutely for a copper. largely to increase customs tariff. The annual revenue of the Republic is about pocket the swag and loll lazily at home all day, while their miserable deficit noted is a serious matter for little backs are wasting their lives the Government. The increase of customs duties must diminish importation, and so there is likely to be a reforced to listen to the ribald conversa- duction in the total customs receipts, or at least no perceptible augmentaone of these pale-faced children tion. What the cost of revolutions has been to the Spanish-American Republies of this hemisphere it would be difficult to compute. If we take into consideration not merely the pecuniary expenditure—the smallest part in fact -but the loss through the retarding of material development, it will be seen that thousands of millions of dollars will barely express the fact. Peace. such as Mexico is now enjoying, and has enjoyed for a long term of years, is of inestimable value. Under the influence of this profound peace not less than \$150,000,000 in foreign capital has been invested here (a high authority says (\$200,000,000), not a single dollar of which would have been ma franc, and now it is too placed in this country had civil strife been prevalent. The national wealth that I fear I will die if he knocks me is to-day increasing at a rate little suspected by those who are unaware of the improvements being introduced on the haciendas by enterprising proprietors and in mining operations by their managers. We regard the present condition of affairs in this country as highly encouraging, and also as gratifying from the standpoint of the most exacting patriotism. Ten years more of profound internal peace and Mexico will have increased its aggregate wealth by at least a billion of dollars. If, in the meantime, immigration is encouraged, the country will have so grown in physical strength as to be in a much better condition to resist foreign aggression. When the passions and irritations of the moment shall have passed away it will be clearly discerned by all thoughtful minds that the country has every thing to gain by maintaining public order. After the civil commotion of nearly seventy years, the Nation demands a period of repose, a chance to take breath and pursue the arts of peace. War hath its victories, but those of peace endure. With material welfare will come national strength and dignity. Mexico must be aided by the combined efforts of all her sons to win the race into which the great republics of South America have entered, that for the supremacy in Spanish-American civilization .- Mexican Financier.

Bound to Hurt Her Enemy.

Two colored women were conversing about a neighbor,

"I'se gwinter hab de law on dat

nigger.' "Dat will only make hit wuss. Why don't you go ober dar and cuss her for all she am wuff?"

"I'se bound ter had de law on her, bekase dar's no satisfacshun in cussin'

her?" "Why ain't dar no satisfacshun in

cussin' her?" "Bekase she dun los' her hearin'. I has been cussin' her steady for last six munfs, and I didn't find out till yis'erday dat she los' her hearin' befoah she was borned. I'se boun' ter hab

de law on her or scald her which eber am de wussest."—Texas Siftings.

-The Queen of Portugal wears the Paris life-saver's medal. In 1874 she was bathing with her two sons, Charles and Alphonse, aged eleven and nine years, at the watering place of Cacaes.

A big wave carried off the two chilhowl. An old squaw, probably his dren, and the Queen boldly swam out mother, stopped and looked back from to their relief. The sea was running mother, stopped and looked back from the mountain side she was climbing, high and the lady and her boys were threatening and lamenting. The fright-nearly lost in the surf, when the ity required and quickly terminated ceeded in bringing all three to shore in the agonies of the gory savage. They were now masters of the camp, which proudly as the reward of her bravery;

THE FARMER'S LOT.

Eacts Which Prove That Chronic Grumblers Have No Ground to Stand On.

The New York Times of a recent date contains a story about the old-fashioned farmer living in the heart of Orange County, who was listening one day in the market town to that class who sit around on dry-goods boxes and barrels, chewing straws and whittling, lamenting that the good old days of farming had gone never to return. He deemed it an excellent time to give the conversation another drift. It was after this fashion: "I guess you who groan so about low prices and high taxes, who are longing for the good old times, do not recollect well," and added: "I can remember when we were compelled to haul our grain, butter, pork and eggs all the way to Newburg, going one day and returning the next. We generally got 15 cents a bushel for oats and 10 cents a pound for butter. Seventy-five cents a bushel for wheat was a fancy price. If we got six or eight cents a dozen for eggs we thought we were doing well. Nice corn-fed pork, dressed, we carted to market for \$2 a hundred. The butter we put on the market in those days was the genuine Orange County article, yellow as gold and as hard as a walnut. I've sold tubful after tubful of butter for 10 cents a pound that would net me 75 cents easy if I had it, or any like it, to sell now. That was long before the Erie railway came through here and put us up to selling our milk instead of making it into butter. We didn't have any lime-preserved eggs in those days to sell either. As for taxes, I paid \$100 on my farm of 100 acres when I was getting only 10 cents a pound for my butter. On the same farm now I pay \$42.50, and my dairy brings me, the year round, what is equal to nearly three times 10 cents a pound for butter. There is a great deal of humbug, I tell you, in mourning for the good old times, and I know it.

This case is fully paralleled in the West. There are plenty of old settlers here who hauled wheat into Chicago, camping out on the journey, and glad to the deficit caused by the recent revolu- carry back a little money toward the inevitable taxes that must be paid. now. They are rather glad that railways have gridironed the State; are glad that their farms have grown from one \$12,000,000, and there is an existing dollar and twenty-five cents per acre up to from thirty to one hundred dollars per acre; are glad that labor-saving machines enable them to cultivate torce or four times the number of acres and better than they could have done them. They do not grumble over the fact that they are not millionaires. They are at least comfortable and happy, having lived their lives with robust health albeit with that steady labor and plain food which make the muscles strong and leave the head clear. They do not want to go back to the good old days when prairie schooners did the freighting, while yet the West was a wilderness of grass. The reason is that such men have made farming a business as exact as that of the merchant or the manufacturer. They have always known what a crop cost and what it should sell for, and as soon as a crop or a commodity ceased to pay they have gradually changed to crops that would pay better. In other words, they have kept pace with the changed condition in

their profession. each crop cost to make year by year. They understand that they belong to the great producing class of the country; that if their profits are small they are nevertheless sure; that their daily labor produces an abundance of food, and leaves them good health. Such men do not find it necessary to work themselves, their families or their teams sixteen hours a day. They understand that it is the common lot of humanity the world over to labor for their daily bread, and even though a few of the many, either in city or country, acquire large wealth, nevertheless there is more true happiness among the many than among the

There is another thing that the grumbling class do not appreciate—that a man must make or mar his life each for himself. It is not necessary for the farmer to put on city airs to make himself respectable. There is no class more honored than the clean farmer. Neither is it mere wealth that makes city or country-bred honored. - Chicago Trib-BLINE.

FEATHER BEDS.

An Article of Bedding Which Is Now Almost a Tradition.

Never sun feather beds, says an exchange. "Air them thoroughly on a windy day, in a cool place. The sun draws the oil and gives the feathers a rancid smell." Which reminds us of a question that was put to a Southern newspaper by a Southern woman, asking the editor to tell her the best way to fry beefsteak. A Boston editor re-flected the custom of the best cooks by making a supplementary answer to the effect that beefsteak should not be fried at all, but should be broiled.

A remark of the same tenor may be made regarding feather beds. They are laid away with the trumpery of the past, except a few that linger in use as family heirlooms. They belong to an age that did not half know how to live, that had poor food, scant clothing, barely the necessaries of life (many of them now the rejections of posterity), and little or no beauty in home compo-

sition, neither within nor without. One may as well advise the best way to cook a captured enemy or to make a garment of wooly sheep skins, or to cook in a fire-place, as to care for feather beds. The feather bed is now almost a tradition .- Good House keeping.

-A fifteen-year-old wife in Philadelphia appeared before a magistrate the other day charging her husband with desertion. She was married at eleven. a mother at twelve and deserted at thirteen.—Philadelphia Press.

Some of the New York fire companies claim that they can hitch up and be ready to start for a fire in three seconds. The isn't much use in chainlightning fooling away its time in that neighborhood.—N. Y. Times. WATCH YOUR ACCOUNTS.

Sensible Advice Which Applies as Much to Farmers as Store-Keepers. Every store-keeper knows it is not the gross profit, but the margin left after deducting what it costs him to do business, which enriches him. The question is how to increase the margin of net profit. After keeping down the limit of waste, which is large in the best regulated establishment, but which we do not propose to consider at this time, the best results will follow a rigid and persistent watchfulness of the small and ordinary expenses. It will not do to wait until the end of the year to check up and see how things have gone. Every store-keeper can, and should know, not only what his yearly routine expenses are, but, as well, what they are, and what they should be for every month and every week, if not for every day. He should every day scrutinize the expense account jealously. A little sum allowed without notice as an extraordinary expense today, becomes to-morrow a regular item of outgo, and by the end of the year has grown into a serious matter. He should guard carefully that he is not betrayed into allowing an increase of regular expenses by the hope or conecture that there is an increase of his business which requires and justified larger outlay. The growth of business on which a growth of the cost in doing that business is predicated, should be clear and undoubted and unmistakably permanent before the additional outgo is allowed; for while the volume of business transacted and gross profit earned thereby may shrink at any time for any one of a thousand reasons, the reduction of established regular ex-

Well-Grounded Conviction.

the effort. - American Storekeeper.

penses does not follow so easily. It is

much easier to keep expenses down

got beyond a proper limit. No man likes to retrench. It is always hard to

come down to business on a smaller scale. The merchant who finds it is

costing him more to run his store than

his volume of business justifies, almost

invariably tries to enlarge his trade to

meet his expenses, rather than reduce

his expenses to meet his trade. It is

the courageous course to pursue, but

not more than one in ten succeeds in

than to reduce them after they have

Most persons have opinions. Now and then a person has convictions. A man with an opinion is of small consequence for or against a cause about which he has an opinion. A man with a conviction is always a power in the direction of his conviction. As a rule, the men who have opinions are waiting to be led by men who have convictions. Commonly one man with a conviction can lead, say from one hundred to five million, men who merely have opinions. It's a great thing to have a well grounded conviction-on any subject; and it is comparatively a rare thing.-S. S. Times.

REV. FATHER MAHONY, Dean officiating for the Archbishop, St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, N. S. W., pronounces St. Jacobs Oil the greatest of all pain-cures.

-Thomas Brown, of Thorbrook, N. S., is seventy years old, and this year heir profession.

This class of men is composed of busiHe has worked in that capacity for ness farmers. They know just what nearly sixty years. For one farmer alone he has sheared for fifty years.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

Above all other earthly ills,
I hate the big, old-fashioned pills;
By slow degrees they downward wend,
And often pause, or upward tend;
With such discomfort are they fraught,
Their good effects amount to naught.
Now, Dr. Pierce prepares a pill
That just exactly fills the bill—
A Pollet rather, that is all— A Pellet, rather, that is all-A Pleasant Purgative, and small; Just try them as you feel their need, You'll find that I speak truth, indeed

THE amen-ities of a minister's position are very numerous—Merchant Traveler.

HALL's Hair Renewer never fails to check falling of the hair. Gives universal satis As a remedy for throat and lung troubles, we recommend Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Moves in the best society-a fan.-Hart-

GLENN'S Sulphur Soap purifies and beau-tifies the skin. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

THERE is always crewel work to be done, and dainty fingers delight in doing it. The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure Consumption. Sold everywhere. 250.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 22.
CATTLE—Shipping steers... \$3 75 @ 4 10
Native cows...... 2 00 @ 2 80
Butchers' steers... 2 75 @ 3 (0) Butchers steers... 2 75 6

HOGS—Good to choice heavy 4 10 6
Light... 3 25 6

WHEAT—No. 2 red... 62 6
No. 3 red... 56 6
No. 2 soft... 7044

CORN—No. 2 2294
OATS—No. 2 224 6
RYE—No. 2 23 6
RYE—No. 2 15 6
HAY—New 15 50 6
BUTTER—Choice creamery 18 6
CHEESE—Full cream... 13 6
EGGS—Choice 13
BACON—Ham... 1094
Shoulders... 5 6
Sides... 644
LARD... 554
WOOL—M spourt unwashed... 154 1 55 G 5 50 G 18 G 13 G 104 G 64 G 5 5 G CATTLE—Shipping steers. 4 25 60
H0GS—Packing 4 00 60
SHEEP—Fair to choice. 2 00 66
FLOUR—Choice. 3 10 66
WHEAT—No. 2 red 74 66
CORN—No. 2 25 60
ATS—No. 2 25 60
RYE—No. 2 488460
BUTTER—Creamery 23 60
PORK 92 60
COTTON—Middlings 814 60
CHICAGO. CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Shipping steers...
HOGS—Packing and shipping
SHEEP—Fa.r to choice....
FLOUR—Winter wheat....

| NEW YORK. | 4 00 @ 4 60 | HOGS—Good to choice | 4 70 @ 5 10 | SHEEP—Common to good | 3 25 @ 5 00 | FLOUR—Good to choice | 3 20 @ 4 85 | WHEAT—Na. 2 red | 83 @ 84 | CORN—No. 2 red | 31 4 @ 444 | OATS—Western mixed | 31 4 @ 33 | BUTTER—Creamery | 12 @ 28 4 | PORK | 9 75 @ 10 50 | CHEESE—Western | 10 10 4 @ 11

The Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.

\$7800 PER DAY.

The Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
Ordinarily the details of business operations are not regarded as interesting topics.
Looked upon as dry or technical, they are relegated to the market reports and special trade papers, to be read only by those whose pursuits are allied to the subjects treated of. The insertion here, however, of a brief reference to the disbursement that furnishes the caption, will probably not be considered out of place.

This particular \$7800 per day calls for more than passing mention. It is not income, hoarded up to increase the accumulations of the wealthy, nor is it a sum wrested from toiling mankind by scheming corporations to swell already bursting coffers. Were these the destiny of the vast annual aggregate reached by the daily thousands, they might serve as a nine days' wonder and be thought of no more; but with loftier aims in view and more worthy results achieved—results that avert threatening misfortunes and stand bulwarked against impending disasters—the influence disseminated is of important concern to the community.

The character of an individual and his true value are estimated not by what he has but what he is; not by his talents, but the manner in which he employs them; not by the money he makes, but what he does with it. So should it be with business institutions. It must be admitted that profit is the primary object of the latter, but the manner in which this is accomplished and the objects it serves are of great moment, deserving of outspoken condemnation or praise; and an intelligent conception of the motives and methods involved may be had only from a study of their effect upon the general welfare.

These suggestions are prompted by a contemplation of what has been going on in the Phenix camp, and the daily output in 1885 from that apparently inexhaustible mine was \$7846, or a total for the year in payments to poley-holders for losses of \$2,863,851. Here is the record for five years:

Average per day, in cluding Sundays luding Sunday and holidays. ... £252

1885 was the crowning glory, and surpasses by many hundreds of thousands any thing in the entire history of fire underwriting, with the possible exception of 1871, the year of the Chicago fire; but it will not be hazardous to predict that this will be eclipsed by 1886, for the year thus far has reduced many a fair structure to ashes, and where blazing beacons portend dismay and terror, there the Phenix leads the way, restoring, building up, filling the waste places, covering blackened embers, saving and succoring.

the way, restoring, building up, filling the waste places, covering blackened embers, saving and succoring.

What pathos is not wrought up in these affairs that the insurance men deal with, and what thrilling scenes do not their messengers of relief witness. A narrative of torch and flame includes too frequently the oft-told tale of ruined homes, of desolated hearth-stones, of poverty and separation, of wandering and death. What nobler end could be told of for the vast sum of money spoken of herein than that it tears away the dark pages of the story, binds up the wounds, keeps the family together, holds safe and hands back unharmed the treasure that represents long years of labor and that seemed about slipping away! From a veritable horn of pienty, supplied by the never-failing springs of public confidence, the Phenix pours out a golden stream, and directs its course where parched and burning fields may drink the cooling draught.

Viewed from a purely business standpoint, the success of the Phenix belongs to the category of remarkable events in an age of brilliant progress, wherein business enterprises form the vanguard and lay out pathways for the advancement of unnumbered hosts to new conquests. That a single insurance company should command patronage enabling it to act as a bureau for distributing sach day of the year \$7800 of the fund subscribed by thousands of property owners for an equalization of loss from the common enemy, is a mark of favor of which those veterans, Stephen Crowell and Philander Shaw, may well be proud in the ripeness of their age and experience and in this the thirty-fourth year of their management of the Phenix.

of their management of the Phenix.

THE ancients could beat us to death

The Morning Dress.

It is said that a lady's standing in society can easily be determined by her dress at the breakfast-table; an expensive, showy costume indicating that the wearer has not yet learned the proprieties. But no one need be afraid of being called "shoddy," need be atraid of being called "shoddy," if her loveliness is as apperent by daylight as at the hops. Perfect beauty is never the attendant of disease; above all, of those diseases peculiar to women, and which find a ready cure in Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

THERE are not so many fellows wanting the earth now since its cracked.—Philadel-phia Press.

Every person is interested in their own affairs, and if this meets the eye of any one who is suffering from the effects of a torpid liver, we will acreat that he is interested in getting well. Get a bottle of Prickly Asl Bitters, use it as directed, and you will al ways be glad you read this item.

Some one says: "Money is close." Grab it then.—New Haven News.

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac hompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c. A "SAFE burglar" is one in the peniten-

THE "old reliable"-Dr. Sage's Catarrh

A STATUE becomes smaller when it rains;

Don't fail to read ad. of McMullen Wov en Wire Fence Co. Name this paper.

In racing all yachts show a great deal of

Salt Rheum

Is the most common of all skin diseases, and is often exceedingly disagreeable. The skin becomes dry and hot, grows red and rough, and often breaks into painful cracks, while small watery pimples appear in great numbers, discharging a thin sticky fluid, causing intense itching. Hood's Sarsaparilla has weaderful power over this disease. It purifies the blood and expels the humor, and the skin heals

without a scar.

"I had salt rheum over nearly my entire body. It "I had sait rheum over nearly my entire body. It is impossible to describe my sufferings. When I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla the disease began to subside, the watery pimples, with their agonizing itch and pain disappeared, and now I am cured." LYMAN ALLEN, No. Chicago, Ill.

"I suffered from wakefulness and low spirits, and also had eezema on the back of my head and neck, which was very annoying. I took one bottle o Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I have received so much benefit that I am very grateful, and I am always glad to speak a good word for Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. J. S. SNYDER, Pottsville, Pa.

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

100 Doses One Dollar

HENRY WISE GARNETT, Attorney-at-Law, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Rofers to Riggs & Co. Bankers, Washington, D. C.
SEND FOR INVENTOR'S GUIDE.

AGENTS WANTED to sell NOVELTY RUG MACHINES and RUG PATTERNS, for making Rugs, Tiddes, Hoods, Mittens, etc. Sent by mail for \$1. CIRCU-LARS, FREE E. ROSS & CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fall to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENTS VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will

be sufficient. USE no other pill.

Price, \$1.00 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5. DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.

The Popular Remedles of the Day. Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

ACME

BANJO METHOD.

By N. P. B. CURTISS. Price, \$1.25.

Mr. Curtiss, whose Guitar Method has long been a standard, does real service to the lovers of good music at home, by this thoroughly good and entertaining instructor. No less than 75 diagrams illustrate the positions of the fingers. Simple expianations and very sweet vocal and instrumental music fill a book, which is destined to make the elegant modern Banjo still more appreciated and popular.

THE ROYAL SINGER

Holds the field against all comers as the chief book for singing classes in 18867. Good music, sacred and secular. Improved instructions. L. O. Emerson, 60 cts., 35 per dozen.

Song greeting (60 cts.) for High Schools; Song Rells (50 cts.) or Song Render (Book I, 50 cts.) Book II, 60 cts.) for Cymnon Schools, and Gen-for Little Singers (50 cts.) is per doz.) form a complete set for music teaching in schools. SONGS OF PROMISE,

(35 cts.) Tenney and Hoffman, is the newest body for Sunday Schools. Superior collection. In press and nearly ready-Anshems of Praise

PIANO CLASSICS. (\$1.00) is a great favorite with good planists.

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Dr. J. H. Woodbury, 87 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y., Est b'd 1870.

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Kansas Detective Bureau, Wichita, Kau, NOME STUDY. Secure a Business Education by mail, from Business College, Buffalo, N.Y. A. N.K.-D. No. 1108

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

HEARTLESS CONDUCT.

Eastport, Maine, During its Recent Disas trous Fire, Invaded by Smugglers From the Canadian Border and Looted in the Most Outrageous and Barefaced Manner -A Mevenue Cutter to the Rescue.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 19 .- During the flerce fire in Eastport the gangs of lawtess characters of the islands on the Canadian side of the Passamaquoddy, who have for years been smuggling goods Into Maine, deserted their regular business and set sail in their boats for the doomed town. Anchoring off the wharves, out of the reach of the flames, they took their dories and rowed ashore. began a series of raids on the stricken spectable, law-abiding and honest. They people that was a disgrace to hum nity. Bodily they entered the town, broke valuable merchandise and after loading their small boats rowed to the disreputable borners low dives, and sail boats, unloaded and returned as quickly as possible to renew their depre-For some time the panicstricken people did not observe what law-makers to take away the property was going on, and several boats made the short passage to some of the adjacent The name of the National Protective Asislands and returned. Furniture, dry goods, the contents of jewelry stores, fishing gear as well as rigging from the

The thieves, emboldened by their success, became more bold and disputed in many cases with the owners of the goods for their possession. The police department as well as the fire department were town and fought them flercely. The hu-man tigers would not be driven from their prey without a struggle, and con-tinued their nefarious business into anbrought from out of outhouses and deposited in apparent safety while the owners returned for another load. Watching their chances the pirates quickly gathered them up and the nearly exhausted owner on returning would find no trace of them. At this time the United States cutter General Woodbury, a well-armed vessel, arrived, and the captain, understanding the character of the men across the line, quickly took in the situation. In the twinkling of an eye he had his boats out and shut off all communication with the shore. Then he ordered all the Euglish craft to leave the harbor. While they might fight the weary people of Eastport they have a wholesome respect for the frowning guns of the Woodbury, and soon the bay was white with the sails of the thieves as they sailed across the line. The Woodbury is to remain in the bay to protect the town from another

The committee of citizens chosen to collect money and feed the Eastport sufferers have been very successful. About four thousand dollars in cash have been paid, and yesterday afternoon nearly two car-loads of provisions and clothing were shipped to Eastport, while several more will follow to-day. Hiram Ruggles and H. O. Pierce will go to Eastport, accompanying the subscriptions.

AWFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. A Train Knocked From the Track By

Bull and Several Lives Lost. OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 20 .- A terrible ac scident, in which five men lost their lives and several others were seriously, if not fatally, injured, occurred on the Burlington & Missouri River road, eleven miles west of Edgar, Neb., yesterday. A construction train, with many men on board, was coming around a curve at a high rate of speed, when it struck a bull which was standing on the track, throwing the bankment. The wreck was most complete, and the men were caught in every conceivable position. Those who were uninjured began at once the work of caring for the wounded and removing

Those killed outright were: R. H. Marvin, of Deweese. George Burke, of St. Louis. Daniel O'Conner, of Weston, Mo.

Robert Collins, an Englishman and ar nuknown man. The wounded are: Charles Clark, hip and leg broken.

Andrew Campbell, leg and arm in-Jured. Wm. Critter, leg broken at thigh.

Owen Shortley, Kansas City; both legs Walter Ames, Aurora, Neb.; leg brok-

Thomas Kelley, Ottawa, Canada; internal injuries.

John Edwards, St. Joe; leg broken. Ed Frazier, Harlan, Ia.; head cut. John Fitzgerald, badly pruised. H. Stanley, Omaha; seriously wound-

The Gulf Coast Disaster.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 19 .- A special to the News from Orange, Tex., says the steamer Lamar returned there last evening from Sabine Pass with sixty additional sufferers, one-half of whom will go to Beaumontas soon as transportation can be obtained. The balance will remain here in care of the local relief committees. Ten additional bodies have been found and were buried up to the time that the Lamar left Sabine at noon vesterday. The relief committees of Orange have exhausted all their supplies and funds. The sufferers are constantly coming in. The relief committees have 360 now in charge, and 150 more were expected in last night from Johnson's Bayou, the Emily P. having gone for them yesterday morning. Such is the situation in Orange up to the present writing, and unless more relief comes immediately great distress will prevail. Many of the sufferers are sick and require the greatest attention. The citizens of Orange are doing all in their power to alleviate their distress, but the demands are greater than they can bear. The relief committees were notified vesterday that \$1,000 had been donated by Houston, which is all the aid that has been reeceived outside of our own town. Parreturning from the coast report o'clock. smuch thievery going on.

A Death Trap.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 .- Another fatal acc'dent occurred this morning at shalt No. 27 of the new aqueduct. One man was killed outright and five others so badly juinred that their lives are despaired of. The men were being let down in a cage when the cable bolding the car gave way, and the men were precipitated to the denths below, a distance of nearly one

Thomas Burke was instantly killed. The wounded are; John Gifer, Edward Ferris and John Nolan, and two others swhose names are unknown.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

The National Convention of Liquor Dealers Effect a Permanent Organization and Adopt a Name—The Platform and Rese-

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 .- The National Anti-Prohibition convention was slow in coming together this morning. This was accounted for by the fact that the various committees were in session until nearly daybreak this morning.

The report of the committee on platform and resolutions will be an elaborate document. The resolutions will assert that the business men engaged in brewing, distilling and selling liquor are recall for reasonable license laws in all the States, and a rigid enforcement disreputable haunts, where liquor is sold, and call upon the local authorities to take away licenses from such places. The resolutions deny the right of the sociation will be submitted as the designation for the new organization.

It is understood that the delegates to

wharves, were quickly spirited away. the convention have in private confer-This continued through the second day National election of 1888. The sum of one million and a half dollars is to be raised by assessments upon the following basis: Fifty dollars from distilleries and brewers; twenty-five dollars from wholesale dealers, and one dollar per anpowerless and at last the citizens turned on the invaders who were pillaging their expended in agitation and work in support of candidates who will pledge themselves to oppose State legislation and the passage of sumptuary laws, and who will be in favor of leaving the regulation of other day. Time and again were goods the liquor traffic exclusively with Con-

> Chairman Atherton called the convention to order shortly before ten o'clock. Delegations were reported from Iowa, Nebraska, Cleveland, O., Fort Wayne, Ind., St. Joseph, Mo., Peoria, Ill., Mil-

waukce, Wis., and other points.

The report of the committee on permanent organization, presented by J. D. Pratt of Louisville, favored a permanent National organization, under the name of the National Protective Association, with an executive committee of one from each State as a National committee. This committee is to be endowed with iron-clad powers, among them to draft a constitution, previde for ways and means, and in general to manage and direct the organization and any campaigns it may institute.

The proposed name was adopted by a large majority.
On the proposition to compose the National committee of one delegate from

each State, Western brewers made a vigorous attempt to insert the word "two" in order that the brewing interest might not be neglected for the distillers. An animated debate followed, and the result was the wine and spirit interests carried the day by a large majority.

The platform and resolutions were then presented. The long preamble was devoted to a condemnation of the indiscriminate denunciation of the trade indulged in by the temperance element of the country, and the resolutions followed in this order:

Resolved, That we recognize to its fullest extent, the duties and responsibilities resting upon us as citizens, and pledge ourselves to the faithful performance of everyduty.

Resolved, That we most earnestly favor temperance and most strongly condemn intemperance, and appeal to every member of the trade to make proof of this declaration in his daily life and the daily conduct of his business.

in his daily life and the daily conduct of his business.

Resolved, That it is our duty, as it is the duty of all good citizens, to obey the laws of our country, and we condemn every violation of law, rezardiess of the damage inflicted in its observance upon any individual or upon our general business interests.

Resolved, That we are in favor of both public and private morality, and good order and popular education, and that we feel the duty resting upon us, as individuals and as a trade, to work with the great body of our poople in the advancement of their interests.

Resolved, that we are unalterably opposed

Resolved, that we are unalterably opposed the descrete that we are unatterably opposed to prohibition, general or local, as an invasion of the rights of the citizen, and therefore wrong in principal and impracticable in policy. Instead of attempting to destroy a business that employs immense capital and supports a vast number of honest workmen, the efforts of our enemies should be directed to eliminating the evils existing workmen, the efforts of our enemies should be directed to eliminating the evils existing in and resulting from the abuse of liquors.

Resolved, That in this work all should unite, and only those would be found in opposition who have no interest to protect, no character to maintain, no ambition to gratify, no conscience to appease. The very work of reformation is greatly retarded by the efforts, through prohibitory laws, to destroy a great industry, to degrade the men therein engaged.

stroy a great industry, to degrade the men therein engaged.

Resolved, That in our National abhorrence of all titled rulers, and in our devotion to liberty, we should not mistake the statute book as a tyrant nor establish a tyranny in the law. We hold that the law should protect the innocent and the honest and punish the guilty and the dishonest.

Resolved, That the general prosperity of the country is promoted by diversity of industry, giving employment to labor and capital, converting raw material into articles of universal use, thus benefiting the farmer, the mechanic, the railroad and the capitalist. While public sentiment is divided on many great economic questions all must admit

the mechanic, the railroad and the capitalist. While public sentiment is divided on many great economic questions all must admit that an industry purely domestic, collecting and disbursing large sums annually, paying revenue to the towns, cities, counties, States, and into the National treasury, is entitled to all just and reasonable protection under our laws.

Resolved, That we are in favor of absolute non-intervention in politics as an organization except in such places and at such times as united action is necessary to protect ourselves and our business against such legisliation as seeks to destroy our trade and not to remedy evils therein existing.

Resolved, That we indorse the license system, and favor the enactment of laws by the States imposing a reasonable license that will not result in monopoly, but that will give to reputable citizens the rightto sell wine, malt and spirituous liquors. We recognize and admit two evils that result from the abuse of all kinds of liquors and condemn in the strongest terms every place by whatever name known that encourages or permits these abuses. We likewise condemn the indiscriminate issue of licenses and the establishment or toleration of places open to disreputable characters, who expose their depravity under the gaise of intoxication. Our interest as well as our duty as citizens against all such places, and pledge ourselves as a trade to cooperate with the officers of the law and with all good citizens to prevent the issue of licenses to all disreputable places.

The resolutions were unanimously

The resolutions were unanimously carried amid ringing cheers, and the convention then adjourned until two

Joined the Contingent,

Boston, Oct. 20 .- For several days a rumor has been whispered that Jno. F. Bierkmaier, bookkeeper of Burdette, Young & Ingalls had disappeared, leaving a shortage in the accounts of the firm. Inquiry reveals that Bierkmaier left here in August and is supposed to be in Quebec. The books show a shortage not exceeding \$40,000. The loss will not effect the credit of the firm, which is one of the strongest clothing houses in the country. It is understood that the peculations began several years ago, and at particular them is a large number of the credit of the firm, which is one called the switchmen and others in the closed. Two weeks ago the cny council passed a resolution allowing the city brew-lations began several years ago, and at the captain has the names of fifty police who can important a large number of the country. fist were of small amounts.

THRILLING RESCUE.

Fifteen Men Imprisoned in a Caisson at Omaha Rescued by the Bucket Brigade. OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 22 .- A thrilling accident, imperiling the lives of fifteen men, occurred at the new Union Pacific bridge which is being built to replace the old structure across the Misseuri river at this point. At ten o'clock yesterday morning a leak was sprung in the caisson now being constructed in the middle of the river, and before it could be caulked it had filled the shaft up to the surface, thus cutting off the escape of the fifteen men who were at work on the bed rock under the bottom of the river. The news of the horrible situation rapidly spread and soon thousands assembled on the levee to await the result of the efforts

to rescue the imprisoned men. George A. Ledderlee, chief engineer in charge of the work, and his assistant, Ralph Modjeska, son of the actress, hastened to the caisson and at once proceeded to direct affairs. The pier is a mammoth stone structure sixty feet long and twenty-five feet wide. Its surface is now five feet above the water and its base rests on bed rock seventy-three feet below the top of the river. At eight o'clock the first day shift went down through the shaft into the airlock, and thence to the working chamber below and began the work of cleansing and slushing the rock preparatory to filling in with concrete. At ten o'clock, when they started to come to the surface, some of them found to their horror that a small stream of water was trickling through a pipe, showing that water was in the shaft above them. To have opened the door would have let tons of the flood in upon them, so it was presumed at the time that the men returned to the chamber immediately below the lock, where they would be safe so long as they could stand the pressure of the air, which is absolutely necessary to keep the water from the river beneath the caisson and so long as the water from above could be prevented from forcing the air chamber. Engineer Ledderlee ran an engine with pumps attached to the pier and set it to work pump-ing water from the shaft. After working an hour it was found that the engine was inadequate to exhaust the water in time to save the men's lives, as the men are not al lowed to work over three hours, time beyond that being deemed dangerous. Owing to the distance to pump the water the engine could bailed the water of the shaft. This was slow and tedious work and when the men had been imprisoned for over three hours in the caisson nearly everybody gave up the hope of ever rescuing them. ly, at about three o'clock, the water was exhausted and frightened condition. When they were brought out wild cheers went up from the crowd on the levee.

TIMBER THIEVES.

The Montana Land Company Making Dep. redations Upon Government Timber

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.-Commissioner Sparks has made a report to the Secretary of the Interior upon information received at the General Land Office that the Montana Improvement Company is making extensive depredations upon public timber on unsurveyed lands along the Northern Pacific railroad, under an agreement with the railroad company, and that private surveys are being made by the timber company with a view of claiming that the lands depredated upon are old sections belonging to the railroad company and not to the United States. The Commissioner in his report urges a vigorous prosecution against both com-He says that the question whether the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has a legal right to any lands along such portions of its road, at least, as were not convention assembled, both the blue and definitely located within the time when the road was required to be constructed has not road was required to be constructed has not been settled, but that, if it has such right Sailors' Home at Quincy. May the duty so generally, it has no right to specific tracts until the odd sections have been defined by to other States to do likewise until every public surveys, that such sections can not be defined by private surveys and that the private surveys are unlawful. Mr. Sparks recommends that the timber company be enjoined from trespassing upon public appeals lands to make such surveys, and says that a resolution deciding that members nothing but the most active and severe of the International Cigarmakers' Union neasures will put a stop to its operations. He recommends criminal prosecutions egainst all persons connected with its alleged timber trespasses. In another report on the application of this company to have certain suits discontinued that have already been commenced the Commissioner recommends that instead of discontinuing the suits they should be pressed with the utmost vigor, and says that the public lands in portions of Montana, Idaho and Washington Territories are being rapidly denuded by it of all their valuable timber, and unless the full force of the Government is exerted to put an immediate stop to these operations much of the public timber land in the Territories will soon be nothing but a barren waste.

MERCY ASKED.

The Knights of Labor Assembly Ask Clemency for the Condemned Aparchists. o'clock. The first business taken up was operation. After that came the report of half a dozen special committees. The committee on women's work reported that it had effected a permanent organization and had taken other steps to obtain redress of grievances for women. The officers elected were: Mary Hanilin, president; Mary O'Reilly, vice president; Nettie Hardison, treasurer, and Leonora Barry, general investigator, to act as corresponding secre-tary and devote all her time to the work and keep a record of all cases. The following resolution was adopted by the as-

Resolved. That this general assembly appeals for mercy for the seven men of Chicago who are condemned to be executed. Resolved. That while asking for mercy for the condemned men, we are not in sympathy with the action of the anarch sts nor any attempts of individuals or associated bodies that teach or practice violent infractions of the law, believing that peaceful methods are the surest and best means of securing the necessary reforms.

After the transaction of some other business the convention adjourned sine die.

Pinkerton's Ruffiaus

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Several statements from different eye witnesses are unfavorable to the Pinkerton guards who did the shooting as they were leaving the stock yards Tuesday. Captain Markey, of the Town of Lake police, says the shooting was utterly unjustifiable, and there are seventy witnesses to prove it. When the train pulled out of the yards near Allerton's the Pinkerton men raised the car windows and them as disreputable characters.

ALLEN COUNTY LANDS.

This Important Kansas Railroad Land Case Opened fir the Supreme Court at Washington. WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 .- The Pupreme

Court of the Uniced States reassembled at noon yesterday and without rendering any decisions, took up the land grant case of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad Company against B. H. Brewster, Attorney General, brought here being arrested to await disposition on a by appeal from the United States Circuit charge of murder, but all but six were re-Court for the District of Kansas and advanced on the docket by reason of the importance of the question at issue. Judge McCrary, of the counsel for the appellant, asked the court for an extension of time, which was granted, and Mr. A. T. Britton, also of the counsel for the appellant, opened the argument. By the bill of complaint in this case the United States claims as against the defendant (the appellant on the court) the title to 20,732 acres of land situated in Allen County, Kan. These lands are all in odd numbered sections within the overlapping twenty miles indemnity limits of the grants made by the acts of Congress of March 3, 1863, and July 26, 1886, to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of railroads along certain defined routes in which the defendant, (by its former name, the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company,) and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, constructed their several roads. These two roads have widely separated initial points, viz.: Law-rence and Junction City at or near Fort Riley, but they come together down the valley of the Neosho river and cross each other at the town of Chanute, near the lands in controversy. These lands are now claimed by the railroad company on the one hand and by settlers under the homestead laws on the other. The United States circuit court, where the case was

First-That the grants of 1863 and 1866 were wholly distinct.
Second—That the Neosho Valley road

had not been constructed under the grant of 1863, and hence the legal title asserted thereunder must fail, and,

Third-That construction by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Company, under the grant of 1866 and selection of the lands in suit by gade was then organized among the bride employes, who, with ropes and buckets, slowly bailed the water of the short. Secretary of the Treasury as the act re-

quired."
These conclusions are assigned for errors in this court by the counsel for the appellants. In the argument vesterday Mr. Britton was followed by Mr. William Lawrence exhausted, and the men were rescued in an for the appellee and Mr. John F. Dillon for the appellant.

THE KNIGHTS.

The Assembly at Richmond-Reports Con

sidered-Salaries Increased. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20 .- When the general assembly of the Knights of Labor went into session yesterday morning no one could answer the question whether it would take its final adjournment or prolong its life until to-day. There remained to be disposed of the reports of only half a dozen special committees and the committees on finances, appeals and grievances. The committee on appeals and grievances ob tained the floor when the general as-sembly went into session and still held it when the noon recess was taken. Their report related to matters of general discipline that were of little in terest to those outside of the order. A committee was appointed which sent the following telegram to Governor Oglesby, of | shal: dedication of the Soldiers' and nobly done by your State be an incentive needy hero may have the shelter of a home." At the afternoon session the General Assembly continued the consideration of the report of the committee on appeals and grievances and adopted resolution deciding that members should elect whether they would remain members of the union or of the order of the Knights of Labor, but that they could not remain members of both. The report of the committee on finance was presented and adopted. It provides that the salary of the general master workman shall henceforth be \$5,000 a year, and those of the general secretary and general treasurer each \$2,000; and that the members of the executive board and the general worthy foreman shall receive \$4 per day and expenses while on duty. A resolution was opted providing that when the assembly meets to-day it shall remain in session until its business is concluded.

The Minneapolis Strike.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 19 .- The switchmen are still out, but trains are moving on some of the roads, and active preparations are making for starting the cars on RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 21.—The General all the lines, Special officers are being Assembly of the Knights of Labor began sworn in and the Northern Pacific and Mani its last session yesterday morning at nine tobe are arming the police with rifles. The switchmen are quiet, though firm, and the the report of the standing committee on co- railroads show no signs of yielding. The chief of police has promised ample protec-tion and the militia bave an order to hold themselves in readiness. The Northern Pacific moved some of its trains yesterday morning. Each car carried a Northera Pacific employe armed with a rifle and no interference was experienced. One freight train was sent north heavily guardthey would stay out until the railroad submitted to arbitration. They claim to have plenty of money. Mayor Ames, in his sec-ond proclamation, after referring to the failure to bring about arbitration, says: "I do no now declare that, irrespective of all caims of said variance, said traffic must be resumed; and I further command that all persons abstain from acts of violence or in-terference with the lawful movement- of trains, and warn all persons that any one so found committing acts of violence to persons or property, or interfering with the railroad traffic, will be promptly arrested and dealt with according to law."

John Barleycorn Dead. ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 20 .- For the first time Atlanta is a complete prohibition city. All the bar rooms closed on July 1, out several wholesale licenses held over. They have been expiring gradually until to-day, when there was only one in the city, and that would have expired six days from now, but by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State that store was also closed. Two weeks ago the cny council passed a resolution allowing the city brewthe measure, which makes the city absolutely "libition.

A FATAL TERMINATION.

The Chicago Strike Bads in a Killing by Pinkerton's Men.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 .- The stock yards strike, which promised to pass into history as a bloodless one, has been attended by a sacrifice of human life, Terry Begley and another man being mortally wounded by Pinkerton men yesterday afternoon and some one hundred and fifty of the latter being arrested to await disposition on a leased. Armour & Co.'s imported workmen, three or four hundred in number, went out yesterday morning. They had made up their minds that they did not care to remain any longer if the old hands were to come back. The report of their fears was communicated to Mr. Cudahy, who assured them of protection if they desired to stay. They had concluded, however, that while protection might protect for awhile, the other batchers would ultimately make it so unpleasant for them that they would be unable to work there long and that they had better quit at once. A train was telegraphed for and before twelve o'clock the last non-union man had left the premises. As they were being loaded on the train the chief clerk at Armour's main office told the men to remember their numbers on the rolls and assured them if at any time within the next two years they wanted work they would be given the preference. The men were put on the Lake Shore

train, the butchers in the front cars, the Pinkerton guards who had been relieved from duty in the three at the rear end. The latter had their rifle muzzles pointing out of the windows. There was a stop at Halstead and Fortieth streets to attach other cars, and the train was switched back some little distance. Quite a crowd of curious people had assembled, and as the inmates of the train were recognized there were some jeering remarks made. As the train repassed this point a Pinkerton man pushed his rifle out. Aiming at the crowd, and, raising the hammer, the man fired his weapon and Terry Begley feil mortally wounded. The noise of the explosion caused excitement in and out of the cars. In a moment it was followed by a regular volley from the other riflemen, and the crowd, which was largely composed of school children, fled in a panic. In the flight a man fell and was hastily carried away by his friends. He also was wounded. The train steamed on. Captain Markey, of the Town of Lake police, was at hand with a few men and would have arrested the man he saw fire the shot, but feared to stop the train as a rict might have resulted. He telephoned to the Twenty-second street station, however, and when the train reached there it was boarded by a detachment of Chicago police, who piaced all the specials under arrest. When the train reached the terminal point at Van Buren station there was another squad of police from the Harrison street station, reinforced by detectives, and the whole crowd was marched to the armory. Captain Markey telephoned in that he could identify the man who shot Begley and his presence was anxiously awaited. Begley, who was taken to his home at Emerald avenue and Forty-second street, was still living late last evening, but his death was almost momentarily expected. He was a well-to-do employing teamster, en gaged about the yards, had a wife and family and took no part in the strike.

AN ELECTION ORDER.

Attorney General Issues an Order to United States Marshals. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- The Department of Justice has sent a copy of the following circular letter to each United States mar-

Illinois, at Quincy. Ill., where the Soldiers.

Home was dedicated: "The General Assembly, Knights of Labor, in annual convention assembled, both the blue and convention assembled assembled. ment of special deputy marshals, the performance of their duties and their compensation." together with the compensation of supervisors at the Congressional election in November next, your attention is directed to the provisions of titles 24 and 28, chapter 7, tile 70 of the revised statutes. Under sections 2,022 and 2,024, revised statutes, you have power to keep the peace, protect supervisors, preserve order, prevent frauds and enforce the law in towns of 20,000 inhabitants and upwards. You should make yourself familiar with the statutes referred to and see that they are undetstood by your deputies, who should be discret men, impressed with the importance of an honest franchise. The manner of discharging these duties by your self and your deputies is largely left to your discretion. In matters involving questions of law you are directed to constit the attorney of the United States for your district for needed information and advice. It is assumed that the duties can be performed without infringing upon the rights of any without infringing upon the rights of any the same t me free from an unnecessary di

lt is not expected that supervisors and deputy marshals will receive compensation for more than five days' service, and they should be so informed. Within this time all can be done, it is thought, that need to be. You need vignitant man who are conscientious workers. iant men who are conscientious workers, and no others. Before payment each deputy and supervisor will present to you his commission, oath and badge of office, with an affi RESIDENT DENTIST, mission, oath and badge of office, with an affi-day it that he is the person to whom the com-mission was issued; that he performed the days' services as charged, which will be an-nexed by you to the pay-roll as youehers for its adjustment. The same facts should also be known to you through other means. Up-on payment being completed these accounts should be approved by the court and for-warded to this department for action under the executive order mentioned.

In a circular letter to United States District Attorneys on the same subject the At-torney General invites their attention to the etter addressed to the marshais, and asks them to assist the marshals in the execution of this law without friction while it maintains the right of suffrage intact.

The Signal Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Second Comp troller Maynard and Third Auditor Wiled. In the Manitoba yards the strikers liams have just concluded a critical re-exkilled the engine of a train of wheat. The amination of the accounts of the Signal Service from September 1, 1880, to July 1, 1886. The expenditures during that period aggregated \$1,865,333, and of this amount the accounting officers have disallowed and suspended items amounting to \$1,081,669. The disbursements were made by Lieutenant Robert Craig, Fourth artillery, and Captains M. Miles, Fifth artillery, and F. B. Jones, Assistant Quartermaster General who consecutively held the offices of dis bursing officer during the period mentioned The expenditures disallowed as unauthor ized by law were principally for telegraph ing, the purchase of supplies and the foreign service.

A New Organ. NEW YORK, Oct. 19 .- Henry George 19 about to add the management of a newspaper to the burdens of his campaign. It will be called the Leader and the first number will appear to-morrow afternoon. It will give all the labor news and be devoted solely to labor interests. Its circulation will be obtained by the simple process of passing resolutions that every workingman must take it or be boycotted. Lewis F. Post, a well known labor agitator and lawyer, will be editor-in-chief, and his able associates will include George, Rev. Heber Newton, Father McGlinn, James Redpath, Dr. Deeion, of Columbia College, Charles F. Wingate and Prof. Davidson.

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