

# Chase County Journal

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1886.

NUMBER 48

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### A Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

OWING to the great demand for one, five and ten-cent pieces, the Treasury Department has called on the mints for an additional supply.

The Treasury Department has decided that Canadian vessels can carry passengers from Cleveland to Chicago, using two tickets.

REPORTS from Washington discourage hopes of Secretary Manning's early return to his duties.

IN the absence of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the assistant secretary of the same office, Miss Minnie S. Cook was acting as the head of the Indian Office.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, chief of engineers, having served more than forty years as an officer of the army, has been at his own request by direction of the President retired from active service.

THE experts sent from Washington to count the money in the United States treasury at Philadelphia have completed their task and found that the money and the accounts balance to a penny. The experts counted about \$27,000,000, of which \$15,000,000 was silver.

#### THE EAST.

BOYD C. CALDWELL, cashier of the City National Bank of Williamsport, Pa., has been held in \$20,000 bonds on a charge of embezzlement.

THE largest oil well ever struck in the Pittsburgh region began to flow at Shamokin, Pa., on the 23d, at the rate of 2,500 barrels per day.

THE Republican campaign in Maine was opened at Sebago Lake on the 24th by Hon. J. G. Blaine.

TWENTY miners were seriously injured the other day at Lykens, Pa., by two explosions of gas, caused by lighting a lamp in the air.

A STRIKE occurred at John Drake's Quincy, Mass., shoe factory because a last machine and non-union men were introduced.

AT a picnic of the Knights of Labor at Luzerne grove, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., recently, General Master Workman Powderly made an address in which he strongly denounced the rioting and violence carried on in the name of the Knights of Labor.

REV. JAMES C. BECKER, of Coscob, Conn., brother of Revs. Henry Ward and Thomas K. Beecher, committed suicide at the water cure at Elmira, N. Y., on the 25th, by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. He had been suffering under severe mental troubles for a number of years and for a time was under treatment at the Middletown asylum.

THE Boston yacht "Mallow" won the second trial race and will be matched with the British cutter Galathea for the America cup.

THE international polo match between the Hurlingham (English) and the Westchester (American) clubs came off at Newport, R. I., on the 25th. The Englishmen won easily and rapidly, by 10 goals to 4. Percy Belmont, of the Americans, subsisted quickly dined both clubs.

IT is now said the victims of Mrs. Robinson, the Somerville (Mass.) poisoner, number ten, the tenth being Joseph Field, a wealthy widower who died of arsenical poisoning at Mrs. Robinson's house in 1876.

JOHN VAN SCHLAICK, an aged miser at Mattawan, N. J., believing he was dying, sent for a local judge and revealed the hiding place of various kinds of currency to the amount of about \$30,000.

THE schedule of the assignment of George P. Palmer, of New York, for the benefit of creditors, shows liabilities \$61,830; nominal assets, \$61,837; actual assets, \$52,328.

THE New York Typographical Union recently refused to march in a parade under the Knights of Labor orders.

NEW YORK roads have made a reduction on the freight rate on cotton goods.

PHILADELPHIA manufacturers of hosiery and knit goods have decided not to reduce wages.

THE street car strike at New York was amicably settled on the 25th.

DANIEL SULLIVAN, the actor, better known as Dan Sully of the "Corner Grocery," has been arrested and lodged in Ludlow street jail, New York, on a suit brought by his wife for absolute divorce and alimony. He was arrested while performing at Tony Pastor's, but was permitted to finish the performance.

THE Ellenville (N. Y.) Press announces its former editor, Deputy State Comptroller Thomas E. Benedict, has been tendered by President Cleveland and accepted the position of Public Printer at Washington.

THE Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's freight depot at Saratoga, N. Y., was burned the other night. Loss, \$100,000.

CRANDALL'S toy factory at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., and thirteen business houses and two residences were burned the other night. The loss was \$75,000.

#### THE WEST.

THE Chicago theaters have been well filled notwithstanding the abandonment of lithographic advertising.

WILLIE SELL, the Erie (Kan.) quadruple murderer, was sentenced to death on the 25th.

ISAAC F. MACK, principal of the first free school in Cincinnati and founder of the free school system of Rochester, N. Y., died in Sandusky, O., on the 23d.

THE Kansas City Board of Trade, on the 24th, decided to contest in the courts the legal right of the Southwestern Railroad Association to exist.

JUDGE J. F. PHILLIPS, of Kansas City, has been nominated by the Democrats for the Fifth Missouri Congressional district.

AT Millford Center, O., on the night of the 25th, a passenger train from Cincinnati collided with a Panhandle freight standing on the track. The fireman and a passenger were killed, also two citizens who were standing near the track.

## THE BULGARIAN BROT.

### English Opinion of the Deposition of Prince Alexander—Will it Lead to War?

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A Bucharest dispatch says that the Bulgarian authorities have forbidden Bulgarians to cross the Danube into Roumania. There are rumors that a military movement is impending at Widin and elsewhere in favor of Prince Alexander; and also that Stambuloff, president of the Bulgarian chamber, heads a protesting party, and is organizing a meeting in favor of Alexander. Advice from Widin says that the army is disaffected with the present state of affairs and that the lower classes are still ignorant of what has happened. The Bulgarian Government has established a blockade on the Servian frontier. The Daily Telegraph says: "The Russians raised the Servian war scare with such success that Prince Alexander sent his best troops to the frontier, where the plotters read to the troops from Sofia a false deed of abdication."

The Daily News says: "It is obvious that Prince Alexander was deprived of his throne by the direct orders of the Czar. The official version of the revolution is so concerned as the end of the chapter of him, that it will not receive a child. The effect may be extremely serious. Russia's action is absolutely unwarrantable and without excuse. The argument of the Berlin Post that the revolution implies a Russian victory over English influence in the Balkans is absurd. Her power is less than that of England. Alexander was nominally a vassal of the Sultan and as it can be shown that he was deposed without the Sultan's consent, a grave international difficulty will at once be raised."

The Globe says: "Bulgarian events touch England very remotely as compared with Germany and Austria. England will not rush in where others decline to tread."

The Times commenting on the Bulgarian affair, says: "The coup must be far be regarded so far as Prince Alexander is concerned as the end of the chapter of him. The general feeling will be one of respectful sympathy. He failed rather because he was too good for the work fortune had assigned him. The event must be regarded as a triumph of Russian diplomacy, and it is a very impressive event. It is also in less degree a reverse for English diplomacy. It is only too clear that the Marquis of Salisbury is confronted with all the dangers and difficulties, in an aggravated form, which he had to face on his first accession to power."

BULGARIANS DISSENTS. BUCHAREST, Aug. 24.—Advice from Sofia says that Mr. Karaveloff's provisional government, realizing that public sentiment remained favorable to Prince Alexander, caused a circular to be distributed among the people called a ministerial list containing the names of prominent men of all parties and classes who were in the new movement, the purpose being to cause a belief that the government was receiving general support. In addition to the names published this morning as belonging to the new government, the circular includes such names as M. Stambuloff, M. Manoff, M. Sterioff, M. Grelcoff, M. Yoncoff and M. Groneff. Such a combination is not considered possible, as many of those named are known to hold such different views as to render the coalition impossible. It is believed that Prince Alexander remains faithful to Prince Alexander and refuse to recognize the provisional government. Numbers of Bulgarians and prominent Russophobists have already fled to Roumania. The fugitives include in their number many Russian nobles who were serving as officers in the Bulgarian militia. It is now believed that Prince Alexander is confined in a monastery near Sofia. It is rumored that Premier Karaveloff has been placed under arrest. Sofia has been declared in a state of siege.

TURKEY PREPARING. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.—The Porte has ordered a general conscription of Muslims to be commenced immediately. The reserves have been summoned to report to their respective barracks and rendezvous forthwith. A conference of officers and ambassadors was held to-day and it is understood that their deliberations betrayed no diversity of opinion.

NOTED PHILANTHROPIST DEAD. Amos Adams Lawrence, an Old Kansas Celebrity, Dies at Nahant, Mass. BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Amos Adams Lawrence died Sunday night at his summer residence at Nahant. He was born in Boston in 1814, and was identified with the settlement of Kansas Territory and its eventual development into a State. He was two or three times the candidate of the Whigs and the Unionists for Governor. Amos and Abbot Lawrence were the early promoters of cotton manufacturing in New England, and Samuel was among the early promoters of woolen manufacturing in the same direction the firm of Amos A. Lawrence & Co. gave up the hosiery business on taking the agency of the Pacific Mills, which was given up by the firm of James L. Little & Co. on the death of Hon. J. Wiley Edmonds. Mr. Lawrence was an ardent abolitionist and was a man whose instincts and convictions were quick and resolute on the side of free institutions. He never sank his principles, as so many did, in the trying days before the war, for the sake of promoting Southern trade. And it is not doubtful that his judgment concurred with the promptings of his heart in the matter and that he could have said what many could not, that the loss of the patronage of here and there a Southern buyer of cotton goods who permitted political prejudice to govern his business would be more than offset in the long run by the establishment of a free and therefore rich and prosperous State on the fertile soil of Kansas. However it may be on that point, Mr. Lawrence will be ever held in grateful remembrance by the people of Kansas as one who was both a patriot and philanthropist in the timely aid rendered to that infant State. The city of Lawrence in that State was named in his honor. When the unfortunate John Brown was having his troubles heaped upon him Mr. Lawrence was a friend in need and in a substantial and hearty manner helped the man who afterward swung from the scaffold. Of later years, among his other associations, Mr. Lawrence has been a member and a helper of the Law and Order League. The deceased married a daughter of John Lawrence, and leaves several children and many grandchildren.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

### The Pension Agency.

Hon. G. W. Gilck, pension agent at Topeka, recently completed the annual report of the transactions of the Topeka pension agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886. There were on the pension rolls of the agency on June 30, 25,355 pensioners. During the year, through deaths, removals and other causes, 969 pensioners were dropped from the rolls; while 3,934 pensions were added to the rolls, including new pensions granted and transfers from other agencies. The net increase of the list for the agency for the year was 2,965.

The total disbursements for the year were \$5,018,831.31, of which the invalid pensioners received \$32,833.14; survivors of the war of 1812, \$5,298,077; widows and relations of the survivors of 1812, \$52,424.25. There was paid out in fees to attorneys, \$77,774.60; to surgeons for fees, \$41,353.55, and the expenses of the agency, including salary of the agent, clerk hire and other expenses, were \$12,761.37. Forty-nine pensioners get but \$1 per month; 2,067 receive \$2; 4,882, \$4; 2,026, \$6; 4,231, \$8; 1,381, \$12; 608, \$16; 1,295, \$24; 629, \$30; 23, \$37.50; 6, \$40; 75, \$50; 84 received \$72 per month, while the balance range in various sums between the two extremes.

Miscellaneous. Mrs. BEACHT and her nine-year-old son, of Parsons, were recently drowned near Dallas, Tex. The boy was swimming in Trinity river and took cramps. Seeing his struggles the mother rushed into the water to save him and both were drowned. A stranger, who went to the rescue, was also drowned.

A STOCK train eastward bound on the Union Pacific railroad met with a serious accident near Silver Lake the other morning, the engine being thrown from the track and the trucks torn from under, precipitating the car across the rails, causing a delay of all trains for about five hours. A stockman by the name of J. B. McKinney, of Centralia, Mo., was thrown from his seat and seriously injured.

Now it is said that instead of being kidnapped, as reported, S. N. Wood has only been arrested for criminal libel.

There are forty-three divorce cases on the district court docket at Leavenworth to be tried at the ensuing term.

RECENTLY the residence of Mr. John R. Lewis, of Topeka, was entered by thieves, who stole a handsome gold watch and chain. Mr. Lewis was satisfied that he knew the parties who committed the depredation, but remained quiet to await developments. The following morning he received a postal card informing him that by inquiring at the post-office he would find his watch, minus the chain.

HENRY PAICER and son recently visited Oberlin to look after some business before the United States land office. After transacting his business the old man filled up on contraband liquor, and at night while asleep in his wagon was robbed of \$150.

Peter Kennedy was arrested and identified by father and son as the party who was with them, and he was held for the robbery.

The executive committee of the Methodist Sunday School Assembly met at Topeka the other night and located their assembly in Topeka for the next ten years. A tabernacle, two story normal halls, two boarding halls, a secretary's office, a baggage room, etc., are to be built in Garfield park, which is to be improved. The next assembly is to be held July 25, 1887.

Rev. J. B. Young, of Pennsylvania, was re-elected superintendent of instruction. H. C. DeMott, L. L. D., and Mrs. DeMott were also re-elected to their positions.

WILLIS SELL has been taken to the penitentiary.

POST-OFFICE changes in Kansas during the week ended August 21: Established, Beolerville, Ness County; Elmer E. Beeler, postmaster; Hancock, Lane County; Joseph G. L. Rhodes, postmaster; Hendricks, Finney County; Frank C. Niles, postmaster. Names changed, Churchill, Ottawa County, to Tescon, Nathaniel H. Eddy, postmaster; Santana, Comanche County, to Comanche, Isaac S. Dewers, postmaster. Discontinued, Mission Creek, Wabasha County; Redbank, Kingman County; Read, Norton County; Redwood, Dickinson County; Ray, Sumner County; York, Ottawa County.

The executive committee of the Republican State Central Committee has prepared for the opening of the campaign by providing for one grand mass meeting at Topeka, September 15; one at Columbus, September 25, and one at Washington October 6.

In Gypsum City, a small town in Saline County, Aaron Gasso and a party named Lesure recently became involved in a dispute over the lease of a lot, when Gasso, becoming enraged, struck Lesure over the head with an iron bar, inflicting fatal injuries. Gasso fled, but was captured shortly after and barely escaped being lynched.

The following Kansas postmasters were commissioned on the 27th: William Mead, at Amboy; Luella P. Pugh, at Cottonwood Falls; John G. Harr, at Nixon.

PENSIONERS were recently granted the following Kansas soldiers: William Watkins, of Independence; C. F. Lynes, of Oneida; and A. McMillan, of Hayes City. There will be a grand reunion of soldiers and Indianians at Chanute September 10 and 11. Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, will be the orator. Governor Martin, Colonel Moonlight, Senator Ingalls, Senator Plumb and Judge McCrary are also down for addresses.

AMONG the numerous charters filed with the Secretary of State on the 27th was that of the St. Louis, Fredonia & Denver Railway Company. The object of the company is to build a road from some point on the St. Louis, Wichita & Western road, through the counties of Wilson, Greenwood, Butler, Chase, Marion, Dickinson, Saline, Ottawa, Lincoln, Mitchell, Osborne, Smith, Phillips, Jewell and Cloud to the northern boundary of the State. Capital stock, \$2,500,000.

THE LATEST. ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The employees of the New York Central railroad belonging to district assembly No. 65 of the Knights of Labor and including brakemen, freight handlers and nearly everybody connected with the movement of the trains except the engineers and firemen have made a demand for an increase of wages. A special messenger left last night for Newport to see Mr. Vanderbilt in regard to the matter. The men demand an answer not later than to-morrow and say they will strike if their demands are not granted.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Mr. Burkhardt, one of the victims of the recent Matherhorn disaster, wrote his will with a pencil on a card which was found in the snow by the side of his body. It reads: "I am dying on the Matherhorn. I leave all I possess to you, my dear sister. God bless you."

BELFAST, Aug. 28.—At a meeting of Orangemen last night it was decided to again offer the mayor their assistance in restoring order. The meeting condemned the misconduct of the police, but repudiated the action of those who had defied the military and the police. They also protested against the charge that Orangemen were responsible for the riots and declared them to be utterly untrue.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 27.—Jefferson Bowling, who was sentenced to hang this morning for the murder of old man Douglas, at Newark, O., but who was reprieved for the second time a few days ago, is greatly aggrieved at the action of the Governor. He expected a commutation, and the idea of ninety more days of suspense is harrowing to his feelings. The general impression in Central Ohio is that he will never hang, and it is said that the Governor had prepared the commutation papers when he was induced by the public prosecutor to suspend action for the present.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 27.—The dead body of an unknown man was found to-day on the edge of a grave, a half mile from Menly Junction, Worth County. It was covered with blood, and clubs lying near were all stained with gore. Three large cuts on the head penetrated the skull. The deceased was evidently a German, and although foully murdered, a complete mystery surrounds the affair.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 28.—Kansas City, 5; Washington, 2.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—St. Louis, 1; New York, 12.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Chicago, 13; Philadelphia, 1.

DETROIT, Aug. 28.—Detroit, 3; Boston, 7.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—St. Louis, 10; Louisville, 2.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Metropolitans, 5; Athletics, 7.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—Cincinnati, 8; Pittsburgh, 11.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 28.—Brooklyn, 6; Baltimore, 4.

## ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

### Convention of Delegates at Topeka—The Platform—No Ticket to be Issued.

TOPEKA, Aug. 26.—The Anti-Monopoly State Convention met in this city yesterday and organized by choosing Hon. P. P. Elder, of Ottawa, temporary chairman and W. H. T. Wakefield, of Dickinson County, secretary. After appointing the various committees the temporary organization was made permanent, and the convention adjourned until morning.

Second Day. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 27.—The second day's session of the anti-monopoly convention was called to order in the hall of the House of Representatives at ten o'clock yesterday morning, the first business being the selection of a State Central Committee. The following gentlemen were selected from each Congressional district: First district—Jacob A. Harhoff, of Atchison County, and A. J. R. Smith, of Jefferson County. Second district—P. P. Elder, of Franklin County, and Eliot Lee, of Linn County. Third district—A. M. Fellows, of Labette County, and M. E. Barr, of Neosho County. Fourth district—J. L. Sharp, of Morris County, and P. B. Mason, of Emery County. Fifth district—J. N. Lunbocker, of Riley County, and W. H. T. Wakefield, of Dickinson County. Sixth district—H. A. Hart, of Rooks County, and C. L. Lamb, of Phillips County. Seventh district—Richard Sizer, of Sedgewick County, and E. N. Clark, of Finney County.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform:

The Anti-Monopoly party of the State of Kansas, in convention assembled, declares its adherence to the principles herein stated.

Prohibition of the liquor traffic having become a fixed policy of the State and the voice of the people, we hereby favor the rigid enforcement of the law.

The important question of tariff as usually discussed is a mere wrangle as to the particular height of the fence on one side of a farm while the other sides are left entirely open. To the so-called protectionists and crisscross good prices for the manufacturer of labor but there is no protection against the importation of competing laborers from many years the railroads and manufacturing corporations have been ransacking the globe for even Asiatic cheap labor with which to drive Americans below church and school-going capacity and finally to the utter impoverishment of the people.

This is a much lower rate than King George paid for Hessians to fight the sons of liberty in the American revolution. The same money now paying to cruel, proud Lord Scully of Gordon \$200,000 annually for the privilege of cultivating the soil. The same money has already laid the foundation of several dukedoms in the State of Kansas. A policy of protection to the farmer and the laborer as well as the manufacturing corporations, and the people called a ministerial list containing the names of prominent men of all parties and classes who were in the new movement, the purpose being to cause a belief that the government was receiving general support. In addition to the names published this morning as belonging to the new government, the circular includes such names as M. Stambuloff, M. Manoff, M. Sterioff, M. Grelcoff, M. Yoncoff and M. Groneff. Such a combination is not considered possible, as many of those named are known to hold such different views as to render the coalition impossible. It is believed that Prince Alexander remains faithful to Prince Alexander and refuse to recognize the provisional government. Numbers of Bulgarians and prominent Russophobists have already fled to Roumania. The fugitives include in their number many Russian nobles who were serving as officers in the Bulgarian militia. It is now believed that Prince Alexander is confined in a monastery near Sofia. It is rumored that Premier Karaveloff has been placed under arrest. Sofia has been declared in a state of siege.

Resolved, That we condemn as undermining to the improved farm, discouraging to settlement and burdensome to the taxpayer, the present cattle industry, whereby organized capital is permitted by our Federal Government to produce beef on the public lands without cost, rendering unsalable much of the products of the farm, making the settlement of new countries difficult and the capital so invested beyond the reach of taxation.

The following resolution was reported by the Committee on Resolutions:

WHEREAS, The present depression of trade and manifestations of discontent and unrest among the producing classes threatens the stability of the Republic and the substitution of a military despotism; and

WHEREAS, The present unjust condition of affairs in the Republic is the result of a mischievous and class legislation in behalf of the few and against the many.

Resolved, That this convention make no nominations for executive offices but that the delegates be and are hereby instructed to re-organize the Republican party and do their utmost to secure the election of such candidates in the legislative districts and to Comptroller and pledge themselves to secure the adoption of all measures for relief of labor and the great producing class that are in harmony with the anti-monopolist, Greenback and Knights of Labor declaration of principles.

The resolution caused considerable debate, but it was finally adopted. Mr. Harhoff, of Atchison County, became so incensed by the action that he withdrew his name from the executive committee of the First Congressional district. At this point Mr. Marsh, of Shawnee County, arose and stated that on account of a division among the Shawnee County labor advocates they were unable to raise \$5 to pay Colonel Jesse Harper's expenses. He asked that a collection be taken up to pay him. Mr. Henry, one of the prominent labor agitators of this city, who had participated in the city park meetings for some time past, in a very warm and excited manner denied that Shawnee County could not raise the amount necessary to pay Colonel Harper. The closing hour of the convention was spent in short addresses.

Dan Sully in Jail. NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Daniel Sullivan, the actor, better known as Dan Sully of "The Corner Grocery," has been arrested and lodged in Ludlow street jail, on a suit brought by his wife for absolute divorce and alimony. He was arrested while performing at Tony Pastor's, but was permitted to finish the performance. The complaint tells a harrowing story of woe, neglect and desertion, and further alleges infidelity with Louise Fox, a former member of Sullivan's company.

## THE PENSION AGENCY.

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BELFAST, Aug. 28.—At a meeting of Orangemen last night it was decided to again offer the mayor their assistance in restoring order. The meeting condemned the misconduct of the police, but repudiated the action of those who had defied the military and the police. They also protested against the charge that Orangemen were responsible for the riots and declared them to be utterly untrue.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 27.—Jefferson Bowling, who was sentenced to hang this morning for the murder of old man Douglas, at Newark, O., but who was reprieved for the second time a few days ago, is greatly aggrieved at the action of the Governor. He expected a commutation, and the idea of ninety more days of suspense is harrowing to his feelings. The general impression in Central Ohio is that he will never hang, and it is said that the Governor had prepared the commutation papers when he was induced by the public prosecutor to suspend action for the present.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 27.—The dead body of an unknown man was found to-day on the edge of a grave, a half mile from Menly Junction, Worth County. It was covered with blood, and clubs lying near were all stained with gore. Three large cuts on the head penetrated the skull. The deceased was evidently a German, and although foully murdered, a complete mystery surrounds the affair.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 28.—Kansas City, 5; Washington, 2.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—St. Louis, 1; New York, 12.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Chicago, 13; Philadelphia, 1.

DETROIT, Aug. 28.—Detroit, 3; Boston, 7.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

## Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WYNTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

### LOVE'S BEACON.

The twilight's gloom  
Is in the room;  
The children cry, "Soon father'll come!"  
And to the door  
They run once more,  
To watch, as many a one before,

The kettle sings  
Of pleasant things,  
That evening's coming always brings.

The fire burns bright,  
Because, each night,  
The hearts about it are so light.

'Tis time to trim  
The lamp for him,  
Who never lets love's light grow dim,

That he may see  
How anxiously  
I wait his coming home to me.

Shine out, dear light,  
Across the night,  
And guide my good man's feet aright,

Shine out afar,  
Love's beacon star,  
And lead him where his dear ones are.

—Eben E. Resford, in Good Housekeeping.

### MARRYING A LORD.

An Ambitious American Girl  
Blights Two Promising Lives.

(Original.)

Lillian Forrest was a belle who had suddenly burst on New York society with a splendor which quite eclipsed any former debutante. She had all heart could wish. Her father's wealth was unbounded; her own natural charms, to which was added every accomplishment home and foreign schools could afford, were of the highest type of beauty. Miss Lillian was a sensible girl, but governed by an over-ruling ambition. Ambition, like temptation, leads one from one degree to another, until such heights or depths have been attained as the individual never dreamed of at the outset. Alexander had no idea of conquering all the known world when he assaulted Tyre. Napoleon's original design was not such gigantic conquests as he attained, and Miss Forrest, when she made her debut in society, would have been content with a humble place in the sphere for which she was intended. Her little head was doubtless turned at first by so many gay ladies and gentlemen. She was accustomed to silks and satins, furbelows and laces, diamonds, rubies, sapphires and pearls, but genteel flattery and sparkling wit, which outshone the most brilliant gems, was something new to her. Her mother had for a long time held a position in society which her husband's wealth enabled her to do, and she was anxious to have her daughter enter it as soon as possible. She wanted Lillian to make her debut at fifteen, but her father, who was more practical and level-headed than the fashionable mother, insisted on Lillian having a year's training in the best schools of fashion in Europe, with the best dancing masters and musicians the old world could afford. Mrs. Forrest was made to see the advantages such culture would be to her daughter and consented. Consequently the family made arrangements to spend a year in Europe.

Although Lillian was designated for a society lady, she had not become one yet, nor was her heart yet cold and selfish. She had a little circle of childhood friends and school-mates, from whom she had not severed ties of early acquaintance. Prominent among them was Albert Brantner, the son of a shipping merchant, a friend of the proud family, who naturally grew to love Miss Lillian. No vows had ever passed between the young people, but Albert, who had frequently been in the young Miss's society, had looked the love with his eyes which his lips dared not speak. Mrs. Forrest, with the eye of a discerning mother, saw the lad's growing attachment for her daughter. One day she had Lillian brought to her boudoir. The fashionable lady reclined upon silk and velvet cushions, toying with her elegantly jeweled hand the uncut leaves of a society novel. With her daughter sitting opposite her, the ambitious mother told her of grand courts, gallant nobles and lords, who sometimes condescend to marry American wealth and beauty. To be the wife of a Lord was to be a Lady—a member of the ancient aristocracy of England, and that any young lady possessing such natural attractions and charms, refinement and fabulous wealth, might become a great Lady and be in attendance at the receptions of Kings and Queens. It is useless to add that poor little Lillian's head was completely turned by her mother's adroit flattery and graphic description of gilded court life. Ambition for the first time crept into her young heart, and she felt that to be a Lady—to be admired and courted perhaps by the Princes of earth—was henceforth her highest ambition. When alone and thoughts of Albert Brantner crowded into her mind a shade came over her fair brow, and she felt a sting of remorse at her heart; but recollections of the gay scenes her mother had so vividly pictured steered her heart against any thing so common as a shipping merchant.

The college term was out, and the vacation during which the Forrests were to sail for Europe came. Albert Brantner, on hearing of Lillian's intended sojourn in Europe, hastened to the elegant mansion on Fifth Avenue to pay a visit to the friend of his childhood. His reception was quite cordial, but so stiff, over-refined and cool that his heart felt chilled when he contrasted it with former visits. The Brantners were equal in wealth and social standing to the Forrests. Their Fifth Avenue mansion was as grand as the Forrests, they drove equipages equally as gay, and stood as high in society. Not a spot or blemish had ever been on the name of Brantner. Mr. Brantner, as a business man, was shrewd and careful, but the soul of honor, and Mrs. Brantner was respected in society for her kindness of heart, as well as her sterling worth. But poor Albert was to bitterly realize that he was not a

Lord. He had no noble blood in his veins, and ever though he came to inherit countless millions, even though he possess one of the most brilliant minds as a statesman or business man, he could not shine in the courts of England where none but the blue bloods were permitted to associate. He could only bring wealth and an honorable name to Miss Lillian, and she wanted a title. Albert thought he had never seen Lillian so beautiful as she appeared in her proud, cold manner. Her mother had succeeded well in her training. The daughter had the cold hauteur of one who was to become a great Lady. The puzzled Albert strove to find the cause of this change, but Lillian was distant and reserved.

They were in the parlor alone, and as the hour of his departure drew near he asked her to favor him with a song. She turned to the piano and sung in such sweetness a favorite air that Albert was almost enraptured. The boy-lover, for he was nothing more, burst all barriers at the conclusion of the song and said:

"Lillian, why are you so changed?"  
For a moment the natural impulses of her heart seemed to get the better of her, and she was confused. The blood mounted her cheek, but forcing on that icy rigidity once more, she asked:

"Am I changed?"  
"You are. I can not understand it. You are so cool to-day when you are on the eve of going away, too—and when I had something I wanted so much to say—"

He dared not trust himself further and turned away, hoping her girlish curiosity would prompt her to ask what that something was. But she was only silent, formal and cold as a stranger. Albert left the house in such a fit of despair, as in a young fellow of nineteen might be expected. His indignation for the first few hours in a measure counteracted the pain at his heart, but as weeks wore on his anger faded away, and only the aching void remained.

The Forrests sailed for Europe, and Lillian was put in special training to catch a Lord. She returned on her seventeenth birthday, made her debut at a ball given by her mother, at which all the elite of the city were invited, including some broken-down rakes of the English nobility who were in New York trying to recruit their wasted fortunes. These noblemen were of the class whose morals are below par, but being of the ancient English aristocracy, they were welcomed to American society, while the better people the doors were closed. Washington Irving in his sketch book says: "The bare name of Englishman was a passport to the confidence and hospitality of every family, and too often gave a transient currency to the worthless and ungrateful. Throughout the country there was something of enthusiasm connected with the idea of England." Had Mr. Irving lived to the present decade he would have seen this feeling intensified a hundred fold in the great Atlantic cities. To have a daughter or a relative marry into the English nobility, be that nobility ever so disreputable, is the highest honor to which the Anglo-American millionaire can attain.

Albert Brantner was now twenty-one years of age, had completed his college course and was embarked in the legal profession with great promise. No mind was said to be more brilliant, and his oratory as a lawyer and a statesman would soon awaken the world. He had been very anxious to see Lillian since her return from Europe, and yet he refrained from calling on the family, remembering the cold reception he had received before. When the great ball was given he was invited, to be sure. They could not entirely forget their old friends, though more anxious about the new.

The large parlors in which Mrs. Forrest, assisted by her friend Mrs. Bonnell, received her guests were furnished in Louis XV. style, which indeed was the prevailing decoration of the residence. The walls and ceilings were in panels of carved oak, and the panels above the doors and windows were the work of one of the most noted French artists. The partitions and hangings were in pale gray silk with tinted rose borders and handsomely embroidered in gold. The color decorations were in white and gray. The floral display was much more simple than at the average city ball, and yet it was very elegant. Tropical plants in huge china vases stood on either side of the door, and a number of Australian and African shrubs were placed in different portions of the house. No trailing vines of any kind were used, but beds of roses were in the fire-places and corners. Mrs. Forrest received her guests in a dress of gold-colored satin, the front veiled with point applique, court train of red, bordered in gold; low-cut corsage. Her ornaments are diamonds, and she carried a hand bouquet of red carnations, yellow roses and lilies of the valley. Lillian wore white silk en traine, with front draped with silver embroidered tulle. The corsage was cut square and had sleeves of tulle, and she wore a cluster of white ostrich tips, and carried a bouquet of pink roses.

If Albert had thought her beautiful before, she was perfectly enchanting on this occasion. Her cheeks were glowing with pleasure and her eyes were sparkling with excitement. He was warmly greeted, but could not see that Lillian was more anxious to see him than she was to see many others. She was in the society of Sir Thomas Norville, an English Baronet, whose face betrayed dissipation and grossness intolerable in any other than a Lord. He strove again and again to have a tête-à-tête with Lillian, hoping that it might awaken some old childhood interest in her, but in vain. The nobleman was always in the way, and she seemed ever engaged. But he excused her with the recollection that her duty as hostess gave her little time to any particular guest, nevertheless she found much time for the society of Sir Thomas. Albert went home miserable, and Miss Lillian retired that morning with her head in a whirl. She had begun to realize that she might be a Lady.

Two years have passed and society rings with the praises of the new belle. Her name is on every lip. The daily and society papers have extended accounts of her remarkable beauty. It is even whispered that her charms have become known in Europe. She has hopes that she is already ex-

pected to grace the drawing-rooms of the Queen. Sir Thomas Norville was rather varying in his attentions to the young American belle, until sudden reverses of fortune rendered him penniless. Then he began to sue in earnest for her hand. Albert Brantner saw the danger to which the being he loved was exposed, and was doing all in his power to save her from destruction. When an American girl chooses to marry a Lord, nothing can alter her determination.

Lillian loved Albert, in secret, and was crushing her heart for her ambition. There was nothing lovable in that coarse, vulgar Englishman, noble in name only. He could not be compared to the really noble American. At last Albert sought an interview with her and in his despair declared his love for her. She listened calmly to him, and with coolness characteristic of an ambitious, strong-minded woman, she informed him that should she follow her own inclinations she would accept him, but that she had higher aims. She would marry a Lord or never wed.

"You are a talented young man, Albert," she continued, in her cool, common-place manner. "You have wealth, position and influence, and the ability to make you a great man, but you can never be a Lord. You can never be on a social level with Barons, Dukes, Lords and Kings. My husband must not only have the qualifications of a Lord, he must be one."

He fixed his eyes upon her as he leaned against the mantel, and with a deep sigh, replied:

"So for the sake of an empty title you will sacrifice your happiness? You will sell your soul to be a Lady?"

She answered in the affirmative, and basking her good afternoon, Albert walked out into the hall, took his hat from the rack and left the house. He was filled with indignation, and his spirit, life and ambition were crushed. He was too much a man to press his suit further, and yet had he seen the tears of agony shed by the ambitious girl, he would have pitied her. The sacrifice was a great one, for her pride she felt, had doomed her to misery. She had but one ambition left, and she would give her hopes of Heaven to have that attained.

Six months after rejecting Albert Brantner she became the wife of Sir Thomas Norville. The wedding was a grand affair. In *ecce* New York has never surpassed it. Brilliant costumes, dazzling diamonds, wit and beauty, made it an occasion long to be remembered. But it was a pale, cold bride his lordship received. Sir Thomas, as in all other matters, went gaily through the wedding ceremonies, regardless of all breaking hearts. Albert Brantner had long since forgiven the woman who had wronged him and herself. He was now content to exist, with no lofty ambition for the future. Had he been less strong he would have plunged into a course of dissipation which might have temporarily drowned the heartache, but would have bred a canker which would have eaten his heart away. He lost heart, and in a year's time became a silent, moody man, prematurely grown old; society lost him. He retained his honor, but that intellect which once bid fair to become brilliant was dulled and dwarfed by the blow it received.

His sufferings could not have surpassed those of the foolish girl who sacrificed herself to become a Lady. Her husband at once took charge of her marriage portion. They went on a bridal tour to Europe, where Lillian was to meet with her great disappointment. She was not taken into that brilliant society of nobles and gay ladies. Instead of entering the gilded courts of Queens, she was taken to an obscure, even mean, house to live. Sir Thomas did occasionally go into that brilliant society of Lords, and noble ladies. Instead of taking his plebeian wife, she was left at home. She endured this slight until she was no longer able to bear it. Her husband's neglect increased. He dressed superbly, and usually spent his time at his club or in strolling about the avenues and parks, his wife seldom in his company. His lordship was sometimes absent for days, and when he did return his features bore strong evidence of dissipation. He grew more insulting to her. One day when he announced his intention of going to the reception of a nobleman, she could remain silent no longer, and demanded to be taken herself.

"Take you," said his lordship, with a sneer. "You associate with noble blood!"

"Am I not your wife?" she asked.  
"Yes," he answered, with a brutal oath, "but you must bear it in mind that if you are my wife, you are not my equal, nor the equal of any of the nobility. Were you and your parents so foolish as to think that simply marrying me would admit you to the best London society?—that you could be permitted to dance at the Queen's balls and attend to her private drawing-rooms and dinners? Such an unheard-of thing can not be permitted, and the sooner you get it out of your head the better."

"Oh, Heaven, help me!" she groaned, sinking in a chair and burying her face in her hands. She now realized just what it was to be the wife of an English Lord. The gilded dream had passed away. Ostracized from society and practically abandoned by her husband, the handsome dowry from her father was consumed by his lordship in riotous living. She even saw him playing the gallant to other ladies, ignoring the presence of his own wife. Sometimes she was really in want of the necessities of life. Sir Thomas was appeased to again and again, but he became so brutal that when she tried to force herself into society, he threatened to have her removed by the police.

After eight years of this miserable life she received a legal notice that a bill of divorce had been filed against her by Sir Thomas Norville. She made no defense, but wrote full particulars to her father. He sent her money to come home, and the next day after receiving it she sailed for America.

There is now in New York a sad, lonely man, whose youth was so full of promise, but whose lamp of ambition light early went out; and a sad, white-

haired woman, once the reigning belle, but long since forgotten by her giddy associates; both disappointed and miserable. Two promising lives blighted by an ambitious girl marrying a Lord.—John L. Musick.

### FORCE OF THE WIND.

An Important Question Which Is Still Shrouded in Mystery.

The recent cyclones which have swept over some of our Western States forcibly call to mind how meager our knowledge of them is, and also hint the importance of systematically studying their origin, direction and effect. The force exerted by them, as a factor entering into the calculations of the architect and engineer, should make an intimate acquaintance with the laws governing them imperative. We are fairly familiar with their form and reasonably certain of the cause which create them, but of the other and to us infinitely more important part of the question—the pressure—we are lamentably ignorant. Whether we will ever be able to retard their progress, diminish their power or successfully divert them from objects which we do not wish endangered, are elements of the problem that can only be discovered by methodical observation covering a wide territory, and taking into consideration the topographical and atmospheric influences tending to their creation and continued existence.

There are but two plans for measuring the pressure of high winds: one by the aid of instruments, and the other by calculating the force required to overturn, or demolish obstacles which have stood in their path. The first plan is only of little practical value, since the best anemometers are either destroyed, or rendered inoperative, before registering the pressures we are most interested in obtaining. The perfect anemometer has yet to be constructed, and it matters not whether it is designed to give the velocity or pressure of the wind, so long as it is accurate and so sensitive and quick responding that it will register what we call gusts of wind. It should also unerringly follow all changes of direction in the wind, and, if possible, measure the upward or lifting power when this case arises.

It is a simple matter to estimate the force expended after a body has been overturned, but when costly bridges are the objects operated upon, the experiment is anything but economical. This plan will only give us the force necessary to do the work, but the amount in excess of this we can only guess at. To illustrate this: A locomotive was overturned in 1871, the calculated maximum force required to do this being ninety-three pounds to the square foot; the wind exerted a force greater than this, but how much can not be found. The fact that a storm passes between two points at a rate that will produce a certain pressure to the square foot is of no assistance, since it is not the average but the maximum pressure we seek after. That the whole question of wind pressure is shrouded in darkness is shown by the difference in practice among the leading engineers of this country; and the allowances made for wind pressure, whether twenty, thirty, or fifty pounds to the foot, are the results of individual study, not of combined research.—*Drapier's Weekly*.

### TWO PRETTY TOILETS.

Charming and Unique Costumes in Black and White.

Among the host of magpie toilets in black and white is one very original and unique. The skirt is of black tulle veiled with the same material in white. The front is of black satin covered with a tablier of snowberries embroidered in white beads and pearls upon black net, the leaves outlined with a sort of silver tinsel that is just like the sparkling rim of early frost. The design is a beautiful one, and the embroidery is very close and thick. The black satin beneath it throws out the snowberries into fine relief. The plastron narrows to about an inch at the waist, and then widens out ordinary tablier style. The bodice is of black satin wholly draped with tulle and further garnished with pendants of white beads and pearls. The effect of the whole is exceedingly chaste and novel; it is nowhere very black and nowhere very white; but all a soft grayish cloud.

A beautiful toilet in black, originating with a London designer, is made of India gauze, brocaded with jet flowers in the most exquisitely fine embroidery. The bodice, short tunic and back drapery are of the jetted, and the front is formed of superb jetted lace flounces laid on over pleatings of tulle. This silk is an exact reproduction of the old-fashioned *glaces* now revived. The arrangement of the pleatings and lace flounces on the front is very graceful and original, the lines running diagonally from right to left, the whole being suggestive of the French expression *froufrou*. The panels at each side are a glittering mass of jet embroideries, and the full *poins* in the back are held with special jet ornaments. The bodice has a low lining of black tulle, and is sleeveless. A tiny frill of black jetted lace is arranged to fall over the arms, and above this are magnificent ornaments in the form of epaulets. The bodice opens in a deep V all the way down the front with a plastron set in reaching from the line where the low-cut tulle waist begins, to the extreme point of the bodice.—*N. Y. Post*.

It is said that the great glacier of Alaska is moving at the rate of a quarter of a mile per annum toward the sea. The front presents a wall of ice some five hundred feet in thickness, its breadth varies from three to ten miles, and it is about one hundred and fifty miles long. Almost every quarter of an hour hundreds of tons of ice in large blocks fall into the sea, which they agitate in the most violent manner, the waves being such as to toss about large vessels that approach the glacier as if they were small boats. The ice is extremely pure and dazzling to the eye, and has tints of the lightest blue as well as of the deepest indigo. The top is very rough and broken, forming small hills, and even chains of mountains in miniature.—*N. Y. Sun*.

### HUNTING THE POLE.

A Looting Business Which Has Been Kept Red Hot by Some of the Brightest Minds of All Ages.

The excitement consequent upon the anticipated departure of Mr. Gilder for the North Pole has recently awakened in the bosom of American people a new interest in what I may term the great terra incognita, if I may be pardoned for using a phrase from my own mother tongue.

Let us for a moment look back across the bleak waste of years and see what wonderful progress has been made in the discovery of the pole. We may then ask ourselves, who will be first to tack his location notice on the gnawed and seasoned-cracked surface of the pole itself, and what will he do with it after he has so filed upon it?

Iceland, I presume, was discovered about 870 A. D., or 1,026 years ago, but the stampede to Iceland has always been under control, and you can get corner lots in the most desirable cities of Iceland and wear a long, rickety name with links in it like a rosewood sausage to-day, at a low price. Naddod, a Norwegian viking, discovered Iceland A. D. 860, but he did not live to meet Lieutenant Greely or any of our most celebrated northern tourists. Why Naddod yearned to go north and discover a colder country than his own, why he should seek to wet his feet and get icicles down his back in order to bring to light more snowbanks and chilblains, I can not at this time understand. Why should a robust and prosperous viking roam about in the cold trying to nose out more frost-bitten Eskimauks, when he could remain at home and "like?"

But I leave this to the thinking mind. Let the thinking mind grapple with it. It has no charms for me. Moreover, I haven't that kind of a mind.

Other, another Norwegian gentleman, sailed around North cape and crossed the Arctic circle in 890 A. D., but he crossed it in the night, and didn't notice it at the time.

Two or three years later, Erik, the Red, took a large snow-shovel and discovered the east coast of Greenland. Erik, the Red, was a Northman, and he flourished along about the ninth century, and before the war. He sailed around that country for several years, drinking bay rum and bear's oil and having a good time. He wore fur underclothes all the time, winter and summer, and evaded the poll tax for a longer time. Erik also established a settlement on the northeast coast of Greenland in about latitude 60 degrees north. These people remained here for some time, subsisting on shrimp salad, sea-moss farina and neat's-foot oil. But finally they became so bored with the quiet country life and the backward springs that they removed from there to a land that is fairer than day, to use the words of another. They removed during the holidays, leaving their axle grease and all they held dear, including their remains.

From that on down to 1380 we hear or read varying and disconnected accounts of people who have been up that way, acquired a large red chilblain, made an observation, and died. Representatives from almost every quarter of the globe have been to the far North, eaten their little lunch of jerked Polar bear, and then the Polar bear has eaten his little lunch of jerked explorer, and so the good work went on. The Polar bear, with his wonderful retentive faculties, has succeeded in retaining his great secret regarding the pole, together with the man who came out there to find out about it. So up to 1380 a large number of nameless explorers went to this celebrated watering place, shot a few pemmican, ate a jerked whale, shuddered a few times, and died. It has been the history of Arctic exploration from the earliest ages. Men have taken their lives and a few doughnuts in their hands, wandered away into the uncertain light of the frozen North, made a few observations—each other regarding the backward spring—and then cached their skeletons forever.

In 1380 two Italians named Lem took a load of sun-kissed bananas and made a voyage to the extreme north, but the historian says that the accounts are so conflicting, and as the stories told by the brothers did not agree and neither ever told it the same on two separate occasions, the history of their voyage is not used very much.

Years rolled on. Boys continued to go to school and see in their geographies enticing pictures of men in expensive fur clothing, running sharp iron spears and long, dangerous tab-knives into ferocious white bears and snorting around on large cakes of cold ice and having a good time. These inspired the growing youth to rise up and do likewise. So every nation 'neath the sun has contributed its assortment of choice, white skeletons and second-hand clothes to the remorseless maw of the hungry and ravenous north.

And still the great pole continued to squawk on through days that were six months long and nights that made breakfast seem almost useless.

In 1477 Columbus went up that way, but did not succeed in starving to death. He got a bird's-eye view of a large deposit of dark-blue ice, got hungry and came home.

During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the northern nations of Europe, and especially the Dutch, kept the discovery business red-hot, but they did not get any fragments of the true pole. The maritime nations of Europe, together with other foreign powers, dynasties and human beings, for some time had spells of visiting polar seas and neglecting to come back. It was the custom then, as it is now, to go twenty rods farther than any other man had ever been, cut a deviled boot leg, curl up and perish. Thousands of the best and brightest minds of all ages have yielded to this wild desire to live on sperm oil, pain-killer and jerked walrus, keep a little blue diary for thirteen weeks, and then feed it to a tall, white bear with red gums.

That is not all. Millions of gallons of whisky are sent to these frozen countries and used by the explorer in treating the untended Eskimauks, who are not, and never will be, voters. It seems to me utterly ill-advised and shamefully idiotic.—*Dill Nye, in Chicago News*.

### WANTED ALL KINDS.

Story of an American Pictorator Who Posed as a Patron of the Arts.

Virgil Williams was once in Rome. Perhaps some of those who knew him may have heard him talk about it. Judging from his enthusiastic reference to the time he spent there, it is safe to judge that he must have been of the original crowd that made Rome howl. Virgil relates that once upon a time there came to Rome a rich American and his family. Having made an enormous fortune out of some prosaic trade, he touched the other extreme, and became, like many others since Croesus' time, a patron of the arts. He revelled in the American bohemian quarters in Rome. He bought pictures by the wholesale, and even the divine afflatus was touched by his generosity and his liberality, and gave him the hand of good-fellowship. He was a blunt, outspoken fellow, and did not pretend to be much of a critic, so every body was willing to sell pictures to him. Virgil had started in on a canvas intended to represent a confessional scene, and he had it rounded off at the top for some artistic effect or other. He changed his idea, and painted some simple figure kneeling at a shrine or something, and he had this picture upon his easel when the jovial millionaire called upon him. The millionaire's daughter was there with him.

"Hullo!" he said; "hullo! what's this?—what's this?"

"Oh, a little thing I've just finished," said Virgil.

"This is good. This is something new. I like this, Mary," turning to his daughter, "Mary, we haven't got no round-top pictures at all, have we?"

"No, pa."

"That's all right. I'll take that. Send it up, will you, and name your price."—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

### BLOODY WORK.

How a Dakota Journalist "Fixed" the Editor of a Rival Sheet.

"There, I think that will fix him," said the editor of a Dakota paper to the foreman. "Here is what I say: 'The miserable, cowardly, sneaking whelp who makes a sickening and disgusting effort to edit the daub known to the half dozen or so who are aware it is published here as the *Corktown Morque*, printed another batch of base and silly lies about us last week. We take this occasion to give the above-mentioned howling idiot notice that we shall shoot him on sight. We have stood all of it we propose to. We shall go armed, and the lunk-headed, over-grown calf had better keep out of our sight if he values his miserable, worthless life.'"

"Hold on," said the foreman, looking out the window, "better get out your gun, he's coming now."

"Why, good morning, Major, come in," said the bloodthirsty journalist, laying down the manuscript, "I was reading over one of my editorials in which I call upon Congress to quit tinkering and get down to the crying needs of the country. It's disgusting the way it neglects business, isn't it?"

"It is for a fact; I propose to refer to it myself this week. Well, I can't stop now."

"Oh, don't be in a hurry; sorry we can't do anything for you to-day. Well, good morning, Major."

"Good morning."—*Estelline (D. T.) Bell*.

### FUN AT THE STORE.

Serious Consequences of a Floor-Walker's Startling Attack of Humor.

"Did you hear that, Mr. Denims? Listen! Wasn't it awful?"

"I didn't hear any thing, Mr. Floor-walker; what was it?"

"Crash in the towel department, sir. He, he, he!"

The old man walked sternly away, stopping at the book-keeper's desk to relieve his pent-up feelings by confiding to Mr. Doubterly, with a savage glare, that he did hate a fool, whereas the indignant book-keeper resigned on the spot, and Mr. Denims went into his private office in amazement, and asked his partner since when the house of Denims & Jeans had been turned into a lunatic asylum, whereupon Mr. Jeans invited him to step down into the packing department and have it out, if that was what he meant, and it was three o'clock in the afternoon before the matter was straightened out, and Mr. Floor-walker was instructed to save his jokes for the cash boys in future. Quiet reigned, and the white-winged peace, like a cloud of illusion around the chandelier, brooded softly o'er the scene from the packing room to the bargain counter.—*Barriette, in Brooklyn Eagle*.

### The Engineer's Story.

A party of civil engineers, among whom was General D—, was running a line for a railroad through the mountains of Kentucky, and crossed a forty-acre farm belonging to an old gentleman, who came out to the party and inquired:

"Are you going to build a railroad through here, gentlemen?"

"That is our intention," answered the foreman.

"Well, now, I want to tell you, you will have to pay me heavy damages. I wouldn't have a road through my farm for less than one thousand dollars, sir."

"How much do you value your farm at?" asked the good-natured foreman.

"Six hundred dollars, sir," proudly answered the old man, and he marched off in righteous indignation.—*Detroit Free Press*.

### And Yet He Went to Jail.

Judge—I shall send you up for three months.

Prisoner—What's that for, Judge?

Judge (sternly)—You're a tramp and are without visible means of support.

Prisoner (earnestly) I admit it, Judge, but 'taint my fault. I've axed three girls to have me in the last month, and I you'll give me a show I'll get married before winter.—*Philadelphia Call*.

The man who languishes in jail has the satisfaction of at least knowing that the rest of the world is barred out.—*Burlington Free Press*.

# Chase County Journal.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WATSONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

## MARY AND HER BEAU.

(Carrying out by analogy the intricacies of English Spelling.)

Mary had a little beau,  
Quite cunning and polite,  
And she prevailed on him to go  
To church one Sunday morn.

The deacon led them up the aisle  
And bowed them in a pew,  
And Mary thanked him with a smile,  
So did her lover too.

And Mary helped them sing a hymn  
And listened to a psalm,  
And watched the preacher full of ym,  
The outside sinners psalm.

She shuddered when so many folks,  
Whose sins must heavy weigh,  
Laughed gaily at the preacher's jokes  
And never tried to preach.

She wondered if her lover would  
Be careful of his soul,  
And if his ways were always good  
When out of her control.

The little beau with simple face  
Was gazing at the choir,  
And thinking what they'd do in case  
The meeting house took fire.

The deacon then, without a word,  
Held out a plate for money,  
The beau, as frightened as a bird,  
Had none, which wasn't funny.

Then Mary took a penny from  
Her purse with a sigh,  
And gave it to her lover's dom,  
Who put it in the pie.

—H. C. Dodge, in Detroit Free Press.

## KING JOSEPH.

### The Good Gentleman of the Bonaparte Family.

Examine a good map of New York, and you will see that the north part of Lewis County forms a triangular projection between two neighboring counties. This is the town of Diana, and the region is upon the verge of the great northern wilderness which, for an hundred miles of length and breadth, is filled with forests and lakes, and embraces whole townships in which there is not a settlement. Deer and bear roam through it, and the cry of the panther is often heard by the hunter. This region has been much explored lately, but it is almost as wild as it was fifty years ago. Near the center of the town of Diana is an irregular shaped lake, the dimensions of which average two by four miles, and to which many of the maps give no name. The great State just named embraces an hundred beautiful lakes; it has none more beautiful than this. Rowing about this pleasant sheet in tranquil July days, exploring every part of its curving rim, and waiting and watching, rifle in hand, for the deer to plunge into the lake from one of the well-known "driveways," with the hounds following far after, I have listened with eager attention to the stories and reminiscences which the old settlers of this region love to relate of the camps and courts of Europe to find rest and employment in this wilderness, and who gave his family name to this locality. For this is Bonaparte lake, so named by Joseph Bonaparte, the elder brother of Napoleon, who, more than sixty years ago, spent two summers in this vicinity—perhaps the most delightful seasons of a life of wonderful vicissitudes.

Among all the brothers and sisters of the great Corsican, Joseph was the one for whom he ever professed special affection. During the height of his power he made him ruler of the Two Sicilies, King of Naples, and King of Spain; and history tells us that the elder brother, so far as he could, in those stormy times of revolution and war, governed the people he was placed over mildly, mercifully and for their own welfare. Perhaps the distinction between greatness and goodness was never so clearly presented by the careers of any two public characters as by those of these brothers. The fallen emperor must have had this contrast in mind when he thus described his elder brother to Dr. O'Meara, at St. Helena: "Joseph is very like me in person, but handsomer. He is extremely well-informed. He has no ambition. His virtues and talents are those of a private character, and for such nature intended him; he is too good to be a great man." It is really affecting to learn how devotedly Joseph clung to his brother after the great downfall of Waterloo, and how zealously he planned for that brother's escape. The two met for the last time just before Napoleon went to Rochefort and delivered himself up to Captain Maitland, on an English frigate; and Joseph urged upon the late emperor a plan which, had it been adopted, would have prevented the captivity of St. Helena.

"We are so alike in person," he is reported to have said, "that we can easily pass for each other, except among those who know us well. I have engaged passage to America in a vessel about to sail from Royan; there are no English frigates there; I am certain of escape. Do you take my place, and I will personate you. The English owe me no grudge. I shall be quite safe."

But the great exile declined this affectionate offer, and entered upon his historic captivity; while Joseph, embarking as he had arranged, under the pseudonym of Count de Surville, reached the United States in safety.

Here he lived till 1832, when he went to England; in 1841 he was allowed to rejoin his family in Italy, where he died three years later. The whole story of this man reads more like romance than sober history, and his seventeen years in America form not the least interesting part of it. He brought great wealth with him, and at first established two homes for himself and his attendants; one at Philadelphia and one at Point Breeze, near Bordentown, New Jersey. At various times his two daughters and his son-in-law lived with him, and Lafayette and other distinguished foreigners visited him. Popular and well-beloved in this country he must have been; for two of the States did for him what has rarely been done

for any foreigner among us. The Legislatures of New Jersey and New York passed special laws empowering him to hold title to land, notwithstanding his alienage.

In what is now the town of Diana, and to the adjoining town of Wilna, he purchased several thousand acres of the wild forest, including the lake, and indeed a large part of both townships. At a little hamlet on the Indian river, a few miles from the lake, called Natural Bridge, which so late as 1860 had but forty houses, he made his headquarters, and built here a spacious mansion, which is still pointed out to the curious visitor.

The lack of materials and skilled workmen was overcome by the liberal use of money, and the house was not only comfortable, but luxuriously furnished. On the south shore of the lake a large log-house was constructed for the use of the exile and his friends on their numerous hunting and fishing expeditions. This building served many a belated hunter for a night's shelter, long after its owner had returned to Europe, but was destroyed by fire some years ago. The mansion at Natural Bridge during the time that Joseph Bonaparte occupied it was the seat of a profuse hospitality. He would come up from Albany with carriages, a retinue of servants, and invited guests, sometimes numbering as many as one hundred persons, and his home was theirs. To one class his heart was very warm; the soldiers of the Empire, whatever their rank, who had wandered away to America, and were often overtaken by poverty and want. He was the friend and patron of hundreds of such persons; but, if we may believe what is told of him, he never came in contact with any one without making another friend.

The difficulty with many eminent people which repels common folk is a certain self-consciousness which appears in all their actions. So entirely was this absent from the intercourse of Joseph Bonaparte with those about him that he was accustomed in conversation to mention his former exalted condition merely as an incident which might mark the time or pace of the story he was telling. It was quite common to hear him begin one of his reminiscences with "When I was King of Spain," or "While I was at the head of affairs in Sicily."

His liberal, not to say lavish, way of spending his money among the people where he had made his new home, is best illustrated by an anecdote related to me by one who knew him well. With numerous servants and friends, as usual, he was journeying along the beautiful Mohawk valley towards his Northern residence, and stopped for breakfast at a wayside inn. The host, a thrifty Dutchman, discovered who his principal guest was, and determined to graduate his charge by the ability of the traveler to pay. The meal provided was excellent; but when the company were seated in their carriages again, ready to proceed, Bonaparte's secretary came from the landlord with the information that the bill was one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and that he refused to pay it.

"It does seem large," said Joseph. "The Dutchman set himself to work over a sheet of paper, and scored down the items. He charged roundly for every thing furnished for man and beast, making a new count of the number from the window. Footing up the charges, he found, to his dismay, that the total was but fifty dollars. He began to make out a new bill, but he heard his guest calling impatiently from his carriage. Seizing the pen, the Dutchman added a few words, and handed the bill to the secretary.

Written beneath the footing of fifty dollars was the following:  
*A Big Fish, \$75.*  
The secretary was angry, but Bonaparte, when it was shown him, was highly amused. His sides shook with laughter, as he passed the paper from one to another of his friends, and heard their indignant comments upon the landlord's rapacity.

"Nay," he said to the secretary, in French. "A capital story this will make! Give him five hundred dollars."

And that sum was actually paid to the kindly-rebuked landlord. I was interested to remark, during my visits to these northern wilds, how all classes who had known the exile honored his memory, and loved to talk about him. "Was he," I asked of a "gentleman of the old school," who had been a judge, "an excellent character as is reported?"

"He was perhaps the best gentleman I ever met," was the reply. "His manners were fascinating. He was a kind, benevolent man."

I talked with an old bricklayer about him.

"Did you know Joseph Bonaparte?" I inquired.

"Do you mean King Joe?" he asked, his eyes lighting up with the recollection. "That's what we used to call him. Yes, indeed, I did, and a right clever man he was."

We are told that "the good alone are great," and tested by this rule, the subject of this sketch should be numbered among the great.—*Youth's Companion.*

### Victorious Sparrows.

A crowd of loafers in Fall River, Mass. attempted to amuse themselves one day recently by throwing apples at the nest of some English sparrows. The trees were filled with hundreds of birds, which stood the fun until it became monotonous and then organized and made a dash upon their tormentors. They flew straight for the face, and it began to look serious for the offenders. Some of the latter ran to a safe distance and looked on, but the more adventurous waged the battle. Two boys were pecked at until their faces and hands were covered with blood, and they were obliged to defend themselves with clubs in order to save their eyes. They tried before the sparrows, however, and at last were obliged to beat a hasty retreat.—*N. Y. Star.*

—Geo. T. Stewart, of New York, was able to supply a Sunday-school picnic with roast chicken the other morning. The lightning struck his hen-house and scorched the feathers off over three hundred chickens.

### SCORING LAND-GRABBERS.

Feetible Reasons, Plainly Stated, Why Railroad and Other Monopolies, and Greedy Thieves Generally, Do Not Like the Administration.

The first gun of the Indiana campaign, on the Democratic side, was fired by Judge Lewis Jordan, of Indianapolis, in an earnest and able speech lately delivered at Lebanon. After referring to the fact that the navy contractors, steamship companies, Pacific railroads, land and timber thieves et al. were all opposed to the present Administration he proceeded to show the reasons for some of this opposition:

The conquest of our vast public domain by the land-grabbers has no parallel in history. It was a party which in its infancy said in its Chicago platform that lands should not be granted to the Republic by the Government. No wayward boy ever so soon departed from the good resolves of youth. Before the Republic party had reached maturity, in fourteen years, it had given away to corporations 122,081,155 acres of your land. Put a pencil in the hand of a land-grabber and in fourteen years, it will compare them with no favorable opinion to the gifts made by the Republic party. The people of this country, be they Republicans, Democrats, or otherwise, are not to be deceived. They had their eyes fully opened as to how lavishly the Republic party has made gifts of the public domain to the land-grabbers. It is twice the amount of land in most of the States. It is the equivalent of many of the great States. It would make 4,800,000 homesteads of forty acres each.

From 1841 to a foot of public land had been given to corporations, and it was only when the Democratic party in 1854 elected a majority of the lower house of Congress that a check was put upon these gifts. So scandalous did these gifts become that even a leading Republican newspaper of the time denounced the Democratic majority in Congress for making a gift enterprise of the public domain, and complained of the Democratic majority in Congress for not opposing vigorously every one of these gifts. The Democratic majority in Congress had been selling these lands at an average price of \$4.33 per acre, and you can see the calculation of the amount of the enormous pile they will receive if allowed to keep them all.

When the books have been opened it has been discovered that the railroad companies were not satisfied with the strict terms of the act, and they have since been allowed in them, but have had decisions made by the General Land Office that gave them more than was intended. The act of 1854 was not intended to give the land-grabbers more than they were entitled to. The act of 1854 was not intended to give the land-grabbers more than they were entitled to. The act of 1854 was not intended to give the land-grabbers more than they were entitled to.

The grant to the Union and Central Pacific Railroad, forty miles wide from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains, and the grant to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe is also forty miles wide. The Atlantic and Pacific is eighty miles wide. The Great Northern is one hundred and twenty miles wide in the Territories. But these swaths were not wide enough for the land-grabbers. They wanted the General Land Office and are allowed to select what they call indemnity lands outside of these limits. They have been allowed to select what they call indemnity lands outside of these limits. They have been allowed to select what they call indemnity lands outside of these limits.

The railroads are not alone in their raids upon the public lands. They have formidable rivals in the land monopoly companies. These companies have carried on their stealing of the public lands with perfect impunity. They have been allowed to employ wild, irresponsible sounders to mount their horses and gallop over the prairie and then return to their headquarters and there they have passed over. These claims are then transferred to the land companies, which in consequence of the large amount of such outrageous frauds Scotch and English landholders have obtained estates in the Territories. They have been allowed to hold their lands at home. An English syndicate holds 300,000 acres in Texas, 4,000,000 acres in California, 1,000,000 acres in New Mexico. Among the English Lords I find the Marquis of Trevelyan owns 17,000 acres in the State of California, 450,000 acres in New Mexico, and Lord Darnley, in Colorado, 69,000 acres. Special agents of the Government have been sent to investigate these claims, and they have found that foreigners own 2,745,000 acres of our public domains. The foundation of the land-grabbing system is the fact that the railroads are not alone in their raids upon the public lands. They have formidable rivals in the land monopoly companies.

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The cattle kings have had a regular picnic, and have taken possession of the remainder of the public lands not needed or held by the railroad corporations, the land companies and the English lords. Criminal and civil suits in fifty-six counties have been brought against the Administration against these robbers, and possession of 1,622,328 acres recovered. From 1841 to 1874, the cattle kings have driven them out of the Indian reservations. The railroad companies, the land companies, the English lords and the cattle kings operated in the open country, and left the forests for the timber thieves. During the first year of the Administration 515 criminal cases and 2,600 civil cases were commenced against these timber thieves. The amount involved in the suits was \$1,000,000. The cattle kings were the most extensive of the deprecators were. Of course they were all opposed to opening the doors of the public domain to the land-grabbers. The great reform goes on, and Mr. Sparks is making the sparks fly wherever he is hands on.

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These are only specimen cases of the hundreds which have been admitted and fraudulently surveyed, made, and there is very little public land left in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado. The Spanish and Mexican claims have been bought up by men like Dorsay, who are all unanimous that the Republic party should be returned to power. Mr. Sparks says of the General Land Office: "I found this office a mere instrumentality in the hands of surveying rings," and says "I shall not be such during the present incumbency."

In all this great work the commission has the backing of the President, who stands up and grand as the cedars of Lebanon. The great mission of his Administration is to reclaim the public domain from the land sharks and grabbers, and thus make it possible for millions of freemen to find happy homes in the great West. In this great undertaking he should receive the hearty support of men of all parties, and I do not hesitate to say that in no part of this broad land will he have a more enthusiastic following than in our own State.

### TRIBUTES TO TILDEN.

A Few of the Thousands of Glowing Words Which Have Been Offered to the Memory of Samuel J. Tilden by Men of Both Political Parties.

—Mr. Tilden, in my judgment, was one of the greatest men this country has produced.—*Governor Hill, of New York.*

—He was a political philosopher, besides being a practical politician, skilled in all the arts of management.—*Boston Transcript.*

—Mr. Tilden was the ablest Democratic statesman of his generation, and the peer of the ablest of any party.—*Philadelphia Times.*

—The State of New York has lost her most distinguished son and the Nation one of its wisest and most patriotic counselors.—*President Grover Cleveland.*

—He was as brave, as honest and as patriotic, too, as he was wise, and the record of his long and laborious life will shine with splendor as the years roll on.—*Illinois State Register.*

—It was a mix of his life that honest methods in politics are the only ones that yield large results at the polls, and from this maxim he never deviated.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—He was the recognized guide and counselor of the great party which he had led to honest victory. Who shall say that a citizen of the United States can do more?—*Kansas City Times.*

—He was one of the very few men of either party or any time able to inspire full confidence in his ability to grasp and thoroughly understand questions of public policy.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

—Mr. Tilden was a magnificent type of the best American statesmanship. He was endowed with solid erudition. He had not only political sagacity but political scholarship.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—As the great leader of the Democratic party he will never be forgotten, and those who have enjoyed the honor of his personal acquaintance will always remember him with pride and gratification.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—Let no American forget that the United States owe the memory of Samuel J. Tilden more than they do any soldier who ever fought her battles, for he prevented a conflict which would have meant extermination.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The intellectual gifts of Mr. Tilden were of the highest order; but the most remarkable quality of his mind, next to his moral courage and its fidelity to principle, was the comprehensive nature of his judgment. He saw the whole of a subject.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Mr. Tilden was justly and universally regarded as the foremost, the wisest and the ablest Democrat of his time. His name will take its place beside those of the distinguished dead who stood intellectually as Sails among the people.—*N. Y. Morning Journal.*

—He was a leader who put his party on the path to victory and his country on the plane of a nobler destiny. He was a patriot who turned away the tides of civil war. He was a sage who let no consideration of ambition move him in the still air of delightful studies.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

### Mr. Tilden and Mr. Riley.

Mr. Tilden, in making some improvements recently, had need of a skillful engineer to lay off some ground for him back of his farm. One day the Governor drove out to see how the work was going on. The workmen, as they usually do at his approach, took off their hats. Mr. Tilden spoke to Miss Gould, who asked the engineer how the work was coming on. The man took off his hat, walked close up to the side of the T-car where Mr. Tilden was sitting, and yelled:

"We're coming on all right, Gov'nor," and added, in a low tone of voice to himself: "Why the dickens don't he stay in the house?"

Mr. Tilden's eyes sparkled, and laying his left hand on the man's sleeve he motioned for him to put his ear down to his mouth, and in a low voice said:

"My hearing is very good." The man's face was picture-white; red, then white again. Then timidly lifting his eyes to the Governor's face, he took off his hat and asked his pardon. Mr. Tilden simply smiled, and motioned for Riley to drive on.—*N. Y. Star.*

### Don't Like Demagogues.

That the soldiers have no sympathy with the demagogue who seek to capture the "soldier vote" by pushing extravagant pension bills is demonstrated by the action of the Grand Army of the Republic at San Francisco recently. The scheme for giving a pension of eight dollars a month to every surviving soldier and sailor, whether he is disabled or not, was brought forward by a representative from Massachusetts, others, oddly enough, it has its chief strength, and after thorough discussion it was rejected by a vote of 327 to 85, or almost exactly four to one. Such a declaration ought not to be lost upon the Blair school of politicians, who have been insulting the soldiers by proposing to treat them as mendicants.—*N. Y. Post.*

—The Democratic organization endured for twenty-five years, with wonderful strength, without a postmaster to help ruin its causes or conventions.—*Boston Herald.*

### SIGHTING A STEAMER.

How the People Are Notified of the Arrival of an Expected Vessel.

When we read in the *Eagle* that the Aurania was sighted off Fire Island at three o'clock, how many persons know how that piece of information was obtained, or realize the importance of such news? It means that the vessel has been seen six hours before she will land her passengers in New York, thus giving abundant opportunity for people on shore to prepare for the arrival of their friends. A person in Philadelphia or Albany receiving this information can reach New York and be at the steamer's dock before the gang-plank is thrown out. It is only within seven years that observations have been taken from Fire Island, and only within the past year that there have been proper facilities for making such observations. Heretofore the public have had no intimation of the arrival of an incoming steamer until she was sighted off Sandy Hook, allowing, if the tide was favorable, only two or three hours' notice in New York City. The Fire Island station is said to be the longest distance observatory in the world, as it certainly is in this country. The institution was started and is run by the Western Union Telegraph Company, but its success is due to one man, Mr. P. Keegan, the operator. There is probably no other man in America who can fill his position to-day. When he takes a leave of absence, which is seldom, the observatory is closed, the company having no man they would dare trust to make observations. It may at first thought appear singular that such a fact, but consider a moment. The tracks of the ocean steamers on an average are thirteen miles from the observatory. At that distance the outlines of a vessel are very indistinct except in very clear weather, and at times the untrained eye can hardly distinguish any object whatever. Then think of the large number of steamers to be recognized and their names correctly reported, for there must be no mistakes. It will not do for Mr. Keegan to telegraph to New York that the Aurania is coming when it is the Serbia, for see how many people would be disappointed, how many dinners prepared for guests who would not arrive, how many lacks hired to no purpose and what confusion all around! Mr. Keegan, therefore, must not make a mistake, and he rarely does. But how can he know all of the vessels?

A young man recently applied to the superintendent of the Western Union Company for the position of assistant to Mr. Keegan, stating that he understood the business thoroughly. The superintendent asked him how he would distinguish one steamer from another if he were asked?

"I would read her name by using the telescope," was the reply.

"If you could not make out the name what would you do?"

"I would take a boat and row out to the vessel."

"In that event it would only be a matter of time which reached the shore first, the man's body or the boat," said Mr. Keegan, when the incident was related to him.

Only once has Mr. Keegan been able to read the name of a vessel passing his station, and that was a few years ago when the *America* came within three miles of the shore. Mr. Keegan has never been on board of one of the European steamers, and he says if he was to see one passing through the Narrows he does not believe he could tell the name, so accustomed has he become to distinguish vessels at long distances. He could tell the name of a vessel quicker by seeing her masts and smokestack eight or ten miles from Fire Island than by seeing her hull, deck and rigging from Fort Hamilton. Seeing so much of the hull, he said, would throw him off his reckoning. Some years ago this gentleman came to Fire Island, and began to make his observations from the cupola of the Surf Hotel, which was connected by wire and cable to New York. So successful was his work, and it became of so much value to the shipping world, that last year a substantial observatory, sixty feet high, costing over \$4,000, was erected back of the hotel and near the shore on the ocean side of the island. Here Mr. Keegan lives with his family the year round, and in quarters that are very comfortable and pleasant in summer, but lonely in winter. However, Fire Island light-house and life-saving station are near by. Mr. Keegan is an intelligent man as may readily be imagined, by a glance at the class of books in his room which he makes his companions during his long vigils. He is, of course, greatly aided in his work by knowing when to expect certain steamers, but it often happens that two steamers of the same line are expected about the same time, and then his knowledge of minute details come into play. For instance, on one smokestack of the Serbia is a square white mark, while on other steamers of the Cunarders the mark is oblong. Certain vessels carry their sails in a peculiar manner, but others have heavy rigging. One steamer has a derrick in a certain place, and there are a hundred other distinguishing marks to the trained observer. By careful observation Mr. Keegan has noted all these details. Each line has its own course. From one port hole in the lookout room at a certain angle he watches for a steamer of the Guion line, and from another port hole the Inman, and so on.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—Sight Affected by Bad Teeth.

Dr. Widmark, a Swedish surgeon, having as a patient a young girl in whom he was unable to detect the slightest pathological changes in the right eye, but who was yet completely blind on that side, observing considerable defects in the teeth, sent her to M. Skogsberg, a dental surgeon, who found that all the upper and lower molars were completely decayed, and that in many of them the roots were inflamed. He extracted the remains of the molars on the right side, and in four days' time the sight of the right eye began to return, and on the eleventh day after the extraction of the teeth it had become quite normal. The diseased fangs on the other side were subsequently removed, lest they should cause a return of the ophthalmic affection.—*N. Y. Post.*

### RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Human things must be known to be loved; divine things must be loved to be known.—*Albany Journal.*

—Of two hundred and eighty English Presbyterian churches, two hundred and forty have temperance societies.—*Christian Union.*

—The University of Virginia is said to have more alumni in the present congress than any other institution in the country.

—In an English church in London the communion service is celebrated once a month in Hebrew for the benefit of some converted Jews.

—The largest church in Washington, D. C., is the colored Methodist Church on M street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. It seats 2,800 people, and all but \$40,000 of the cost, \$116,000, has been paid.—*Washington Star.*

—A young man applying for a position as teacher in a Southern school was asked, "Where is Africa?" The professor was surprised at the answer, which was not altogether incorrect. "Africa," said the young man, "is in Virginia."

—The receipts of the British and Foreign Bible Society last year were \$1,166,186.35, and those of the American Bible Society were \$528,910.58. The total issues of the two societies for the year were 5,561,344, or an average of about 18,000 for each working day.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Rev. William H. Roberts, D.D., a distinguished Presbyterian divine, librarian of Princeton Theological Seminary for the past nine years and also stated clerk of the General Assembly, has accepted a call to the chair of practical theology at the Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, O.

—I will frankly tell you that my experience in prolonged scientific investigations convinces me that a belief in God—a God who is behind and within the chaos of vanishing points of human knowledge—adds a wonderful stimulus to the man who attempts to penetrate into the region of the unknown.—*Prof. Agassiz.*

—The impression seems to be gaining ground in England that the quarrels in the Salvation army are threatening the disintegration of that queer organization. As an indication of this it is stated that at the recent "monster meeting" in Exeter Hall, London, General Booth called for a collection of £2,000 and received only £17.

—During a single century the translations of the Scriptures have increased five-fold; the evangelical missionary societies, ten-fold; the number of missionaries, fifty-fold; contributions in money, twenty-five-fold; the circulation of the Bible, thirty-fold, and the number of converts from heathenism, thirty-five-fold.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—Rev. Louis Jesi, Presbyterian missionary at Zacatecas, Mexico, has retired from the pulpit, and is studying medicine. His explanation is that for six years he has lived in constant fear of his life; that he has been repeatedly fired at while preaching; that he has had to shoot three or four men in self-defense, and that he finds missionary work too exciting for his nerves.

### WIT AND WISDOM.

—If there is anything noble about revenge it is when we forego the pleasure of exercising it.

—As the soil, however rich it may be, can not be productive without culture, so the mind without cultivation can never produce good fruit.—*Seneca.*

—"Only twenty?" "Yes," she explained. "George made me promise when we were married that I would never change. I was twenty then and I mean to keep my promise."—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—"Yes," said Featherly, "if my grandfather were alive he would be 103 years old to-day." "You don't say so," exclaimed Dumley, very much impressed. "One hundred and three years old! It doesn't seem possible."—*N. Y. Post.*

—Spurious silver of speech is current, but base gold of silence is not unknown. A man may transgress as truly by holding his tongue as by speaking unadvisedly with his lips.—*C. H. Spurgeon.*

—Very Important—Clara (Bobby's big sister) I heard father calling you a little while ago, Bobby. Bobby—Did he say Robert or Bobby? Clara—He said Robert. Bobby (with a serious look in his eyes)—Then I guess I had better see what he wants.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—A New York young man, whose girl went to Chicago and picked up another fellow, got a letter from her the other day so cold that he said it must have come on in a refrigerator car.—*Tidbits.*

—"Did you know I met George last evening," said a young lady very confidentially to her friend. "Why, I thought there was a coolness between you." "So there was. We had some ice-cream."—*Hartford Post.*

—"Is Mike Howe on board of this train?" asked a man, approaching an engineer who was oiling up his locomotive. "I don't know anything about your cow," replied the engineer sharply. "I am the engineer, and not the cow-catcher of this train."—*Engineer.*

—There on the Minute—Bagley is getting up private theatricals. "Now, you," says he, addressing Bailey. "I don't know exactly what we shall want you to do—unless we make you prompter." "I don't see very well how I am going prompter."—*Tidbits.*

—Young Wife (to husband): Don't you notice a difference in the milk, dear? Young Husband: Yes, this is much better than we have been getting. Young Wife: Very much better. I got it of a new man. He said he would guarantee it to be perfectly pure, and so I bought enough to last for a week.—*Chicago Interior.*

—"I must say that I very much dislike this ostentatious furnishing," remarked the elderly Miss Pringle as she looked about her in the new home of the Spankingtons. "Now, look at that elaborate framed mirror! I declare I can't see nothing beautiful in it." "You shouldn't expect impossibilities, Miss Pringle," remarked Fogg.—*Boston Transcript.*

**The Chase County Courant.**  
**Official Paper of Chase County.**  
**OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.**  
**W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.**  
**DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.**

For Governor,  
Thomas Moonlight, of Leavenworth.

For Associate Justice,  
A. M. Whitelaw, of Kingman.

For Lieutenant Governor,  
S. G. Iselt, of Neosho.

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

For Attorney General,  
A. S. Devinney, of Olathe.

For Auditor of State,  
W. D. Kelly, of Leavenworth.

For State Treasurer,  
L. B. Burchfield, of Jewell.

For Sup't. of Public Instruction,  
W. J. A. Montgomery, of Stockton.

For Congressman, 4th District,  
JOHN MARTIN, of Topeka.

**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.**

A mass convention of the Democracy of Chase County, Kansas, will be held in the District Court-room, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, October 2, 1886, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Representative, Clerk of District Court, Probate Judge, County Attorney, County Superintendent and Commissioner for 3d District, and to elect a County Central Committee for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

By order of the Democratic County Central Committee, C. J. LANTRY,  
W. E. TIMMONS, Chairman,  
Secretary.

The colored voters of Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Kans., Armourdale, Lawrence and Topeka have resolved to vote the Democratic ticket this year.

The Irish evictors are at work again. Five hundred police and military are dragging the starving tenants from the estates of the Marquis of Clanricard, near Galway. The National League demanded of the trades people that they refuse to furnish the police with provisions or means of transportation.

The World, of New York, declares that "for sound Democratic principles and declarations of no uncertain sound, the Kansas Democratic platform is unsurpassed. They are perfect gems, brilliant and their brilliancy will be shown to an additional advantage by the aid of Moonlight." Let them shine!

The candidate has begun to make himself festive, and cometh up before the people on divers occasions with a ten inch smile which says, "I would like your vote," and the voter sayeth the same as he did to the candidate before him: "You are the only man on the ticket whom I can conscientiously support."—Dodge City Democrat.

"The ticket is a remarkably representative one, and, combined with the platform, which is in accordance with true Democratic doctrines, it is believed that not only will it receive the entire vote of the party in Kansas, but that it will draw largely from elements which have hitherto contributed to the support of the Republicans."—St. Louis Republican.

The September Babyland is like a cool breeze for the babies these sultry dog-days. There is a jolly "Baby Penguin" on the first page, and a funny full-page picture, "Raining Cats and Dogs" with real cats and real dogs for raiudrops, the cute counting verses, an exquisite "Crib-Curtain" story, and the "Magic Pear" drawing lesson in which the pear changes in the queerest way to a frog.

Gov. Martin's paper, the Atchison Champion, says there are just as many saucions in Atchison as there ever was. This partially accounts for the Governor's opposition to Anthony's prohibition resolution. There is no denying the fact that Governor Martin hates the law but does not have the manhood to say so. The number of men he has pardoned for violation of the law is all the evidence that is needed on that point. The election this fall will show that the people of Kansas understand his hypocrisy.

In Steve Elkins' enumeration of his Democratic relatives he forgot to mention the fact that he was, like his grand old father, a red-hot rebel, and only turned Republican for pay. Both Steve and Tom Catron were Confederate soldiers. It seems to be forgotten entirely by this fiery knight of the waving plume that his chief lieutenant was a rebel soldier. It is a wonder that James G. is not afraid the "rebel yell" will slip out of his mouth in the inopportune moment like "rum, Romanism and rebellion."

The Fort Scott Monitor (Rep.) closes a biographical sketch of Col. Tom Moonlight in the following appreciative language: "In 1883 he was appointed

Adjutant General of Kansas by Gov. Glick, and in 1884 was chosen one of the pre-ideal electors at large, and did yeoman service for Cleveland and Hendricks on the stump during the campaign. During the past year Colonel Moonlight suffered a protracted illness from the breaking out of an old wound received during the war, but he is now recovered and in excellent health. He is of commanding personal appearance, a polished orator, and a highly respected neighbor and citizen."

"There could not, in my judgment," says Mr. Blaine, "be a more deplorable event than a war between the United States and any other American republic." Mr. Blaine appears to have undergone a notable change of mind since, as Secretary of State, he sought to precipitate a war between the United States and the Republic of Chili. The Knight of the White Feather ought to have a carefully indexed record of his life and speeches before him when preparing his addresses. It might prove unpleasant reading, but the systematic consultation of its pages would probably save him from such exhibitions of inconsistency as that noted above.

The difficulties which the new government will have to meet in England are foreshadowed in the fact that it has already been obliged to eat its own words. The policy of co-reion and eviction foreshadowed by Lords Salisbury and Randolph Churchill in the two houses has been explained away in the most humiliating manner by Sir Michael Hicksbeach. This latter spokesman categorically denies that it is proposed to encourage the landlords to eviction. On the other hand, Lord Hartington on the same evening made a most radical and violent defense of an extreme policy for the new administration, and indicated that it was only on these terms that he would support it. The Conservatives' skin is pretty badly tangled.

And now comes a tale of woe from Burden, Cowley county, which, if true, takes the premium over all competitors. A man who got mad at the country, "cussed" it and longed to sell his farm, received an offer from a Missouri man and accepted it. The "pake" offered him seventeen mules for his farm, agreeing to ship the mules as soon as the deed to the farm was deposited with the mule man's banker. Accordingly the deed was forwarded and the purchaser looked anxiously for the mules. He did not think of the animals coming by express, until he received notice to call at the office. Upon calling he found seventeen china mules—the price of his farm. He lost no time in going to see his man, but the latter had sold out and skipped.

Our Little Men and Women for September is out with its usual complement of good things so carefully edited as it regards big words that the little folks can read it their "own selves." The little serial "Me and my Dolls," goes on its winning way, this month, telling us about the "Store Dollie" who could by no means take the place of the lost "Lullaby." Mrs. Deane gives a charming talk about "Solitary Bees" and their house-building. In the "Adventure of Columbus" we go back to Spain with him and learn all about his wonderful welcome there. There is the usual number of short stories and poems in this number which is as usual profusely illustrated. (\$1.00 a year.) D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Publishers. Mrs. Frances A. Humphrey, Editor.

The Democrats of Kansas have done themselves great credit in putting before the people of that State a strong ticket of representative men of the State, and also in the declaration of principles. There is nothing equivocal about the platform. It dodges no questions. It is outspoken, honest, fearless and Democratic. The State issue of importance is, of course, the prohibition question. Their statement is clear and justifiable on this question. There is no doubt that the substitution of "high license" and "local option" would be of great benefit to the State of Kansas, and the Democratic party will do the people of that State a service if they can bring about such a change and thus end a bitter unnecessary and wholly useless strife.—Louisville Courier-Journal

The September number of the Liberty Magazine, published by John B. Alden, 393 Pearl street, New York, is on our table. Its table of contents is as follows: Genesis and Precedent, II, by James Sully; History of the word "Person," by Max Muller; Home Rule for Ireland, by Justin McCarthy; British Rule in India, by Alfred H. Guernsey; The Greek Home according to Homer, by E. W. Godwin; King Louis of Bavaria, The Spectator; A Pilgrimage to Singsi, by Isabella Bird Bishop; State Purchase of Railways, I, The Problem, by Charles Waring; Woods, by Chas. F. Johnson; Who Wrote Dickens' Maamillan's Magazine; Chas. Lamb, by M. E. W.; Our Railroad Methods, by Henry Clevins; Is the House of Lords worth Preserving, by Arthur Mills; Mr. Martin Tupper's

Autobiography, The Saturday Review; A Talk with a Tiger-Trainer, Pall Mall Gazette; To Oliver Wendell Holmes, by W. E. Heitland.

The following from a valued contemporary is good advice, and we give it for all it is worth: "The campaign is now opening up. Let us not forget that we are in the same country, State, county, town and neighborhood as we were when it began. Our zeal for the success of the principles we so dearly cherish should be well guarded by the knowledge that our neighbor has as fervent a desire as we do to witness the supremacy of his principles—which are opposite to ours. He is entitled to all the rights and privileges that we are, and as deserving of respect. We believe that men, generally, unintentionally say harsh things during the campaign, and many things are said and done which when the contest is settled, are regretted. Let us watch therefore, as well as work and remember that insults or even sarcasm are out of place, un-called for, and advances no cause, benefits none. Life is too short, and the benefits of a political campaign to meagre to permit us to break the sweet communion with our fellows, and cease to dwell in peace."

There is a red hot campaign coming to pass in Maine, and yesterday Mr. Blaine furnished the fuel. The Republicans are intending to fight the administration on the fisheries question, and to take strong ground in favor of prohibition. Mr. Blaine insists that the latter is a State issue, and that the defense of the Maine law is not to be construed into the favoring of prohibition elsewhere. He desires to have the State issues disregarded by the people who do not dwell in Maine whenever those issues are unpopular outside the State. But he is willing to compress the fishery question into the States, although it is a federal interest. In other words, Mr. Blaine is after votes for his party. It remains to be seen however, whether he can catch the prohibitionists. They are justly mad. The Republicans have had the execution of the liquor law for a great many years, and yet it is notorious that there are more rum shops in Maine where worse liquor is sold than in any other part of the country. Mr. Blaine will be obliged to explain this before he can restore confidence in the party to which he is so loyally attached.—New York Star, August 25.

**THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN BOOK.**

Prepared under the auspices of the Democratic Executive Committee, is now in the hands of the printer, and will soon be ready for distribution. The committee has not resorted to the Republican methods of levying assessments upon officeholders for their campaign expenses, nor has any officeholder in the United States been requested to contribute a cent. Such contributions have in no case been received. The book will contain a spy review of the past administration of the Government under Republican rule, and will discuss a number of subjects of contemporaneous importance. It will contain an exhaustive history of former abuses of the Pension Office and of prostitution to party ends of this bureau, which was organized for the dispensation of the people's money to the people's soldiery.

It will contain a discussion of the squandering of the public domain by the Republican party, and of the recent movements inaugurated by Democrats to restore it to the original owners, the people. It will discuss the Civil Service as abused heretofore and as administered by President Cleveland. It will contain valuable matter touching the administration of the Land Office and the conduct of the Indian affairs. It will be valuable in the discussion of labor problems, containing a chapter on that subject and on the recent legislation affecting it. It will discuss past delinquencies of responsible officers and agents of the Government, and indicate the correction of abuses in that line.

It will contain a summary of the action of the last Congress touching matters of importance to the people, and make a fair exhibit of the results accomplished. It will give a history of the war on the President by the Senate and the surrender by that body of the false issue which it had raised for political ends. In short, the book will be a fair and truthful presentation of political matters. The committee is not in possession of funds to enable it to distribute the book gratuitously. In order that the volume may be thoroughly distributed the committee has determined to send it postpaid by mail to any person who will make application therefor and transmit the sum of \$1. To encourage the distribution eight copies will be sent for \$5. All communications should be addressed to Hon. John E. Kenna, Chairman, 1408 H street, Washington, D. C.

**SAM WOOD'S CASE.**

TOPEKA, Aug. 31.—A petition in habeas corpus was filed in the Supreme Court to-day on behalf of S. N. Wood, which sets forth that he is restrained of liberty by H. Q. Wheeler, C. A. Wheeler, J. B. Calver, C. E. Cook and others acting in conspiracy with them. A writ was granted and the parties will be arrested as soon as they can be found.

**AN APPARENT FACT.**

The President of the Prohibition Alliance of Missouri, is a Democrat.—Globe Democrat.

He may think he is, but he isn't of the rock-bottomed sort. Genuine Democracy doesn't work through prohibition.—New York Sun.

This is what we have believed and asserted. Without impugning the motives and sincerity of those men who regard prohibition as the cardinal doctrine of a political creed, we implicitly believe that such voters will not eventually affiliate with the Democratic party. It is not a question of temperance, but a question of method to reach temperance. To accomplish this by prohibition is to engraft a measure of paternal government into the Democratic theory that "That government is best that governs least," and such an idea is antagonistic to the fundamental principles of Democracy.—Paola Spirit.

**NOTICE.**

No change was made at the last session of Congress in the Pre-emption, Timber-Culture or Homestead Laws. We know the impression is general that a change was made, but the House bill was amended by the Senate and sent back to the House, where it still lay on adjournment. It will likely come up early this winter. But the Pre-emption, Timber-Culture and Homestead Laws (and Commutation Clause of the latter are still in force and effect. We will send a full and complete synopsis of these laws as they now stand, and a reliable map of Southwestern Kansas, by mail, on receipt of ten cents.

BENNETT & SMITH,  
Land Attorneys,  
Garden City, Kansas.

**DISTRICT COURT.**

L. HOUK, JUDGE.

The District Court held an adjourned session Saturday, August 28, at which the following cases were disposed of:

Hildebrand Bros. & Jones vs. L. W. Clay, Adam M. Clay, John Walruff et al., foreclosure; Adam M. Clay allowed to redeem lots.

Chas. K. Wells vs. E. Moore et al., tax deed; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

E. R. & D. W. Holderman vs. J. D. Minick, to quiet title; settled.

Malin Johnson vs. J. W. Griffin, injunction; dissolved.

Mary E. McDonald vs. Thos. McDonald, divorce; motion to re-tax costs sustained.

**PATENTS GRANTED.**

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending Aug. 24, 1886, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 394 F Street, Washington, D. C.:

B. W. Gaddis, Kingston, respirator; W. A. Laidlaw, Cherokee, device for pressing hay; S. E. Foreman & F. T. Walle, Randolph, churn; A. J. Hindmarsh & W. E. Gwinn, Centralia, thill coupling; Carl Schubert, Alma, pump; M. W. Farrer, Eldorado, nut lock.

**THIRD PARTY COMMITTEE MEETING.**

Notice is hereby given that there will be a convention of Third Party Prohibition Central Committee of Chase county, Kansas, held in the Court-house at Cottonwood Falls, on Tuesday, September 7, 1886, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices: Representative, Probate Judge, Clerk of the Court, County Attorney, County Superintendent and County Commissioner. E. STROTTS, Chairman.

**STATEMENTS.**

Below will be found a correct number of the statements made under the prohibitory law, at the different drug stores of this county, during the month of July last:

Edwin Pratt, Cottonwood Falls, . . . 167  
Dr. W. P. Pugh, " . . . 302  
Bocock & McArthur, Matfield Grn., 304  
J. L. Cochran & Co., Strong City, 486  
McIntire, Strong City, . . . 416  
Total . . . . . 1676

**PUBLIC SALE OF CATTLE & LAND.**

W. M. JONES, of Des Moines, Iowa, will sell at Strong City, Sept. 15, commencing at 10 a. m., 300 head of choice high-grade Short-horn and Galloway cattle, consisting of 120 head of 3 and 6-year-old cows, carefully selected from the choicest Iowa herds and held in southeast Kansas for three seasons. The remainder being the increase for the past three years. Terms—9 months without interest. There will also be sold at the same time and place, 480 acres of choice land, in Sycamore township, Butler county, on easy terms. sept 2-2w

**FOR SALE.**

Eighteen acres of land at Elmdale, on which is a story-and-a-half residence, 24x32, a well, a cistern, a rock smoke-house, a buggy house, a stable, a corn crib, a cow shed, a bearing orchard, all under good fence; also 200 acres of land, 2 1/2 miles north of Elmdale, all well fenced, and with wind mill on it. For terms apply to W. MARTIN, je17-tf Elmdale, Chase Co., Kas.

**TAKE NOTICE.**

All Road Overseers in Falls township must have their lists returned to the Township Trustee on or before September 20, 1886. If most convenient, leave lists with the County Clerk. For terms apply to GEO. W. CUMM, Trustee. sept 2-2w

**WANTED.**

Salesmen for Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, etc. Unequaled facilities. Stark Nurseries, Louisiana, Mo.

**AGENTS WANTED FOR DR. SCOTT'S REMEDY.**  
Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 242 Broadway, NEW YORK.

**KANSAS CITY INTER-STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION.**  
SEPT. 13-14-15-16-17-18-19.

The arrangements have all been perfected for the forthcoming Sixteenth Annual Kansas City and Interstate Fair and Exposition, which will far surpass any heretofore held. The magnificent grounds in which the Fair and Exposition will be held, have been improved, buildings, accommodations and ornamental, have been erected, and nothing that a fair or money can do has been spared to add to the convenience and comfort of exhibitors and patrons. The premiums for this year for the Fair and Exposition have been increased to \$30,000, and in the special ring alone will be an attraction that will be worth more than the price of admission. The new and improved feature of any one day, but from Monday to Saturday, each day will have a special attraction. The display of agricultural implements will be the largest ever seen in the U. S.—Face the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. The premiums in the cattle and horse department have been adjusted, added to, and will bring together an aggregation of imported, thoroughbred, and native stock, such as the world has never seen. Monday, Sept. 13, has been set apart as children's day, when all children under fourteen years of age will be admitted free, (when accompanied by their parents or guardian) and a balloon ascension and a pony race and other amusements will be given. The special ring alone will be an attraction that will be worth more than the price of admission. The fact is, nothing has been left undone by the Fair management that could be thought of to make this the most pleasurable event ever offered to an appreciative public. The Association is prepared to take care of all who come, and it is no exaggeration when we say there will be each day on the grounds from seven to five to one hundred thousand people. For particulars and other information regarding the Fair and Exposition you are cordially requested to write to:

Ed. H. WEBSTER,  
Secretary and General Manager,  
Kansas City, Mo.

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.  
Chase County, ss.  
Office of County Clerk, August 4, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk of the county and State aforesaid, for the extension and improvement of a stone-arched bridge across the Cottonwood river, at or near Clemons, Chase county, Kansas, at what is known as the John Patton ford. Bids to be accompanied by a bond, with one or more sureties, in double the amount of the accompanying bid.

Bids must be strictly in accordance with specifications, and will be opened at the office of the County Clerk on Monday, September 6, 1886, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the County Clerk. The Board of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Work to be done according to the plans and specifications.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners, J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk, Aug 12-4w

**EVERGREEN GREEN!**

Millions of Arbor Vitsae, the best evergreen hedge plant known. One thousand plants by mail, post paid, \$2 to 8 inches, \$1.00 to 2 inches, \$2.50; 8 to 15 inches, \$3.00. Twenty-five other varieties of EVERGREENS, all sizes, and all of the most desirable varieties of TREES, SEEDLINGS and larger trees, at very LOW PRICES.

**TREE SEEDS.**

Of forty varieties of Evergreens and Timber Trees, all fresh gathered expressly for my trade, and sold at lowest living rates.

**FLOWERING SHRUBS AND PLANTS.**

In good assortment and at low rates. Especially in catalogue rates given for fall orders. Full catalogue free. Address

GEO. PINNEY,  
Evergreen Nurseries, Door Co., Wis. sept 2-4w

**J. W. MC WILLIAMS'**

Chase County Land Agency  
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

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

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Shop east side of Broadway, north of Dis. Stone & Zane's office, where you can get a nice shave, shampoo, or hair cut.

**LADIES**

CAN IMPROVE THEIR COMPLEXION by using a simple remedy, which will render it clear, soft and beautiful AND REMOVE TAN, PIMPLES and all unsightly eruptions and roughness of the skin. Also a new discovery for the permanent removal of SUPERFLUOUS HAIR without injury to the skin. For full instructions address

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**A PRIZE**

Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to save money right away than any thing 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 TRUX & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and hair cutting.

**JOHN B. SHIPMAN**

Has  
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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.  
If you want money, ap23-tf

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**THIS PAPER** may be found on the 10th week of each month, at the office of the publisher, where all orders for advertising should be sent. It is published by GEO. W. CUMM, NEW YORK.

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

**THOS. H. CRISHAM**  
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,  
Office upstairs in National Bank building  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

**G. N. STERRY,**  
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW  
EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Deag counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the District Courts therein. j13

**CHAS. H. CARSWELL,**

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS

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**JOSEPH G. WATERS.**

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,  
Topeka, Kansas,  
(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. te28-tf

S. N. WOOD, A. M. MACKAY, J. A. SMITH  
**WOOD, MACKAY & SMITH,**  
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW  
Will practice in all state and Federal courts. Office 145 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

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ELECTRIC AND HOMEOPATHIC  
Physician & Surgeon,  
STRONG CITY, KANSAS,

Office and residence near the Catholic church pays special attention to chronic diseases, especially those of females. He carries and dispenses his own medicines. fe24-tf

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**JOHN FREW,**

LAND SURVEYOR,  
AND  
CIVIL ENGINEER,  
STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. dec3-87

**M. LAWRENCE,**

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**THIS PAPER** may be found on the 10th week of each month, at the office of the publisher, where all orders for advertising should be sent. It is published by GEO. W. CUMM, NEW YORK.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 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.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 4 weeks, 8 weeks, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. Includes rates for local notices and other items.

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for time table: EAST. PASS MAIL, WEST. PASS MAIL, and various train routes and times.

DIPECTORY.

- STATE OFFICERS: Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, etc. COUNTY OFFICERS: County Commissioners, County Treasurer, etc. CITY OFFICERS: Mayor, Police Judge, City Marshal, etc.

CHURCHES.

Metho list Episcopal Church—Rev. S. Davis, Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10 o'clock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sabbath, class meeting, at 12 m., service every M. Church South—Rev. R. M. Benton, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Coyne branch, at 11 a. m.; third Sunday, at the Hart school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11 a. m.; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11 a. m.

ROCIETIES.

Knights of Honor—Chase Falls, Lodge No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; W. A. Morgan, Dictator; F. B. Hunt, Reporter. Masonic—Zerodath Lodge No. 80, A. F. & A. M., meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J. P. Kuhl, Master; W. H. Bolinger, Secretary. Odd Fellows—Angela Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening; Geo. W. Hill, N. G.; C. G. Whitson, Secretary. G. A. R.—Army Post No. 15, Cottonwood Falls, meets the 3rd, Saturday of each month, at 1 o'clock, p. m. I. O. G. T.—Star of Chase Lodge No. 122, meets on Tuesday of each week, in their Hall in the Penn Block, Cottonwood Falls; J. E. Harper, W. C. F.; L. S. Hackett, W. S. Womens Relief Corps—meets second and fourth Saturday of each month; Mrs. W. A. Morgan, President; Mrs. F. P. Cochran, Secretary. Dan McCook Camp, S. of V., meets first and third Friday evenings of each month; J. E. Harper, Captain; E. D. Forney, Orderly Sergeant.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Cool weather Monday morning. Mr. Milton Gray is ill, with typhoid fever. It has been quite cool and cloudy this week. The barn at the Fair grounds has been rebuilt. Eugene Hineckley was down to Emporia, Sunday. Mr. W. S. Romigh came in from the west, Tuesday. The Sunday-school picnic takes place to-morrow. Prepare something for exhibition at our County Fair. Mr. Z. T. Lillard, of Newton, was in town, last Thursday. Old Settlers' day at our County Fair will be September 30. Mr. J. V. Sanders, of Emporia, was in town Monday and Tuesday. Mr. C. B. Hunt has moved the barn on his premises a few feet south.

Remember, the city school will be re-opened, next Monday morning. A nice rain, Saturday afternoon; also, Sunday afternoon, and Tuesday morning. Messrs. A. R. Palmer, E. W. Ellis and Wm. E. Newsom were at Emporia, Tuesday. Mr. Wm. E. Newsom left, last Monday, for a visit at his old home at Owensboro, Ky. Mrs. E. R. Marden, sister of Mrs. G. W. Estes, is visiting friends and relatives in this city. Judge and Mrs. S. P. Young returned last week, from a visit to the Judge's brother, in Elk county. Mr. Geo. Gomer, Sr., had a consecutive chill, on Sunday, August 22, but he is now improving. Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh did not return, last week, from Lawrence, but remained to visit relatives. Mr. M. D. Ross, of Strong City, who has been seriously ill for some time past, is again able to be out. At the meeting in Pratt's Hall, last Sunday, preliminary steps were taken to organize a Presbyterian Church. Miss Luella P. Pugh, with her sister, Miss Nannie, as her deputy, took possession of the postoffice, yesterday. J. H. Saxon and the Smith Bros., left Monday morning, for Greeley, county, to break out some tree claims.—Coronado Star. Mr. V. H. Cooper has built himself a house on the south-east corner of Mr. E. W. Brace's block, and moved into it. Mr. Fenn Irwin, of Emporia, arrived here, last Saturday, on a visit to relatives and friends, and returned home, on Monday. Miss Jennie Hamill, whom we last week reported as improving, is again dangerously ill, as is also her mother.—Strong City Independent. Mr. L. Sheehan, county correspondent of the Strong City Independent, has taken a position in Mr. B. F. Largent's store at Matfield Green. All Sunday-schools intending to attend the county picnic to-morrow will meet and form in procession at 10 o'clock, in front of the Court-house. The time (Sept. 29 and 30 and Oct. 1) for holding the Chase County Fair will soon be upon us, and preparations should be made by every one in the county to make it a grand success. Messrs. Steve Upton and Frank Whitney, of Georgetown, N. M., arrived here, Monday night, for a two weeks' visit in this county. They will go to West Virginia and New York before returning home. Messrs. C. C. Watson and Chas. H. Carswell went to Kansas City, last Sunday night. Mr. Watson laid in a large stock of goods for the firm of Ferry & Watson while there, among which is a car load of furniture. Died, on Sunday, August 15, 1886, Amanda Annie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gomer, Jr., of Diamond creek, aged 5 months and 6 days. She was buried, the next day, in the Catholic cemetery west of Strong City. Two Winnebago Indians, Never-Sweat and Hole-in-the-Wall, passed through town, last Tuesday, from the Indian Territory, en route to their reservation in Dakota county, Nebraska. They had eleven ponies with them. All School District Clerks who have not yet sent in their annual report to the County Superintendent, and the tax levy to the County Clerk, are requested to do so immediately, as these officers do not wish to be delayed in their work. The Old Settlers' Re-Union which will take place on the second day of our County Fair, promises to be quite interesting, and will, no doubt, be well attended. Senator P. B. Plumb has promised to be present and deliver an address; and a number of our old citizens will contribute to the fund of reminiscences and information. Col. Tom Moonlight, Gov. John A. Martin, Sergt. Timothy McCarthy and other "old vets." have been invited to take part in the Old Soldiers' Re-Union on the third day of our County Fair—October 1, and some of them have accepted the invitation; and Soldiers' Day promises to be one of the most enjoyable events in the history of Chase county. Mr. Martin Heintz, of this city, is doing the inside work on Mr. David Rettiger's new stone building in Strong City, putting in counters, shelves, bins, etc.; and, by the way, as the Independent says, Mr. Heintz is a master-workman and, no doubt, when he has completed the job Mr. Rettiger will have a store room of which Strong City may well feel proud. Last Thursday, while unloading railroad material from a car at Windom, a plank struck Mr. J. C. Edmiston, of this city, on the thigh, when he stepped back on to a block of wood which tipped over with him and he fell upon a rail, striking himself in the right short ribs, breaking no bones, however. He came home, Saturday, and returned to his work, Monday. The Sunday-schools of the county will hold their annual picnic, in the

grove on the Fair Grounds west of town, on Friday, September 3d. All the schools in the county are expected to be present and take some active part in the exercises, for which ten minutes will be allowed each school. Arrangements will probably be made by which the schools along the line of the railroad can come and return by train. Any information about the train can be had of Mr. C. D. Wood, Elmdale Kansas. Mr. J. B. Tooley and his son, Mr. Rolla Tooley, who had charge of the photograph gallery in this city for several weeks past, left, last Sunday, for Concordia, their former home. That the former gentleman is a skilled workman we know from experience, as he did some work for us, and were it not that they are better known at Concordia than they are here, we would take pleasure in recommending them to that people; but, suffice it to say, it is a hard matter to have better photographs taken than the elder Tooley took while in this city. SHOT WHILE BEING ARRESTED Last Sunday afternoon, complaint was entered before Squire F. B. Hunt, charging John R. Sharp with drunkenness, and a warrant was issued and placed in Sheriff Griffith's hands for his arrest. The Sheriff summoned Wm. Rockwood and A. R. Palmer to assist him in making the arrest, which was between 5 and 6 o'clock, and then proceeded towards Mr. Sharp's house, and when near there the Sheriff saw Sharp standing at the rear of his house, and Sharp, seeing the Sheriff, moved off, looking back several times, and soon beginning to run, when the Sheriff ran after him, hearing a little girl say as he passed her: "He has two knives." Reaching the southeast corner of the school-house fence, Sharp turned west and ran along the path until the Sheriff halted at Jabin Johnson who, in company with W. C. Thomas, was coming from his home, to stop him, when Mr. Johnson picked up a rock and threw at him. N. A. Dobbins who was standing in his front yard, seeing the situation went into his house and got his pistol, and came out, leveling it on Sharp and telling him to stop. Mr. Johnson picked up another rock and threw at him, and being thus brought to a stand still the Sheriff came up and told him to throw down the knives and surrender, repeating the demand several times. Sharp changed the knife in his left hand to his right hand and raised that hand into the air, when Mr. Johnson ran up behind him and grabbed him by that hand, but Sharp wrenched himself away from Johnson who ran back from him. The Sheriff, with his pistol aimed at Sharp's body, again told him to throw down the knives and surrender, and Sharp again raised the two knives in his right hand into the air, and the Sheriff then lowered his pistol so as to strike him just above the knees, but the bullet entered the left thigh in front of the femur, passed across the body, between the pubic bone and the skin and lodged beneath the skin, on the outside of the right thigh. On Monday morning the bullet, a 38 long, was removed without difficulty. As soon as the ball struck Sharp he dropped the knives, doubled up and fell to the ground, when the parties surrounding him rushed up to him, and he was soon hand cuffed, though, in the mean time, he again got hold of the knives and they were taken away from him by Mr. Johnson, when he then raised a hand and foot as though to hit and kick the Sheriff. He was then put in a buggy and taken to jail, and Drs. R. Walsh and C. E. Hait were called in to give him medical attention. His wound is now doing well. The foregoing is a synopsis of the statement of the case, as related to us by the Sheriff. It appears from what we can hear from others that Sharp had had trouble with his family that day, and had had a settlement with Wm. C. Giese, for whom he had been working, and had made arrangements to leave town, having taken some of his clothing and blankets into the timber so as to have them ready when he got ready to go; but as the facts in the case will all be brought out in the trial of the Sheriff for the shooting, we hope our readers will not, in the mean time, form any opinion in the matter. BIRTH-DAY PARTY. Last Thursday, August 26th, 1886, being the eighth anniversary of the birth of Blanch Kelley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Kelley, she gave her little friends a very pleasant party that afternoon. There was a slight rain soon after dinner time, and the sky remained cloudy until night-fall, which made it very pleasant for the children to play on the lawn. The following is a list of the presents: Gold ring—Daisy Brockett, Nellie Sanders, Hattie Doolittle, Iota Strickland, Anna Zane, Nellie Zane, Gertie Estes, Bertie Hays and Johnnie Hays. Fan—Willie and Jimmie Timmons. Book—Pearl Turner. Book—George Ragsdale. Basket of flowers—Anna Morgan. Bottle of perfume—Freddie Kerr. Silk handkerchief—Eva Tuttle. Handkerchief—Mary Rockwood. Handkerchief—Vernon and Maggie Birdsall. Autograph album—Maude Kelley.

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP, ESTABLISHED IN 1867; ALWAYS ON HAND Harness, Saddles, Blankets, OF ALL KINDS. Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties. ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRUNKS AND VALISES ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE, Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS.

BAUERLE'S My lean, lank, hungry-looking friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restaurant and grow fat? My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle. CONFECTIONARY AND RESTAURANT AND BAKERY. Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. SETH J. EVANS. PROPRIETOR OF THE EASTSIDE OF Broadway Cottonwood Falls. BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY. KANSAS CITY LADIES COLLEGE, Located in INDEPENDENCE, MO. Buildings heated throughout by steam; lighted by gas, and water supply in hall. For full particulars send for catalogue to Rev. Timothy Hill, D. D., Kansas City, Mo., or to Rev. Jas. M. Chaney, D. D., Independence, Mo.

Campbell & Gillett, DEALERS IN HARDWARE! STOVES, TINWARE. Iron, 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 Agricultural Implements, Consisting of Breaking and Stirring 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, the best now in use. Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand. A COMPLETE TINSHOP. Have an experienced tinner in my 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.

Bettie Stuart Institute, Springfield, Ill. For Young Ladies. Will commence 15th Sept. 1886. Well arranged courses, Classical and English. Unsurpassed advantages in Art, Literature, Music and Modern Languages. A refined and comfortable home. Address Mrs. McKim Bennett. WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling booklet. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALL'S BOOK CO., Augusta, Maine. GOLD. Sold in scores, but those who write to Eugene & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live as home, that will pay them from 10 to 25 per cent. Some have earned over \$20 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of easy little fortunes. All is new. WANTED—LADY to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BIRD, 13 Barclay St., N. Y. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC Veterinary Specifics Cure Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY. In use for over 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R., &c. Used by U. S. Government. STABLE CHART mounted on Rollers & Book Mailed Free. Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y. RACCOON, SKUNK, MUSKRAT, Beaver, Opossum, Mink, bought for cash at highest prices. Send for circular, which gives full particulars. E. C. BOUGHTON, 44 Bond St., New York. THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertiser & Stationer, 15 N. 2d St., Philadelphia, Pa. W. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Family Broom Only \$1.00 per year for 12 brooms of 14 pages each. \$2 to gold for the largest list of subscribers at 50c each by May 1, 1886; \$1.00 for the next 50 for the 5th; \$1.50 for the 10th, and the next 10 largest at each. Sample copies free. Address H. B. Mays, 69 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. THE DAISY BROOM-HOLDER! Every good housekeeper should have one. It keeps the broom in shape, making it last twice as long as when brood in a corner or hung on a nail, and is always in one place. Canvassers can earn from two to three dollars per day. A live agent wanted in every town. Exclusive territory guaranteed. Samples free. Particulars free. D. LUTWIG, 62 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Private Line Telephones For use between office and residence or factory. Sold outright. No renting. Takes place of Bell Telephone on all lines under two miles in length. No infringement. Patented, 3000 in use. Circulars free. Agents wanted. W. H. BERRY, 112 La Salle Street, CHICAGO. Dealers in Telephone and Electrical Supplies of every description. 142 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

R. M. RYAN, TRAINER AND BREEDER OF ROADSTERS & TROTTING HORSES; ALSO Feed and Training Stable; Will Feed Boarding Horses CHOP FEED, AS WELL AS CORN AND OATS. South Side of Main Street, East of Broadway COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. feb25-11

ARKANSAS Offers superior inducements with its fine clay, etc. soil, magnificent timber, fertile prairie and pure waters; with several Railroads recently completed. Farmers, fruit growers, stock dealers and lumbermen should invest in this splendid country. Send three postage stamps for late railroad and township map of state with reliable indication of the best locations, and special rates of fare I can obtain. W. HENRY WILLIAMS, 148 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW DRUGS, THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS, HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb18-11

FIRST PRIZE NEREFORD HERD At the great St. Louis Fair, 1884, headed by FORTUNE 389, by Sir Richard 2nd, SIR EVELYN 504, by Lord Wilton. GROVE 4th B. 574, by The Grove 2d. DEWBURY 2nd B. 577, by Doherty, half brother to Archibald. Head numbers 25 head. Send for prices and catalogue. J. S. HAWES, Colony, Anderson Co., Kansas.

Bettie Stuart Institute, Springfield, Ill. For Young Ladies. Will commence 15th Sept. 1886. Well arranged courses, Classical and English. Unsurpassed advantages in Art, Literature, Music and Modern Languages. A refined and comfortable home. Address Mrs. McKim Bennett.

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## YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

### A NAP IN THE CLOVER LOT.

Dear little Flossy is just as sweet,  
As any girl that one may meet,  
Her hair is yellow, her eyes are blue,  
I think perhaps that she looks like you.

And Jennie well, she is also fair  
As any lassie that one may see,  
Her eyes are dark and her hair is brown,  
In long, soft ringlets falling down.

And little Marie, it is hard to say  
Whether her eyes are blue or gray,  
And her hair with the curls so nice,  
Has just the least tinge of red.

These three little girls went out to play  
In a clover field on a sweet June day,  
These three went out to play "I spy,"  
In a field of clover tall and high.

There they played till the sun went down,  
The girls with the eyes of gray and brown,  
The little one with the eyes of blue,  
The one that possibly looks like you.

Then their mamma called them each by name,  
Jennie and Flossy, but not one came,  
She called out loudly: "Marie! Marie!  
Where in the world can the dear child be?"

She started to look, it was getting late,  
Where did she find them as sure as fate,  
There they lay in a little heap,  
In the field of clover fast asleep.

In the fragrant clover fast asleep,  
There they lay in a dear little heap,  
Something as little boy blue, you know,  
Sleep under the hay-stuck long ago.

"We got so tired," the lassies said,  
"So we played at last we would go to bed,  
And we each of us said 'my soul asleep,'  
And first we knew we were fast asleep."

And the girls with the eyes of gray so true,  
And brown, and the one that looks like you,  
Told me their story, the next day,  
A nap they had in the clover lot.

—*Carrolla Fern, in Chicago Advance.*

### HERBERT'S GARDEN.

The Constant Care Needed to Keep It Free  
From Weeds and Full of Beautiful Flowers.

"Grandpa, do you," pleaded Herbert,  
"you are doing just nothing, and  
I want you so much."

"Yet I am very busy, indeed," replied  
grandpa, "very busy."

Grandpa was sitting quite still in his  
big chair. Herbert looked about to  
discover grandpa's occupation, but  
could find nothing.

"Please tell me what you are doing,  
grandpa," pleaded Herbert.

"Weeding and looking into my garden,"  
replied grandpa.

Herbert was more astonished than  
ever.

"Why, grandpa, you have no garden,  
have you?—Mamma says she only  
wishes the yard was not all paving  
stones, with not a bit of flower border.  
Where is your garden, grandpa?"

Grandpa laid his hand upon his  
breast; "Here," he explained, "right  
here."

Herbert would have laughed loud  
and long at such an explanation had  
he dared, but he checked himself, and  
stood looking quizzically and inquiringly  
at grandpa.

"Every body has a garden," said  
grandpa, "some grow base weeds in  
their gardens, some grow tender flowers,  
but every garden requires constant  
attention; it must be watched and  
weeded."

Herbert had drawn the little stool  
closer, and sat down at grandpa's feet,  
with his chin resting on his hand and  
his hand upon grandpa's knee.

"My garden has required a great deal  
of attention," continued grandpa;  
"how does yours get along?"

Herbert smiled and looked down,  
and did not know what to say.

"Of course you know your heart is  
your garden," said grandpa, appearing  
not to notice Herbert's embarrassment.

"Oh, grandpa, you do make me  
laugh now!" exclaimed Herbert. "I  
never heard of such a garden."

"Never heard of such a garden!"  
exclaimed grandpa, in turn; and what is  
to become of it, pray, at that rate?

Why, it needs to be weeded and watered  
every day of our lives, and if you  
let the work get ahead of you the  
chances are you will never make up  
for lost time.

"Grandpa, I am sure you are talking  
in joke," said Herbert, half amused,  
half perplexed.

"No, I am quite in earnest. The  
plants we grow are honest or dishonest,  
truth or falsehood, obedience or  
disobedience, patience or impatience,  
and many another plant of  
honor or dishonor."

"My garden does not get along so  
very well," said Herbert, now beginning  
to see grandpa's meaning, and  
answering his question; "it is a funny  
notion, grandpa."

"Our garden is another name for our  
character; it is formed by the growth  
of many seeds; all kinds and sorts of  
seeds are springing up in the heart all  
the time. Its owner must keep a sharp  
lookout, and pull up, and clip off, and  
weed out, or matters soon get in a bad  
state."

"What kind of seeds, grandpa? I do  
not half understand."

"All kinds, good and bad; this minute  
a scrap of truth, the next minute a scrap  
of untruth; this minute a scrap of  
patience, the next a scrap of anger.  
The wise gardener pulls up the anger,  
and the untruth, just as it promises to  
shoot up."

"And where do the seeds come from,  
grandpa?"

"Sometimes from within ourselves;  
sometimes from the influence of other  
girls, boys, men and women; sometimes  
from God's own Spirit."

"It is a puzzle, from beginning to  
end."

"God puts good seed in our hearts—  
our gardens; if they are carefully at-  
tended they become healthful plants.  
Sometimes the influence of good or bad  
people takes root in our hearts; so we  
must be watching and weeding. Some-  
times our wicked nature springs up  
into rank weeds. Your grandpa has  
been busy over his garden three score  
years, and yet finds plenty to do."

"What do you mean by watching and  
weeding, grandpa?"

"Taking time to think of such ques-  
tions as these: What unkind word have  
I said to-day? what was my real, true  
motive in doing as I did to-day? was I  
selfish or unselfish in what I said or  
did? have I been honest or true ever  
since I awoke this morning? and many  
more questions of this kind, which will  
come of themselves into one's mind if  
we sit down earnestly to weed away  
the bad seed, and solemnly ask our-  
selves earnest questions, as before  
God."

"And that is what you call weeding  
your garden; I never could have  
guessed what you meant."

"Our good traits are like flowers;  
our bad traits are like evil weeds; both  
grow, if we allow them, and soon scatter  
seed into the hearts of other people;  
so by doing ill ourselves we endanger  
the character of others."

"We do not remember any thing  
about all this though, grandpa; in-  
deed, I never thought of it in this way  
before."

"Yet it is so; just as truly as the  
thistle scatters its downy seeds we  
scatter the seeds which grow in our  
garden."

"But just boys do not matter, grand-  
pa; when we grow big, of course, it is  
all different."

Grandpa was shocked.  
"Never, never keep such a fancy,"  
he said, quickly. "Is there a bad boy  
in your school?"

"Yes, sir."

"He lets his weeds grow and the  
seed get into the gardens of his neigh-  
bors."

Herbert had never looked upon such  
matters in this light before.

"If this boy takes no trouble to think  
over his wrong ways, and does not pull  
the weeds up, what kind of a man will  
he be?"

Herbert was thinking hard.  
"It does matter, grandpa. I never  
did think a word about it just in that  
way, but Rupert will be a bad man,  
if he does not weed his garden."

"Then, Herbert, if Rupert's weeds  
should be pulled up, so should the  
weeds in every body's garden. I will  
go with you now, but do not forget  
about the garden. Stop sometimes  
and look in to see what is growing  
there; for depend upon it, it takes a  
great deal of watching to keep the  
garden of the heart full of flowers."—  
*George Klinge, in Christian Union.*

## FOREIGN DIPLOMATS.

### Salaries Received by Members of the Dip- lomatic Corps at Washington.

The foreign diplomats at Wash-  
ington are better paid than our Ministers.  
The British Minister occupies one of  
the biggest houses at our National capital,  
and one which has more rooms, I  
venture, than the White House. He has,  
I think, an allowance for entertain-  
ing, and he receives a salary of  
\$30,000 a year. The German nation  
owns a house here, and its Minister  
gets \$40,000 a year. The Japanese  
Minister receives \$20,000 yearly, and  
he is one of the most valuable men in  
the diplomatic circles. The wealthiest  
foreign Minister is the representative  
of China, who always goes about in  
Chinese costume, and who has the re-  
putation of being a great statesman at  
home. This man's name is Chang Yin  
Huan, and his father was, when he  
died, one of the richest men in China.  
Mr. Huan has a half-score of almon-  
dered Celestials to help him, and he  
pays \$11,000 a year for house rent.  
The Turkish Minister wears English  
clothes and a red fez cap when he ap-  
pears on state occasions. He is a dark-  
haired, dark-skinned man, with Oriental  
features. He lives much of the  
time at New York, and his salary is  
\$40,000 yearly. Baron de Struve, the  
Russian Minister, is put down as get-  
ting \$39,000 yearly. He is a very able  
man, and Senator Blaine spoke of his  
wife as being the cleverest woman in  
Washington.

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the foreign legation is Colonel Emil  
Frey, who is very popular here. He  
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land Leader.*

### A FROG FAMILY.

The Three Youngsters See the World  
and Are Satisfied.

There were five of them. Mr. and  
Mrs. Goggles, and their three children,  
whom I had known from tadpoles.

They were quite respectable-looking  
frogs now, and, like most young folks,  
seemed to think they knew as much as  
or more than their parents; and often,  
on clear, moonlight nights, I have over-  
heard Mr. Goggles talking to his young-  
sters, and striving to impress on their  
youthful minds some wholesome pre-  
cept of sound wisdom.

But, as with human youngsters, so  
with frogs; the sermons all went in one  
ear and came out the other.

"The idea," the little fellows would  
argue, "of father croaking in that way  
about the world! Just because he and  
mother have lived their lives in this  
stupid old spring and meadow, to ex-  
pect us to do the same! We will go out  
and see the world—that we will!"

The opinion was decided, the conclu-  
sion unanimous, that the young Gos-  
gles should see the world—with their  
parents' consent, if possible; if not,  
they would steal off some fine  
moonlight night.

When the subject was mentioned,  
Mrs. Goggles wept with despair.

"That her boys should be so willful!  
There was the clear, cold spring, so  
deep, and affording such restful hiding  
to frogs. There was the lovely, green  
meadow, which, with the spring, had  
been the heritage of the Goggles fam-  
ily for years. Should she be left deso-  
late and childless in her old age?"

Mr. Goggles took it more calmly.  
Wiping his spectacles, he said:

"Boys, if you are determined to go,  
I'll not stop you. You'll soon be tired  
of the world. Remember, then, that  
both spring and meadow are open to  
you whenever you choose to return."

So the three frogs went forth to see  
the world.

Mr. Goggles told me all about it that  
night, as I rested at the spring, after  
driving home the cows.

Young folks would be silly, he said,  
and it could hardly be expected that  
they should show the wisdom which  
their parents had acquired only by bit-  
ter experience.

Mrs. Goggles was inconsolable at the  
loss of her children. She jumped to  
the bottom of the spring, with a loud  
splash, at my approach, saying:

"Here comes that meddlesome man,  
Goggles. I wish you wouldn't have so  
much to do with him. I hate 'humans,'  
anyhow."

Thinking Mr. Goggles lonely after  
the young folks had gone, I used to  
take my chair and cigar and sometimes  
spend whole evenings at the spring.

On such occasions, Mrs. Goggles  
would usually absent herself, either by  
retiring under a stone or going into the  
meadow.

The boys had been gone nearly a  
month, when, on coming home from a  
neighbor's one afternoon, I came on a  
young frog vainly trying to make his  
way across my meadow. I picked him  
up and found that he had been  
wounded by a stone and was cut in  
several places. I gathered two or  
three large plain leaves, and wrap-  
ping him in them, took him to the  
porch. After bathing him with some  
ointment, I covered him up in an old  
box and left him to recover.

That night, when I stopped at the  
spring, I found Mr. and Mrs. Goggles  
in the wildest state of excitement. Two  
of the boys had returned footsore,  
hungry and weary. But the third was,  
they feared, dead. His brothers had  
given an account of their journey; had  
made miraculous escapes from big fish  
in the pond and big snakes on land;  
and as they were journeying home to  
the dear old spring a boy threw stones  
at them. For awhile all three were  
senseless. But these two, recovering  
after a little, could see nothing of  
their brother, and so returned without  
him.

Then it just dawned on my mind that  
the third Goggles was in my box on the  
porch. Strange that I should not have  
recognized him at once.

The next morning, after doctoring  
his wounds once more, I returned the  
errand to his home and friends.

Their delight and gratitude were un-  
bounded, and I am a welcome guest at  
the spring now. Mrs. G. has grown  
very friendly, and I often sit and smoke  
my cigar there, with the two Goggles  
sitting at my feet. It is a happy and  
united family now. The youngsters  
wanted to see the world. They have  
seen it and are satisfied.—*Golden Days.*

## DOCTORS' INCOMES.

### A City Which is Either a Poor Field for Physicians or a Good One for Liars.

The list of the incomes received by  
the leading doctors of the city is a sug-  
gestive as well as a somewhat melanc-  
choly document. It is an official pub-  
lication issued under oath and sworn to  
by the assessors as being as nearly  
correct as they with all their care  
and honesty could make it. The in-  
comes mentioned include all that was  
received for professional services, as  
well as all of every other kind which  
had not in some other way paid the  
city taxes in full. The prizes of the  
medical profession are evidently, if  
one may judge from this sworn exhibit,  
marvelous few. The work is labori-  
ous, anxious and exhaustive, as the  
preliminary education is expensive and  
protracted. Surely the workman in  
such circumstances is worthy of his re-  
ward. Yet there is only one medical  
man in the whole of this city who last  
year earned \$5,000 from his profession  
combined with the interest he received  
on his previous savings. There is not  
one man on the list who had  
\$4,000, and only four  
who touched \$3,000. When we  
come to the comparatively modest and  
moderate \$2,000, we naturally conclude  
we shall have a full legion. But no,  
we have only fourteen, all told, who  
come up to this figure.

When we come to ruck between \$2,000  
and \$1,000 the number becomes  
cheerfully and encouragingly large.  
As many as fifty-one of the best-known  
and greatly sought-after doctors of our  
city were put down under their own  
hands and seals as having last year  
lived and flourished on from \$1,000 to  
\$1,800. Some of these are professors,  
with all the responsibilities and salaries  
attached to such offices, as well as to  
fully developed carriages and liveried  
servants. There remain only the un-  
fortunate who worry along with from  
\$800 down to almost zero. Of these,  
we are sorry to say, there were last  
year thirty-six, and it is to be hoped  
that from the increased attention  
given to general sanitation the num-  
ber of those thus situated will this year  
be smaller, but rather the reverse. In  
sober sadness, all this won't do. It  
makes the whole system of income as-  
sessments a huge farce and a huge  
fraud as well.—*Toronto (Can.) Globe.*

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RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

INGRATITUDE.

The promises of God are past our dreaming, There is no end to His fair works and ways; Creative love is one with love redeeming, And every thing He does is full of praise.

GROWTH.

The True Conception of Earthly Living and Expansion. Nothing can be said of a man more hopeful or inspiring than that he is growing; nothing can be said more despiriting and hopeless than that he has ceased to grow.

to that demand, can no more avoid the expansion of his life and the increase of his strength than the healthful tree can avoid increased girth and wider sweep of shade as its rootage sinks deeper and its boughs spread further.

There is no finery of this process than that which every tree presents. It sinks its roots deep into the soil; the greater its power of resisting the tempter the deeper its roots must penetrate into the earth.

A DESIRE TO DO GOOD.

The word which best designates the Christian character is consecration. That is its first fruit, because it is its best definition. Of Christ we are told, first negatively, that He pleased not Himself.

We suppose there never was a case of Christian conversion in which the first evidence of it was not the desire to do good. The first question asked by Saul of Tarsus was: "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"

It is especially in seasons of anguish and distress that the soul turns to God and finds in Him the hope that sustains and the strength to endure and overcome. In happiness and prosperity we are selfishly absorbed in enjoyment.

COST OF CROPS.

Its Reduction the Leading Requisite of the Present Day.

If—as is undoubtedly the case in many instances—one farmer can produce corn or wheat at from 10 to 50 per cent. less than his neighbor, it is easy to see that one will prosper and the other fail in his business.

Conceding those figures to be nearly accurate, and remembering that a large per cent of farmers produce on an average from 50 to 100 per cent. above them, we are forced to the conclusion that an equally large per cent. grow crops below these averages.

POISONED FOOD.

Death lurking in the Pot, the Tea-Kettle and the Water Goblet.

An ancient and irrefragable authority has put upon record the startling assurance that "there is death in the pot;" but the latest information appears to be that there is death also in all the other kitchen utensils and in every separate piece of the dinner service.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with columns for Market Name (e.g., Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, New York) and various commodity prices (e.g., Cattle, Hogs, Flour, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Eggs, Lard, Potatoes).

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Every Woman Knows Them.

The human body is much like a good clock or watch in its movements; if one goes too slow or too fast, so follow all the others, and bad time results; if one organ or set of organs works imperfectly, perversion of functional effort of all the organs is sure to follow.

A GREEN turtle can live six weeks without food. That is why it is green.—Fitzburgh Chronicle.

Those who are trying to break up the baneful habit of intemperance will experience great benefit from the use of Prickly Ash Bitters.

A MAN must not expect to live in clover simply because he marries a grass widow.—N. Y. Independent.

A Strong Endowment is conferred upon that magnificent institution, the human system, by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

HERS are very exclusive. At least each one likes to stick to her own set.—Prairie Farmer.

THE color produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers, is permanent and natural.

THE morning papers—curl papers.—Burlington Free Press.

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

It is a man's wife is well-bred, he never wants any but her.—

It is a sleepy old coat that has had no nap in seven years.—St. Louis Chronicle.

WHEN a singer's voice fails he can not take up his notes.—Lowell Citizen.

Distress After Eating

Is one of the many disagreeable symptoms of dyspepsia. Headache, heartburn, sour stomach, flatulence and capricious appetite are also caused by this very widespread and growing disease.

I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, and did me little good.

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WOMEN

Needless strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS THE BEST TONIC. This medicine combines iron with pure vegetable tonic, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER AND AGUE

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all other medicines 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.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.

The Popular Remedies of the Day. Principal Office, 331 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a permanent cure.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Best in the world. Get the genuine. Every package has our TRADE MARK.

30,000 CARPENTERS

Use FRAZER'S AXLE GREASE. It is the best in the world.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease, by means of which I have cured thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the system, restores and preserves health.

ELLY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Head, Allays Inflammation, Heals the Sore, Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing, A quick Relief & positive Cure.

OPIMUM HABIT

absolutely cured, without the use of any medicine, by means of my new infallible remedy.

A GOOD LIVE AGENT WANTED

in every county in this State to sell WOODRUFF'S LIGHTNING CURE.

FACE, HANDS, FEET

and all their imperfections, including Freckles, Pimples, etc., are removed by the use of my new infallible remedy.

OPIMUM HABIT

absolutely cured, without the use of any medicine, by means of my new infallible remedy.

EDUCATIONAL

HAINEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, The great School of the World.

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

**BOLD BULGARIANS.**

**Collapse of the Bulgarian Conspiracy—The Provisional Government Overthrown—The People Loyal to Alexander.**

**SOFIA, Aug. 26.**—The provisional government created by the revolutionists has been overthrown; M. Clement, M. Grouff and M. Zankoff, three of its members, have been arrested and thrown into prison and the old ministry reinstated. The deception practiced upon them by the circulation of the report that Prince Alexander had voluntarily abdicated has exasperated troops and civilians alike, and the revulsion of popular feeling in favor of the deposed ruler is as general as it is intense. A deputation has started out to find the Prince and assure him of the loyalty of the Bulgarian people and army and to endeavor to persuade him to return. The commander of the yacht on which it has been stated that Prince Alexander is kept a prisoner has telegraphed from Rani, in Bessarabia, to Sofia, asking for instructions. He received orders to convey the Prince back to Sofia. Dispatches from Widdin state that the counter-revolution has been successful. The following proclamation has been issued at Tienova:

In the name of Prince Alexander and the Bulgarian Parliament I hereby declare that I have assumed the direction of the provisional government at Sofia. Persons falling in conformity therewith will be dealt with by military law. I appoint Colonel Moutkoff commander-in-chief of the army, with civil and military powers. I appeal to Bulgarians to defend the crown of their fatherland against the traitors seeking to detract our heroic and beloved Prince, who was chosen by the people as their ruler. Long live Alexander.

The proclamation is signed "Stanbuloff" and countersigned "Moutkoff."

**MARCHING ON SOFIA.**  
The garrison at Rustchuk, which remains loyal to Alexander, is marching to Sofia. Loyalists are besieging the latter town. It is stated that 10,000 Bulgarian troops who have been stationed on the Serbian frontier, are hastening toward Sofia to support Prince Alexander. Prince Bismarck is said to be surprised at the anti-Russianism displayed by the Austrian and Hungarian press. Prince Alexander has landed at Rani, and is reported to be traveling from Limburg, Galicia, by rail to Darmstadt. All accounts agree that Alexander is in the hands of Russian plotters until Rani was reached, when he was released and told he could go wherever he liked. It is stated that Alexander absolutely refused to sign the deed of abdication.

**RUSSIA PREPARING.**

The Vienna *Tagblatt* says: The Russian Ministers of War and Marine have been summoned to St. Petersburg, and the Black sea fleet has been ordered to be in readiness for a cruise. Several Russian steamship companies have been ordered to equip troop transports. The direction of affairs at Sofia has been entrusted to Major Panoff. The fall of the rebel captain at Sofia is confirmed. It is reported that the leaders of the revolution are fleeing to Serbia. The ministerial *Vionta* states that Russia forbade Alexander to land in Russia territory.

**STOCKS DEPRESSED.**

**LONDON, Aug. 26.**—The stock market closed flat on the serious aspect of the situation in Bulgaria and in anticipation of a higher bank rate to-morrow.  
**BELFUS, Aug. 26.**—The bourse closed today with a general decline, owing to the gloomy views of the political situation expressed by the English and Russian press. Russian and Hungarian shares closed 1 1/2 points lower.

**A LAND DECISION.**

**Improvements Must Be Continued on Land Claims Even if Contested.**

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.**—Secretary Lamar today rendered a decision in the case of the contested timber culture claim of Patrick Byrne against William W. Dorwood, taken on an appeal from the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Mr. Byrne contested Mr. Dorwood's claim to the northwest quarter of section 6, township 139, range 79, Bismarck land district, on the ground that the contestee had not planted a tree seed on the broken ground required five acres, although he has had possession of the land since May 23, 1878. Dorwood claimed he was not compelled to make any improvements on the land so long as his title was contested, and cites the fact that in the case of Meserve against the contested land, the land had been decided, January 3, 1885, to be his in face of an admission by him that he had made no improvements on the land since May 21, 1886. The register and receiver would not accept this precedent, and recommended the cancellation of Dorwood's entry. Commissioner Sparks held the entry for cancellation, and Dorwood appealed to the Secretary. In sustaining the decision today the Secretary says: "There is no doubt of the correction of the position that, pending a final decision on a contest, on whatever ground or charge, the entryman whose claim is attacked should continue to comply with the law, and if he failed to do this he laid himself liable to attack in a subsequent contest. Should he successfully defend himself in the one pending to hold differently would be to concede laches, and to open the door to a practice which would enable parties under guise of a contest to hold land indefinitely, without complying with the requirements of the law under which their entries were made."

**Pennsylvania Prohibitionists.**

**HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 25.**—Prohibitionists from every part of the State have been flocking into Harrisburg this morning to attend the State convention. There was no limit placed by the call upon the number of delegates and Philadelphia alone has sent nearly 300 and Allegheny County over 100. The total number of arrivals is close upon 800. Charles S. Wolfe, the ex-Republican politician, will be the candidate for Governor, Joshua Bailey, of Philadelphia, having declined; while ex-Congressman Barker, of Casaria County, is also out of the field. The leaders claim that they will poll from 40,000 to 70,000 votes, against the 40,000 which Wolfe obtained when he ran as a free lance candidate for State Treasurer in 1881. The convention will put in nomination a full State ticket and adopt a platform breathing prohibition in every line and giving no comfort to the advocates of high license.

**Exports and Imports.**

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.**—The value of the exports of merchandise for the month of July, 1896, was \$52,787,707, and of the imports, \$55,530,709, while for the twelve months ended July 31, the exports of merchandise amounted to \$636,555,499, and the imports to \$641,832,373. The value of the exports and imports of the two precious metals for the same period was as follows: For July, 1896, exports of gold, \$1,175,311; of silver, \$2,245,375; imports of gold, \$383,072; of silver, \$1,405,667. For the twelve months: Exports of gold, \$42,798,235; of silver, \$28,541,554; imports of gold, \$20,735,009; of silver, \$19,419,937.

**A STARTLING REPORT.**

**A Couple of Prominent Kansas Citizens Captured—A Town Site Rev.**

**KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 26.**—A dispatch to the *Journal* from Topeka says: Governor Martin has received a telegram from the authorities of Stevens County, dated Woodsville via Lakin, Kan., stating that Colonel S. N. Wood, together with L. C. Price, had been kidnapped by an armed mob, and fears are entertained that they have been summarily dealt with. Nothing definite can be learned of the circumstances which led to such an action, but it is thought that Colonel Wood and Price, who are interested in Wooddale town site property, which aspired to become the county seat of Stevens County, created by the Legislature last winter, have been working in their interests in opposition to the town of Hugston, another aspirant for the honor, and fearing their influence, the opposite faction took this method of gaining their ends. Colonel S. N. Wood is a member of the Western Wood & Mackay, of this city, and is one of the most widely known men in the State, being an old resident and a prominent politician, besides a veteran newspaper publisher and editor and a man of indomitable energy and pluck. Particulars are very meager, as the telegram to the Governor gave no reasons, but merely stated the case. A private telegram to Colonel Mackay, his law partner, was received at the telegraph office, but Mackay can not be found and of course nothing can be learned from that. The latest which was received was through a private source and says there can be no doubt that Wood and Price are already past all human aid, but no verification of this has been received. Prominent men who were made aware of the affair are of the opinion that it was the culmination of jealousy, as there has been considerable rivalry between certain towns in the newly created counties of the West, and regard this as another Hamilton County affair. Very few people know of the telegram received and these are waiting further developments before expressing an opinion.

**A GREAT RACE.**

**The Mayflower Wins the Second and Final Trial Heat.**

**NEW YORK, Aug. 26.**—The second and last trial race between the four big sloop yachts, *Mayflower*, *Puritan*, *Priscilla* and *Atlantic*, to decide which should sail against Lieutenant Henn's British cutter *Galatea* in September, was successfully sailed yesterday over a thirty mile ocean course outside of Sandy Hook. It resulted in another victory for the new Boston sloop, *Mayflower*, and her selection by the committee to defend the cup. She defeated the *Puritan* 3 minutes and 51 seconds, the *Priscilla* 8 minutes and 45 seconds, and the *Atlantic* 9 minutes and 47 seconds, corrected time. The *Puritan*, which took second place, beat the *Priscilla* 4 minutes and 14 seconds, and the *Atlantic* 5 minutes and 56 seconds. For the first five miles the positions of the sloops did not change much. When off Monmouth beach at 10:40 the *Puritan* made a tremendous roll to port. Her spinnaker boom was buried in the sea; the foot of the sail filled, and its weight tipped the boat over six feet from the outside end. The "outer mark" was gibbed around in the following order: *Atlantic*, *Mayflower*, *Puritan*, *Priscilla*. Now began the battle of the giant sloops to windward. The *Mayflower* soon began both outpointing and outgunning the *Atlantic*. Off Long Branch pier at 3:15 she passed her quarter of a mile to windward. The *Puritan* passed the Brooklyn sloop at 3:40. The breeze freshened considerably now and canted a point to the eastward. At 4:03, when off the upper highlands with the lightship bearing east one quarter north, the *Mayflower* tacked to the windward, the *Puritan* following suit at 4:10. The *Atlantic* and *Priscilla* tacked at 4:31 and 4:35 respectively. The *Mayflower* tacked for the finish at 4:41 and came dashing across the line at 4:50:45 in grand style, her crew waving caps and cheering as she squared away for home, cheered by hundreds on the attending steamers.

**BEECHER'S INSANE BROTHER.**

**He Commits Suicide With a Rifle at a Water Cure Establishment.**

**ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 25.**—The Rev. James C. Beecher, of Coscob, Conn., brother of the Revs. Henry Ward and Thomas K. Beecher, committed suicide at the water cure here last evening by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. He had been suffering under severe mental troubles for a number of years and for a time was under treatment at the Middletown asylum. He came here recently in the care of a special attendant. At the cure he appeared to be in pretty fair health and yesterday enjoyed himself with others in shooting at a target. During the evening, while conversing on the piazza, Mr. Beecher suddenly went to his room, and taking a rifle placed the muzzle to his mouth and fired, killing himself instantly. Mr. Beecher was about fifty-nine years old, and was the youngest son of Dr. Lyman Beecher. He graduated from Dartmouth College and Andover Seminary. He was chaplain of the Seaman's regiment in China, captain of the Brooklyn regiment during the war of the rebellion, became a colonel and was mustered out as a brevet brigadier general, was pastor of the Congregational churches at Oswego and Poulticeville, and also had charge of the Bethel mission in Brooklyn. Of late years he has lived on a farm in Ulster County.

**The Oleomargarine Stamp.**

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.**—The work upon the models for the oleomargarine tax stamps has been delayed by the absence of the Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and they will not be ready for several days. The design is said to be simply a bull trampling a serpent under foot in the center, while around the margin are the words "Oleomargarine" and "Internal Revenue." The denomination of the stamp is being indicated in the corners. There will be three varieties of stamps needed in order to operate the oleomargarine law—one kind for retailers, another for wholesale dealers and a third for manufacturers. These will be made of several denominations, and coupons will be attached in order to make any intermediate number required.

**An Urgent Appeal.**

**VICTORIA, Tex., Aug. 26.**—A mass meeting was held last night, at which an urgent appeal for aid was drawn up, setting forth that many people in this vicinity are homeless and destitute, and Friday's storm in addition to wiping out the accumulations of years, had destroyed all the growing crops and many citizens are irretrievably ruined. Victoria is doing every thing, but her resources are inadequate to meet the demands, and unless other portions of the county give aid a famine is sure to follow. Food and clothing are needed immediately. Contributions may be sent to A. L. Levy, or Brownson & Sibbey, bankers, or the relief committee.

**CUTTING RELEASED.**

**The Supreme Court of Chihuahua Releases the Belligerent Texas Editor—His Foot Again on His "Native Heath."**

**EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 26.**—At 11:30 yesterday morning Cutting was taken before Judge Castaneda's court, when the official minutes of the Chihuahua court, which had arrived, were read to him, reciting the decree releasing him from further custody. The decision of the court is based entirely upon the fact that Medina, the offended party, had waived his right to a civil suit for damages, the court holding that this ended the proceedings of the State. When released by the court, Cutting replied: "As long as I am not further detained as a prisoner I accept my liberty, and I request that a copy of the decree of the Supreme Court be given me for my future use." This the court consented to do in Spanish. Judge Castaneda sent a copy of the decree to the judge politico, who sent back word that he in person would give Cutting his liberty, with some wholesome advice. Cutting said to a reporter: "Well, I can't understand what all this has to do with my case in the *El Paso Herald*, for which solely I was arrested, for four weeks incarcerated and was being tried at the time my Government made demand for my immediate release." It is said on the other side of the Rio that the Mexican constitution, prohibiting the residence of agitators and other dangerous characters within the republic, will be enforced against Cutting.

**ADJOURNED FOR REPRESENTATIVES.**

After the decree had been read to Cutting and a copy issued to him he was carried to the office of Mayor Provenio, where he was formally set at liberty. Consul Brigham, with a number of Americans, were with him. A cordial shaking of hands between the Americans followed, and all adjourned to a casino on the corner, called El Principado, kept by a Marylander. Here they were compelled to wait a few minutes for a street car, on which they expected to leave Mexican soil. Danlin, the official interpreter, the mayor and several Mexican officials entered the casino a few moments before the Americans, and the two parties were exchanged between the parties, the evident intent being to arrest Cutting. The latter in reply to some remark said to Danlin with finger raised: "I will meet the five principals in this matter later." This was said in an impressive manner, just as a man might say, "When I get you all I will have this thing out." It was instantly interpreted and the mayor and Danlin cried out: "Pues ya es un muvo delitas" which in English is: "A new offense." Several of the Mexicans stepped toward him, but the ear having opportunely arrived, Cutting's American friends closed in and hurriedly hurried him to the street car, he was as rapidly as the time table allows driven across the border.

**GENERAL SEDGWICK AT THE CAPITAL.**

**CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 24.**—General Sedgwick arrived here yesterday morning and was met by Consul General Pouch. He spent the day at the Wherry Jackson Hotel, but has not yet visited Minister Mariscal of the Foreign Department, but will probably do so to-day. He will make his principal investigation at Chihuahua. A rumor is current among the Americans here that General Sedgwick carries his commission as minister to succeed General Jackson.

**THE TEXAS STORM.**

**Serious Loss of Life at Indianola—The Total Damage.**

**FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 23.**—From Indianola comes the saddest report yet received about the storm. During the height of the storm the signal office was blown down, carrying with it Captain J. A. Reed, signal officer, and Dr. H. Rosecrans, both of whom were lost. Fire broke out among the ruins, which extended for blocks on both sides of the streets, destroying thirteen houses, among which were D. S. Regan's large dry goods store and Dr. Lewis's extensive drug establishment. Dr. Lewis was in the building at the time it took fire. He escaped being burned to death, but was subsequently drowned in the Gulf of Mexico. Some of the bodies of the following is a complete list of the lives of white people lost: Captain J. A. Reed, signal officer; Dr. Crooker; Dr. H. Rosecrans, Elgin, Ill., formerly resident of Indianola; Mrs. Hodges and two children of Dr. Hodges, formerly of Cuero; Mrs. Crooker, of Austin, visitor at Indianola at the time; Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Henry Sheppard, two children of Mrs. Max Luther, of Corpus Christi; Dr. David Lewis and a German, name unknown. Besides the above the bodies of ten colored persons have been found. The body of Dr. Crooker, the twenty-second vicar of Indianola, was found yesterday. Four miles of track are washed away, rendering it impossible for trains to approach Indianola. There is a great destitution there among the poorer classes, who have lost every thing they possessed. The depth of water is reported as great as during the great storm of 1875, when the sea lost nearly two hundred feet of water. Friday the flood of water over the doomed town was so rapid that within two hours after the first apprehensions were felt every street was submerged many feet. At San Antonio the loss to property is \$500,000. At Floresville the loss is \$100,000. Never before has the low Texas coast, visited by so terrible and destructive a storm, extended for 200 miles inland, destroying thousands of houses and involving pecuniary loss of many millions. Among the poorer classes great destitution must prevail, as but few were able to save any considerable portion of their small possessions from the general wreck. The entire crop of the present year is practically gone, and a vast deal of suffering must ensue, especially among the negroes most of whom are without means of any kind. It is learned many more people were drowned at Indianola. The lower end of the peninsula is completely washed away. Many people are missing and nothing can be learned until the angry waters recede. The storm came in the shape of a hurricane. The waters of the Gulf rose up and in three hours the whole peninsula on which Indianola is situated was under ten feet of water. The total loss at Indianola, Texas from the Gulf storm is: Human lives lost, thirty-eight; loss to crops, \$1,000,000; loss to city and town property, \$3,400,000; loss to shipping and harbor improvements, \$900,000.

**Child Killed.**

**St. Louis, August 23.**—About eight o'clock last night Blanche, the six-year-old daughter of Truman Wright, while playing in the street in front of 4570 Easton avenue, was knocked down by the mules attached to car 145 of the Citizens' railway line, and the wheels of the car passed over the child's body, killing her almost instantly. The driver of the car, John Henderson, was arrested, to await a coroner's inquest. The body of the child was removed to its late residence, 2591 Spring avenue. Mr. Wright, his wife and the dead child were at the time of the killing on a visit to Wm. West and family, who reside at the number where the girl was killed, the parents being seated at the front door.

**ODD NOMENCLATURE.**

**Puzzling Names Given to Some of the Islands and Straits of Lake Michigan.**

No other geographical region in the world has such an odd and puzzling terminology as that presented by the islands, straits, rivers, cities and villages of Lake Michigan. It was here that the Frenchmen attempted to spell the Indian names of places, and that the Anglo-Saxon tried to pronounce that spelling. Being the heir of his predecessor, the latter handed down verbally his way of pronouncing the French spelling of Indian words until it has become next to an impossibility to extract any meaning from most of them. In many instances where the original sound resembled some English word, the latter was substituted without asking whether there was any relationship between the name and the object. Among the very few names with a meaning is that of Death's Door, the strait that separates Door County peninsula from Washington Island, and connects Green Bay with the lake proper. The legend is related in two ways, but both accounts agree in that about one hundred years ago a large number of Indians and half-breeds were drowned here. In Door County itself, the story goes, that two hundred or three hundred redskins tried to cross over on the ice one winter before the crust was sufficiently strong, and were drowned. Another version, and that which Captain Tuttle, of Milwaukee, tells, is to the effect that after the revolution the Government established an agency on the little island of Mackinac, in Lake Huron, just east of the straits that connect it with Lake Michigan. The Indians dwelling on the shores of Green Bay were among those who had to get their rations here going back and forth by boat. In returning from one of these expeditions they tried to make the straits separating Washington Island from the main land in a furious storm, when all were lost. Their number can only be approximated, but they did not exceed two hundred in all probability. Traces of this legend can be found both among the Indians and old white population all around the lower lake. The French called the straits *Porte du Mort*, which continues as the official name on the charts, but has been displaced by the translation, "Death's Door," among the sailors.

**Perhaps no other word better illustrates the strange metamorphosis that many have undergone than that of Skiffigille, the official name of a little island and light house off the lower Michigan peninsula near the foot of the lake.**

Its French name was *Isle aux Galets*, until the heavy English tongue wrought a transformation that was at last adopted by the Government. In the same manner *Waugoshance* light became "Wabble Shanks," which undoubtedly conveyed a much more beautiful meaning to the mind of the simple sailor. Bois Blanc, a Lake Huron island near the Mackinac straits, became "Bobalaw." It is plain had there been real "white woods" on it this would not have occurred.

As a rule some of the English names do not go amiss entirely, and it is safe to say that there is some mud in Mud bay and a few whitefish in Whitefish bay. But whether there was a louse on Louise Island, east of Washington Island, Captain Tuttle, when asked, could not say. He was positive, though, that there was no resemblance between the little stretch of beach and the aforesaid animal. As far as Poverty Island was concerned there is nothing on it—not even poverty. And while there was and probably would be some whisky on Whisky Island, it was doubtful, he said, whether another squaw would ever again tread the place named in her honor. What is now known as Bailey's Harbor, in Door County, the French called Gibraltar, from the perpendicular ridge of limestone facing the shore about twenty rods inland.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

**VALUE OF ENSILAGE.**

**An English Commissioner's Views on Its Merits and Demerits.**

The subject of ensilage is always interesting. The farmers of Great Britain are especially enthusiastic in relation to the value and advantages of this form of fodder. A British commissioner appointed to inquire into the merits and demerits of ensilage reports as follows, among other things, upon the value of ensilage: "It is obvious that unless the forage in a weighty condition be of more feeding value per acre than when saved in less weighty form there can be no gain to the farmer. It has been contended that the loss in weight, in the process of drying, is simply loss of water by evaporation, and that by avoiding this nothing is saved. If such were truly the case, dry forage should give the same feeding results per acre as green forage. No practical farmer would contend that it does so, and the difference is especially noticeable in the case of dairy stock. So far as we have been able to ascertain the opinion of competent men on this subject, we estimate the value of green forage well preserved in a silo at somewhat more than one-third, weight for weight, of the value of the same material made into hay under favorable conditions. "The very wide difference of value between good and bad silage can not be too strongly insisted upon. It is found that grass well preserved in a silo, after deduction for loss, will yield approximately five times the weight of the same grass made into hay. We have, therefore, say five tons of silage, which, taken at one-third of the value of hay per ton yields a profit of over sixty per cent. as compared with one ton of hay. If we take it at one-fourth, it still leaves a profit of twenty-five per cent. Any waste that may occur to reduce the weight of nutritious forage, whether by evaporation or by excess of chemical change, must necessarily affect this calculation, which is based upon the highest degree of preservation so far known to be attainable."—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

**FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.**

**—Cream cake: Four eggs, one cup each of sugar and flour, three tablespoons of sweet cream, and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder.—The Household.**

**—Feather cake: Two cups of sugar, half-cup of butter, two-thirds of a cup of milk, three cups of flour, three eggs beaten separately, half teaspoonful soda, one of cream tartar, flavor with rose and vanilla.—Exchange.**

**—Ham sandwiches: Chop the meat, lean and fat, fine, season with pepper, and, if agreeable, a very little mustard. The yolks of two or three hard-boiled eggs, minced and worked in with the meat, make a pleasant change.—Toledo Blade.**

**—A Tennessee farmer made an application of one handful of ground sulphur and the same of salt to about a peck of ashes, mixed together thoroughly, then applied it to the collars of apple trees that were badly affected with the borer. He says the remedy killed the worms and saved the trees.**

**—For a pleasant change a mixture of pineapple and bananas is to be commended. Let a ripe pineapple be cut into small dice, and slice a number of ripe bananas. Let a glass dish be filled with layers of the two fruits and sprinkle each layer with sugar. The mingling of the fruits is an improvement to both.—Baptist Weekly.**

**—The American Ice Journal says tansy strewn around the hives is recommended by some bee-keepers to keep ants and roaches away. A sponge wet with sweetened water, might be put in a wire cage to destroy them. Borax, salt or gum camphor or powdered cloves scattered where the ants or roaches congregate will drive them away.**

**In selecting materials for curtains, toilet sets and tidies, or drapes in a room that is to be constantly used, buy fabrics that will wash and retain their color and beauty; better pay more money in the beginning than have them ready for the ragman as soon as soiled. Consider, also, whether or not they will harmonize with the other colors or appointments of the room. A good quality of linen serim, or dotted muslin, edged with antique or torchon lace, or without it, will make the prettiest and most durable bed-room curtains.—N. Y. Times.**

**A light pudding is made of one pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a little salt, with milk enough to make a thin batter. Butter some cups and set them into the steamer, and put a large spoonful of the batter into each cup, and then a spoonful of jam; cover the jam with another spoonful of batter and let the pudding steam from twenty minutes to half an hour. Make a sauce of two eggs, a tablespoonful of butter and one cup of boiling milk. This pudding is delicious with fresh fruit, berries or peaches.—Boston Globe.**

**—For a mashed potato salad boil and mash one quart of potatoes. Make a dressing of two ounces of fresh butter, one teaspoon of cream, two tablespoonfuls each of mustard and sugar. Season with salt and pepper. Rub the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs to a powder and add vinegar to moisten. Chop the whites of the eggs very fine and mix in. Put a layer of the mashed potatoes in a salad bowl, with a spoonful of dressing dropped over it in spots, then another layer, then the dressing, until the bowl is filled. Put the dressing on top. Garnish with parsley and sliced lemon.—Chicago Tribune.**

**CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.**

**An Experiment Which, if Successful, Will Revolutionize the English Land System.**

We learn from a contemporary that the experiment in co-operative farming now being made by the Duke of Portland on his Gringley estate is exciting considerable attention in the country amongst all classes. The farm referred to, consisting of about four hundred and eighty-five acres, has been let, together with all the stock, horses and implements upon it, and with all the rights of the tenant, to an association of six agricultural laborers. It is chiefly arable, there being only thirty-six acres of grass; and the soil is a deep peat, growing good wheat, and also oats, but not barley. The terms upon which the farm is let or leased are, it is said, a fixed rent, payable half-yearly. The tenant-right has been valued by parties mutually chosen, and three per cent. is to be charged on the amount, to be paid half-yearly with the rent. The horses, stock and implements left upon the farm have also been valued by the same valuers, and three per cent. is to be charged thereon. The tenant-right, the stock and implements are at all times to be kept up after a style of good husbandry, and the landlord, his agent or servants are to have every facility shown them to ascertain that the capital is being in no way deteriorated. The shooting is not let by the farm. The agreement is the one usually in force on the Duke's estate, but it has been found necessary, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to enter into a subsidiary agreement giving power to resume possession at any time, and this document will necessarily come under the Bills of Sale acts. The amount of valuation is said to be £2,431 10s. The farm buildings are said to be in good order, and sufficient for the requirements of the farm. The live-stock on the farm has been valued, as also the farming implements and general stock, including sufficient seed corn. There are four houses on the farm; but in order to meet the requirements of the six men and their families, two of the houses have been divided, and other alterations may also be made. A deed of partnership is being drawn up amongst the men, which shall be in force for seven years. Each man is to receive a wage of four pounds a month; accounts are to be balanced yearly; and after the rent, interest and all other charges are deducted, the remainder is to be paid over toward reducing the amount of the valuation.—*Chambers' Journal.*

**—Huntington, W. Va., boasts of an eight-year-old colored boy, who, beginning on lamp chimneys, has progressed so that he readily and easily chews up beer bottles, glasses, etc.**

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