# Chase

# Commty

# Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XII.

### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1886.

NUMBER 44

### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

THE Senate on the 26th passed the House bill directing the Commissioner of Labor to make investigation as to convict labor. Mr. Blair reported a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment in relation to alcokolic liquors. After adopting a resolution of inquiry in regard to the imprisonment of A. K. Cutting by the Mexican authorities, the Deficiency bill was taken up and debate continued until the Senate went into executive session. At the evening session fifty pension and several public building bills were passed....In the House the bill ferfeiting lands granted the Northern Pacific railroad was reported with the recommendatin that the House bill be substituted for the Senate bill, and debate continued until adjournment. make investigation as to convict labor. Mr. journment.

Bur little business was transacted in the Senate on the 27th, that body being in executive session most of the day. Several re-

tive session most of the day. Several reports were made on vetoed pension bills and the Finance Committee reported the Morrison Surplus resolution with an amendment... In the House several conference reports were submitted. There was a continual disagreement on the River and Harbor bill, the clause in dispute being the appropriation for the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal which the House insisted should be stricken out. A resolution was adopted by 139 to 142 to strike out the appropriation for the Hennepin canal. After asking a further conference on the bill, the House took up the Northern Pacific Land Forfeiture bill. The House substitute was agreed upon and the bill passed. The Inter-State Commerce bill was then taken up and the House adjourned. In the Senate on the 28th the conference

In the Senate on the 28th the conference committee reported its inability to agree upon the River and Harbor bill. The Senate upon the River and Harbor bill. The Senate insisted upon its amendments. Several committees reported. The Senate then took up the Fortifications bill and after adding several amendments voting money for coast defenses, the bill passed. The Senate then took up the Surplus joint resolution, but soon adjourned... After several conference reports the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil bill. After adopting the report, which concurred in some and non-concurred in other amendments, a further conference was asked. The House then adjourned.

The Senate on the 29th—took up for consideration the House joint resolution to ap-

sideration the House joint resolution to apply the surplus in the treasury to the payment of the public debt, and the debate continued the greater part of the day. Pending action the Senate went into secret session and soon after adjourned...Soon after assembling the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendments to the General Deficiency bill. After disposing of this by sending the bill to a conference an attempt was made to reach the Inter-State Commerce bill, but the opponents of the measure resorted to fillibustering tactics and it was not reached. At the evening session twenty pension bills passed.

The Senate on the 30th resumed considsideration the House joint resolution to ap-

THE Senate on the 30th resumed consideration of the Morrison resolution directing the payment of the surplus on the public the payment of the surplus on the public debt. The resolution was amended, one of the amendments providing that trade dollars shall be exchangeable at par for a period of s. x months for standard silver dollars, and finally passed by a vote of 42 to 20. The House bill to increase the naval establishment was then taken up for consideration, amended and passed... In the House pusion vetoes were considered and the House sustained the veto of the President on the bill granting \$59 per month to the widow of General Hunter. Several other vetoes were likewise sustained. The Inter-State Commerce bill came up and the House bill (Reagan's) substituted for the Senate bill (Culom's), and the bill passed. An evening sex was held for the consideration of pen-

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE Deficiency Appropriation bill as \$1,892,195 over the aggregate appropriation | been discovered at Appleton several weeks made by the House bill, making the total appropriation for deficiencies, \$7,807,158. HON. JOHN V. WRIGHT, of Tennessee

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, and Charles F. Larrabee, of the Indian Office, have been named by Secretary Lamar as a commission to arrange for the purchase of certain Indian reservations in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Washington and Idaho

THE War Department has decided to abandon Fort Abraham Lincoln as a military post and remove the garrison to other points. The post lies ten miles from Bis marck. Dak. MRS. FOLSOM, the mother of the Presi-

dent's bride, arrived in Washington on the 28th. She will remain until the President goes off for his vacation and accompany the party.

THE Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads has ordered a favorable report on the House bill to extend the free delivery system.

A. B. HENDERSON, of Lake Providence, La., has been disbarred from practicing as an attorney before any bureau of the Interior Department.

THE President has nominated George A. Jenks, of Pennsylvania, to be Solicitor

JAMES H. MCLEARY, of Texas, has been confirmed as an Associate Justice of the

Supreme Court of Montana. THE President has approved the Legislative Appropriation bill.

THE Secretary of State has received a report from United States Consul Lynn regarding the case of Francisco Rasures, the naturalized American citizen who was surrendered to the police authorities at Piedras Negras, Mexico, as a horse thief and summarily executed by them. The Secre tary has directed a thorough investigation to be made of all the facts in the case.

### THE EAST.

THE Atlas foundry of Pittsburgh, Pa. has been closed on attachments aggregating \$20,000.

THE hop crop of New York is reported a complete failure, and growers are destroy-ing their yards. Where one-quarter of an average yield was expected not a pound

THE Postal Telegraph Company was com pletely reorganized by foreclosure and sale at New York recently. The old mortgage bonds and stock were wiped out and a 28th freeing the remaining slaves in the new company formed with a capital stock | Island of Cuba. of \$5,000,000. Mackay is the principal holder of stock.

A Box containing a loaded pistol, so fixed that upon opening it would go off. the occupation of Burmah by the English was sent to Dr. Woodworth, of Mariboro, and promises to encourage trade between Mass., recently by express. It failed of its China and Burmah.

WILLIAM H. FOSTER, secretary of the had concluded treaties with several power National Federation of Trades Unions, ful chiefs in the Cameroons country, Af- Louisville, 5. died at Philadelphia on the 28th. He was rica, giving Germany the right to estabvery prominent in National labor affairs. lish protectorates.

THE announcement is made that James Baillie Hamilton, of Worcester, Mass., is about to wed Lady Evelyn Campbell, fourth daughter of the Duke of Argyle and sister-in-law of Princess Louise.

ABOUT fourteen hundred Progressive Union cigarmakers were reported on strike in New York City.

BEN BUTLER has been engaged as counsel for a couple of members of District Assembly 77, of New York, who were arrested for oycotting.

AFTER a stubborn holding out for higher wages for nearly twenty weeks, 500 men at Dubois, Pa., have acknowledged defeat and returned to work at the operators

### THE WEST.

A. C. BRAMWELL, awaiting trial at Atchison, Kan., for forging a bill of lading, escaped recently with four or five other prisoners by knocking a hole through the wall. THE jury in the case of John Miner and

Patrick Kelly, judges of election in precinct F, of the Nineteenth ward, Cincinnati, who were indicted for adjourning the count from one day to another, found the defendants guilty. They were remanded to jail for sentence.

Two new cases of small-pox were discovon the 20th in Detroit, both of a very malignant type.

CAPTAIN P. K. WALSH, a leader of Irish thought in America and an organizer of the National League, died in Cleveland, O., the other day.

MAUDE JUTTON, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Joseph Jutton, died recently of hydrophobia at Evansville, Ind. She was bitten nine days before by a dog. OKLAHOMA is reported overrun with set-

tlers. Many of them are of a desperate character. Captain Price, United States cavalry, and troops are ejecting these parties. There is some resistance by the arrested.

RECENTLY, while gathering blackberries near Oakland, Ill., Mrs. J. Hauser was fatally bitten by a rattlesnake.

THE preliminary examination of the six men charged with wrecking a freight train at Wyandotte, Kan., during the late strike, commenced on the 29th. The first witness was William Vassen, one of the accused, who confessed his guilt and that of the

others THE Denver & Rio Grande Western rail way's receiver has been discharged, and the road turned over to the company.

THE train of ten coaches bearing the Iowa, Michigan and New Jersey delegations to the G. A. R. encampment at San Francisco, and also Senator Logan and Governor Alger of Michigan, collided with an engine at Echo, Utah, on the night of the 30th, wrecking both engines. No one was hurt except one of the firemen, who was slightly bruised.

A TERRIBLE wind storm passed through Ohio and went east to Delaware on the 30th. Allenstown and Vaughansville, O., were wiped out of existence, many persons being wounded. Columbus, O., also suffered with loss of life.

lom's), and the bill passed. An evening ses- Minneapolis, Minn., has been closed by the sheriff. The liabilities are about \$40,000. NATURAL gas has been discovered at Dundas, Calumet County, Wis. This is the second instance of the kind in the history passed by the Senate shows an increase of of Wisconsin, the first gas well having

### THE SOUTH.

A VALUABLE copper mine is reported to have been discovered in Marshall County,

A HORRIBLE story was recently reported from Tatnell County, Ga. At a negro church picnic the cook, an old colored woman, was discovered to have cooked and erved the remains of a child she had murdered. The infuriated crowd burned her

slowly to death for her horrible crime. A BITTER war feeling is reported predominant throughout Northern Texas, and the Cutting case is absorbing attention throughout the State. The hatred of the Texans for Mexico has been growing for years, and many towns report that volunteers can be raised there in case trouble

THE Republican leaders of West Virginia have decided in favor of a prohibition plank in the next party platform.

GENERAL GORDON was nominated for Governor at Atlanta, Ga., on the 28th, by the Democratic convention.

CAPTAIN FREEMAN, of the commission to Indian Territory, says that evidence shows that Texas is entitled to much more territory than she has heretofore been conceded and that the disputed boundary of Green County should be moved eastward two de-

Ir was thought at El Paso, Tex., that Cut ting, the American editor in trouble in Mexico, would be sentenced to two years' imprisonment. It was difficult for the Mexican Government to obtain his release because of the extreme State's rights doc-

trine which prevailed in Mexico. BUCK & HOFF's flouring mills and the Old Dominion cotton factory, Manchester, Va.,

### GENERAL.

Tue theater at Tinnevalleh, British India, has been destroyed by fire. One hundred Hindoos were killed and many were

RASURES, a naturalized American, arrested at Piedros-Negros, Mex., recently, for stealing horses, was taken out by the authorities and shot after the American Consul had demanded his release

THE Spanish Government agreed to a resolution offered in the Cortes on the

A CONVENTION between England and China has been signed at Pekin. By the terms of the convention China agrees to

HERR SCHWARTZ, the German explorer,

the 28th, was as follows: Premier, Earl Salisbury; Secretary for War, Right Hon. William Henry Smith; First Lord of following Kansans: James H. Howard, of the Admiralty, Lord George Hamilton; Cherryvale; Mrs. Susanna Storker, of Mul-Lord High Chancellor, Lord ——; Secretary for India, Right Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley; Lord President of the Council, Viscount Cranbrook; President

THE Salisbury Cabinet as announced on

of the Local Government Board, Right at Baxter Springs; Francis A. McPherson, Hon. Henry Chapin; President of the Board at Horronburg; David Sibbet, at Barof Trade, Right Hon. Edward Stan- court, and Nathaniel B. Dilhorn, at Bonhope; Postmaster General, Lord John Manners; First Commissioner of Works, Right Hon. David Plunkett; Attorney General, Sir R. E. Webster; Lord Chancellor

of Ireland, Lord Ashbourne. KHARTOUM, so Wassis Bey reports, has been destroyed by the Soudanese rebels. The people, he declares, are ready to return to their allegiance.

THE Peruvian Government refuses to recognize the Jesuits and declares their rights to property null and void.

Ar Penzance, Eng., recently, a man named Hawke shot and killed his sister. her husband, another woman and himself, a fifth person who was present narrowly escaping. Hawke was from Australia. No motive can be assigned for the crime. He was chatting pleasantly with his relatives, when he suddenly drew a revolver and fired, with the above result.

A DISPATCH from Constantinople says that Turkey is actively arming. Large purchases of arms have already been made. Krupp has received heavy orders for guns of large calibre. The Turkish Government has forwarded orders for four hundred thousand American rifles.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Panama canal, at Paris, on the 29th, De Lesseps, on behalf of the board of directors, presented a report expressing confidence in the completion of the canal by June, 1889, within the cost estimated in

ITALIAN cholera returns of the 29th were as follows: Bologna, 18 new cases, 10 deaths; Manduria, 13 new cases, 6 deaths; Ferrara, 10 new cases, 4 deaths; Trieste, 10 new cases, 1 death; Fiume, 3 new cases, 3 deaths, and 23 new cases and 13 deaths

ALL the military commanders of Northern Mexico have received orders to arrest General Trevino on sight, but it is thought that he is safe in the United States.

LIEUTENANT ISRAEL, the African traveler, has been arrested at Hamburg for fraud. It was officially announced in Paris on the 29th that an international exhibition would be held in that city in 1889.

CHINESE pirates have seized the Dutch steamship Hok, plying between Penang and Acheen. The pirates killed the captain, first mate and chief engineer. The rest of the crew are held for ransom.

In a duel recently at Liege, Belgium, be-ween Artillery Lieutenant Sauvoge and Dr. Prelle, an army surgeon, four shots were exchanged, and with his fourth the lieutenant killed the doctor instantly by shooting him through the heart.

It has transpired that Germany has b secretly training carrier pigeons in France for war purposes. General Boulanger has ordered an inquiry. THE steam balloon which left Cherbourg.

France, recently, arrived safely in London with the æronauts.

### THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Secretary of State has received a report from United States Consul Lynn regarding the case of Fraycisco Rasures, the naturalized American citizen who was surrendered to the police authorities at Piedras Negras, Mexico, as a horse thief, and summarily executed by them. The Secretary refuses to disclose the contents of the report, but tacitly admits that it substantially confirms the press reports received from Galveston. He has directed a thorough investigation to be made of all the facts in the case.

ERIE, Pa., July 31.—The dead body of a man found in the bay vesterbay is now believed to be that of Rudolph Schnaubelt, who threw the death-deeling bomb into the ranks of the police at the Haymarket riot in Chicago on the night of May 4. The clothing and general appearance of the corpse correspond exactly with the published description of the bomb-thrower. Schnanbelt's death is attributed to suicide. due to fear of detection. The body is in an advanced stage of decomposition and was buried to-day.

Sr. Louis, July 31.-Judge Brewer tosettle the boundary between Texas and the day handed down a partial decision in the case of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railway Company against the Wabash, in which he refuses to grant the injunction prohibiting the latter road from refusing the former the use of their tracks from the city limits to the Union Depot. He instruc the special master in the case to take testimony and prepare a report to be submitted September 8, upon which he, the judge, will base his final decision. WASHINGTON, July 31.—It is believed

now that the President will sign the Oleomargarine bill. A Democratic member from Pennsylvania called upon him to-day upon other business and as he was leaving said: "I notice you still have the Oloemargarine Bill before you, Mr. President."
"Yes," was the reply; "it is still lying on were destroyed by fire recently. Loss,

my desk, and I don't know what to do with it. I was never so perplexed in my life." JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 31 .- John T. Leabo, the Bates County wife murderer, will not hang, as Governor Marmaduke toment for life. Leabo killed his wife in De-

day commuted his sentence to imprisoncember, 1883, and has had numerous trials and has been under sentence of death no less than three times. The doubts that have recently arisen as to his guilt led to the commutation of the sentence. NATIONAL LEAGUE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Philadephia, ; Kansas City, 1. Boston, July 31.—Boston, 6; Chicago, 3. \*. WASHINGTON, July 31. - Washington, 0; Detroit, 9. NEW YORK, July 31 .- New York, 2; St.

Louis, 1. Ten innings. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Athletics, 5; St. Louis, 4. Ten innings.

BALTIMORE, July 31. - Baltimore, 6; NEW YORK, July 31.-Metropolitans, 1; Cincinnati, 8.

### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

PENSIONS have lately been secured for the berry Grove, and Charles J. Brown, of Cof-

THE following Kansas postmasters were commissioned on the 23d: Samuel Clark ner Springs.

CAPTAIN A. R. BANKS, formerly of Lawrence, but now employed by the Pension Bureau, has been assigned to duty at St. Louis until November 1, when his resigna-

tiou will be accepted.

A CIRCULAR bas been issued by "Frank Herald, Secretary," and dated Topeka, which states that "it has been decided to call a conference meeting of Independent Republicans to be held in the city of Atchison August 3." The circular invites "all Republicans who are dissatisfied with the olicy adopted by the party as to prohibition, and who are in favor of a constitutional convention, to attend this conference." It further declares: "The object of the conference is to arrive at some conclusion and adopt some method in regard to organizing the true and independent Republicans of Kansas, and to consider the most effectual way to remove the barriers which now stand in the way of any practical temperance legislation."

THE engine of a steam thrashing machine olew up about three o'clock the other day about five miles south of Fredonia, killing W. M. Chapin and A. B. Page, and seriously wounding Maggie Marshall, a thirteenyear-old girl. The engine was blown sev enty feet and the wheat stacks caught fire but were extinguished. The engine was not in charge of the regular engineer when the explosion occurred.

THE Kansas City & Pacific railroad company filed its charter recently with the Secretary of State. This road will run from Kansas City, Mo., to a connection with the Atlantic & Pacific railroad at Albuquerque, N. M., running through the folowing counties in Kansas: Wyandotte, Johnson, Miami, Franklin, Linn, Ander son, Bourbon, Allen, Neosho, Labette and Montgomery. The Missouri, Kansas & Colorado Railway company also filed its charter. This road will run from Richland, Mo., south and west to Bourbon County, Kansas, and continuing in the same general direction through the Indian Territory, and into the State of Texas, and terminating at Seymour, Texas.

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Names changed, Barnard, Linn County, to Boi Court; Howe, Rush County, to Lippard; Tiblow, Wyandotte County, to Bor ner Springs. Postmasters appointed, Bar-leyville. Nemaha County, C. W. Anderson; Buda, Ness County, Clifton R. Garnett; Cleveland, Kingman County, Thomas E. Morris; Doster, Sumner County, William B. Hodges; Ford, Ford County, William H. H. Rader; Harmony, Pawnee County, ty, Thomas E. Wash; Lippard, Rush County, Abraham Teoman; Marena, Hodgeman County, August Himer; Martin, Ellis County, Elias F. Young; Neal, Greenwood County, James E. Ely; Kanopolis, Ells worth County, W. R. Kaffer; Mitchell, Rice County. L. D. Cassler; Oronoque, Norton County, Isaac Keener.

Pensions were recently secured for the following Kansans: Louis A. Boone, of Lynden; Jacob Canady, of Peterson; S. C. Roach, Milan, and William Hobaugh, of Girard.

THE body of a well-dressed man was re cently found floating in the river at Leavenworth. Letters and papers found on his person indicated that his name was Peter Poulson, a tailor who lately disappeared from St. Joseph, Mo.

THE Governor has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$250 for the arrest and conviction of the unknown person or persons who, on the night of May 12, last, on Sappacreek, in Rawlins County, murdered James Cozard and Jerry Plumber.

C. F. KELLER, manager of the Farmers' Shipping Association at Gaylord, has written the Board of Railway Commissioners that the grain dealers of Northwest Kansas, along the line of the Missouri Pacific. have formed a combination to induce a reduction in the tariff rate, to the detriment of the Farmers' Society. He says that should the Missouri Pacific company accede to the demands of the grain dealers it will enable them to pay a better price for grain than his association, and as a consequence will do away with the Farmers' Society. He requests the board to look after the interest of all classes, and if a reduction is obtained by the grain dealers, to see that the same privileges are given the Farmers'

Association. An attache of the Labor Commissioner's office who went on a trip of inspection through the different coal fields of Kansas for the purpose of ascertaining the exact condition of those employed in the mines, and whether or not their condition could be bettered, reports that at some of the coal mines the past month the earnings of the miners have not exceeded \$8 to \$20, or an average of about \$11 per month each, while their expenses overrun their wages from \$4.35 to \$13.

Aran election held in Sheridan County the other day for relocating the county seat from Kenneth to Hoxie, the proposi tion was carried by almost an unanimous vote. Hoxie, the new metropolis of the county, is just ninety days old and contains over 400 people. It was organized as a city of the third-class, and held its first city election on July 22.

Corious rains have visited Northwest

Kansas during the past ten days.

VANDEVERE, the murderer of W. R. Davis, was seen the other day in the southwest part of Finney County. He said he was going to Lakin to get his wife if he waded through blood. It is said that Vandevere answers almost exactly the description of the murderer of the victims in the Coolidge train robbery, and it is thought

TOPEKA, it is said, is to have a cable rail-

### ANDERSON NOMINATED.

Hop. John A. Anderson, of the Fifth Kansas District, Nominated at Clay Center. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 30 .- A special to the Times from Clay Center, Kan., says: It is a fair estimate to put the number of participants in the Anderson demonstration yesterday at 3,000. Extra trains were run from every direction, while hundreds came

in wagons and other conveyances. At ten o'clock the convention was called to order by J. B. Besack, of Washington County, and the call read by J. H. Hart, of

Dickinson County.

Permanent organization was perfected by the election of W. W. Walton, of Clay County, and B. H. McEchron, of Cloud County, as president and secretary, respectively. ively. Two hundred and thirty-six delegates were allowed seats in the convention. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Republican State platform and John A. Anderson's public acts; declaring that delegates to conventions were only agents of the voters; refusing to recognize the acts of conventions controlled by unscrupulous men; declaring that a majority of the delegates to Concordia were instructed to vote for Anderson as first and second choice, and voting against him; and asserting that the convention was not the Republican convention and in no wise binding upon the

John A. Anderson was then nominated by a rising vote, with "three cheers and a

On a message from the Greenback convention, held here Wednesday, tendering that party's aid in electing Mr. Anderson, a resolution of thanks was passed, also one instructing the central committee to arrange with the Greenback committee for a

oint campaign. Wirt W. Walton was chosen chairman of the new district central committee.

In his speech accepting the chairmanship the Hon. Wirt Walton thanked the convention for the honor, and responded in a ringing ten minutes' speech, which was received with great enthusiasm. He de-clared that the Republican party was greater than any piece of machinery within the party, and that a fundamental principle of that party was was that the will of its majority should be respected and obeyed.

After the delegate convention adjourned over four hundred delegates elected to the Republican mass convention held under the Nichols call, met and organized with Hon. C. B. Hoffman, of Dickinson, as chairman, and H. Rushmere, of Cloud, as secretary. This convention indorsed Anderson, and promised unlimited support to Anderson in the approaching contest.

### NEARING A CLOSE.

The Anarchists' Trial Approaching a Conclusion-Prosecution About Through. CHICAGO, July 30.—State's Attorney Grinnell aunounced vesterday morning that

Grinnell aunounced yesterday morning that all the testimony for the State in the anarchist trial would be laid before the jury by this evening.

Dr. John B. Murphy, who attended many of the wounded officers at the Desplaines street station, testified that he was called there at about eleven o'clock. On going to the station he saw ten men stretched out or rolling about in agony. Up stairs he found mony, and asked the witness when he had learned that a reward had been offered for conviction in the case.

He replied that he was not aware that any reward had been offered for conviction in the case.

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He replied that he was not aware that any reward had been offered.

He vent to the Haymarket for a friend who had gone there.

"Dr. John B. William B. John B. J Officer John Barrett with a hole in his side was saying?" in conclusion was asked. oig enough to admit of two fingers. Some twenty-six or thirty officers were attended by the doctor, who named and described the wounds of each.

Mr. Thompson, the young man who gave such damaging evidence against the leading anarchists on Tuesday, was recalled by the lefense and asked whether he was not at as a painter the next day and while he Greif's hall on the night of May 4. He replied that he was not. He was questioned very closely but did not vary any of his lord or landlady with whom he was stop-

original statements. The State's attorney brought out the fact that he had been compelled to move from his house, owing to the visits of the dherents of the anarchists who sought to intimidate him from taking the stand.

Officer Michael Hoffman testified to finding the bombs near Ogden Grove which had been pointed out to him by informer Leh-. The same witness also told of the mann vast amount of deadly missiles found under the house of anarchist Thielan.

Lieutenant Bowler was called and ex-

hibited to the jury the torn and blood-stained uniforms of the wounded police Captain Michael Schaack then took the stand. On the afternoon of May 5 when Lingg was locked up at the Chicago avenue station witness asked him whether he was he had made the dynamite for use at the Haymarket. Lingg said he hated the po-

lice because they had attacked the people at McCormick's and because they were friendly to the capitalists. Captain Schaack explained the result of his experiments in exploding the bombs found among Lingg's effects. Lingg declared that he prepared the bombs to use them against the Gatling guns of the militia in the great revolution which had com-Six persons he said had called at his house on May 4 to obtain bombs.

### . The Old Milkman. CHICAGO, July 29 .- A milk wagon with a corpse in the driver's seat was the ghastly

For years Samuel D. Newton, a milkman. residing at 44 Rubles street, delivered milk to the good housewives along west Twelfth street. His horse and cart became familiar objects as they drove from door to door in the early morning. The horse, by reason of his frequent trips knew the route as well as his master. The surprise, therefore, of the patrons of Samuel was great this morning when the horse would stop at his old places but no master would descend from his perch, milkcan in hand, as was his usual want, and the old horse too seemed wonderfully surprised for a few remaining min-utes near the curbing without seeing his driver he would prick up his ears, evidently thinking he had made a mistake, and start off again. An officer, who was perfectly familiar with Newton and his cart, noticed that something was wrong and investigated. He hallooed to Samuel, without the least attention being paid to him. Coming alongside the horse he stopped him. There sat Samuel as of old, lines in hand and looking straight ahead. He answered no questions, nor did he appear to notice the officer. The eyes were open

and the face pale. Thinking the milk man

sick the officer shook him and he fell back-

ward among his cans dead.

### DAMAGING YESTIMONY.

Witness Who Saw the Anarchists Throw Bombs-The Prisoners Appear Broken

CHICAGO, July 29 .- August Haup, & printer in the employ of Vehrer & Klein, corner of Market and Randolph streets, was the first witness in the anarchist trial yesterday. He had set up a portion of the circular calling for the Haymarket meeting. Fischer wrote the German version of the call, and the witness was positive he wrotethe following: "Workingmen, arm your-

selves and appear in full force." M. H. Marks, a detective from the central station, was at the Arbeiter Zeitung of-fice on the morning of May 5 and met Neebe on the third floor and told him that he had gone there to make a search of that floor. On the top shelf back of Spies' desk wit-ness found a package of oily stuff. Asked what it was. Neebe said he guessed it was a preparation to clean type. This package was taken to the central station and proved to be dynamite. When the witness showed the bag to Neebe Officer McKeogh was in the room and Officer Hays at the door, and tral station, was at the Arbeiter Zeitung ofthe room and Officer Hays at the door, and Parsons was also present. So were two

young men who were writing, a gentleman and a lady and Detective Boyd. H. L. Gilmer, a painter, living at No. 50 North Ann street, arrived at the Haymarket at 9:45 o'clock. At the corner of Desplaines and Randolph streets, he saw the wagon occupied by the speakers. Fielden was speaking. The witness saw some one leave the wagon and start toward the alley where five persons were conversing. The witness was at the mouth of the alley and at that moment some one cried: "Here comes the police!" Then the man who had left the wagon and joined the parties in the alley lit a match and placed it against some thing held in the hand of one of the

persons. A fuse began to sizzle and immediately thereafter a bomb was thrown.

The witness was shown a picture of Schnaubel, and recognized it as that of that man who threw the bomb. "How many men were there!" was

"Four or five," was the answer. "You say a man came from the wagon and joined this group—can you recognize any of the defendants as that man?" 'Yes, that is the man," (pointing to

When Spies was pointed out, he dis-played great and palpable agitation. "Do you recognize any of the remaining defendants as composing any part of that

"Yes, that man there was one of the "Yes, that man there was one of the group," (pointing to Fischer.)

This testimony occasioned a most profound sensation in the court room.

The attorney for the defense desired to know every thing about the history of the man who had given such frightful testimony, and asked the witness when he had learned that a reward had been extend.

te particularly what

"I did not." "And you say it was Spies who left the wagon?

In answer to further questions by Mr. Foster Gilmer replied that he thought h saw Schwab near the wagon. He worked spoke of the Haymarket tragedy he did not tell what he saw. He did not tell the landping as he did not think it concerned them. He only told the State's attorney.
"Did you see any one shot at the Hay-

market?" was asked. "No; but I saw a great deal of shooting," was the answer.
"And you say it was Spies who left the wagon, joined the group in the alley and lit the match which fired the bomb which caused the explosion at the Haymarket?"

The anarchists, especially Spies and Fischer, appeared completely broken down by the damaging character of the evidence coldly delivered against them.
The appearance of indifference of Spies

was suddenly dispelled when the witness identified the photograph of Schnaubel as that of the man who threw the bomb. terest was depicted on the face of each lisat 54 North Lake street on the night of tener, and the judge, the jury, the counsel, May 3, and he replied that he was. He said the prisoners and the auditors leaned over breathless anticipation and listenin breathless anticipation and listen-ed to each word that fell from the lips of the heretofore ludicrous witness, and when he said that Spies was the man who lighted the fuse, the most intense excitement prevailed in the court room. Every eye was directed at the accused man. self-possession partially he pulled fiercely at his moustache, and leaning over toward Mr. Foster, broke into a hearty laugh.

When the witness pointed to Fischer as one of the men in the alley, the latter turned pale and trembled. The expression on his face was one of blank surprise and

astonishment. The next witness was Officer Herman sensation to which the residents of West Twelfth street were greeted this morning, Schmuettler. He told a thrilling story of his arrest of Lingg and identified a trunk marked "L. L.," which with its contents was found at the house where Lingg was arrested. Among the contents were a large navy revolver, an iron ladle and other iron

implements. The witness testified that when he opened the trunk he found, besides the articles named, a bomb, which he turned over to Captain Schaack.

The New British Cabinet Partially An-

nounced-No Mugwumps. LONDON, July 29 .- The Salisbury Cabi. net as announced is as follows: Premier Earl Salisbury; Secretary for War, the Right Hon. William Henry Smith; First Lord of the Admirality, Lord George Hamilton: Lord High Chancellor, Lord -Secretary for India, Right Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley; Lord President of the Council, Viscount Cranbrook; President of the Local Government Board, Right Hon. Henry Chapin; President of the Board of Trade, Right Hon, Edward Stanhope; Postmaster General, Lord John Manners; First Commissioner of Works, Right Hon. David Plunkett; Attorney General, Sir R. E. Webster; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Ashbourue.

\*\*All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the suthor; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the caper. Be particularly careful in giving ammes and dates to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

### AN ANGLER'S EXPERIENCE.

He Visits a Trout Stream That Nobody Knows. Have you heard of the trout stream that no-

body knows, Stealing sflent and sheltered 'neath o'erhanging trees, While out through the meadows it ripples and flows, Kissed by the grasses, caressed by the breeze?

Secluded it wanders unheeded by man, Unknown to the angler, secure from his And the trout, unmolested (no fear of the Leap and dart and bask safely in nature's

I heard of a trout stream that nobedy knows, (A friend (?) told it to me and I vowed I'd (A friend (?) told it to me and I vowed I'd ne'er tell).

The world after that had a couleur de rose, And my dreams were of trout creeks, rods, reels, and—well,

I resolved to explore this wonderful stream, To enjoy a day's outing alone by its side, And so, by the virtue of the stage coach and I arrived like a bridegroom equipped for

For no bridegroom adjusted his nuptial day More deftly than I tied my leader that day; I tested my reel and the shade of each fly. And trembling and eager went forth to the fray.

I followed directions and soon found the stream—
It was sparkling, pellucid, than crystal more clear,
But what is that sign-board, great Scott! do I "No fishing or hunting allowed around

Like most of the craft I discarded the sign And made a deft cast o'er a black, dark-ling pool; A rise, a strong tug and a quick, straight ning And I landed a chub!—less than six of the

Down's well-beaten path I encountered a boy With a twig for a rod and a pail for a creel; His face was all radiant and shining with joy, For his pail held a sucker, two chubs and

He offered the lot for a broad silver half, And remarked: "They are better than

nothin', you know."
But I spurned his kind offer, demurred at his And wended my way to fresh pastures below. Encouraged, I worked as I ne'er worked be-

Tried new flies, luscious worms, every art I possessed,
But I got not a rise, and met anglers more
Than I'd any idea the whole country pos-

At last I departed, disgusted and sore, With a hearty consignment to deepest of Of that friend who had put me (he's my friend on the banks of that trout stream that no-body knows.

-Forest and Stream.

### DEAR TOBACCO.

The Package Sold by "Jemimy" to Spite Ebenezer.

A trim New England kitchen, with its floor of knotty pine boards scoured to snowy whiteness, the red brick hearth the griping, avaricious old woman, to reflecting back the gleam of the crackling hickory logs and the dresser full of glittering tin put mathematically the less so because it has been wrought straight after the coming meal—this was through her own spiteful officiousness the scene upon which the autumn glow-ered redly for an instant, through the red eyelids and fell on the table. But, narrow window panes, ere it went down alas, her repentance had come too behind a bank of slate-colored clouds in late! the west, and Miss Jemima Buxford, the first snowllakes drizzled through glancing up at a clock on a little woodglancing up at a clock on a little wood-en shelf between the windows, saw Buxford under the leafless willows in 5:30 o'clock.

"Bless me, how the time does go on!" said Miss Jemima. "And it don't seem as if I accomplished nothin' with run- they could buy a little place and try to nin, arter your everlastin' whims, Eben-

Ebenezer Buxford, his autocratic sister's senior by twenty good years, looked depreciatingly up from his cushioned nook in the chimney corner—a opposite old Jemima, and love outweak, feeble-kneed old man, with scanty gray hairs brushed into a meek George Stapleton, who had the largest tery blue eyes and a complexion like neighborhood. well-cured parchment.

"I know I'm a deal of trouble, Jemimy," said the old man, apologet cally, "but I try not to make any more step. "I came through there once in a than I can help."
"No you don't, neither," snapped

Jemimy. "I hain't no patience with your everlastin' smokin' till we all smell like an old bar-room, and there Jemimy. ain't a curtain in the whole house that don't tell its own story. I tell you what, Ebenezer Buxford, you've just got to leave off that mis'able habit." Ebenezer shrank instinctively from the hard, cruel tone.

"But Jemimy—"
"I'm in earnest, Ebenezer." "But Ellen Dennison says"-

"I don't care two snaps o' my finger what Ellen Dennison says-a pert minx, just as full o' airs and graces as her mother was before her, though she was my own sister. If Ellen chooses to make a fuss over you and indulge you in every whim, I don't-that's all there is to it! I ain't going to have this smokin' going on. You've just got to

"I might as well quit livin', Jemimy. For forty-seven years"— Miss Jemima, however, did not stay to hear the end of the speech, but burst

out of the room muttering to herself

sentences of which the import boded

"He'll be right down vexed, though." thought the spinster, "when he knows I've sold them three packets of Virginny tobacco he brought home on his last sea voyage. It's odd a man can keep yoy-agin' to furrin parts all his life and not lay up no money arter all. But Ebene-zer was never sayin' like the rest o' the

And Jemima went up stairs to rummage in an old red chest, where she kept her treasures, for a hank of mixed yarn to finish a pair of socks she had on hand. Old Ebenezer waited patiently by the kitchen fire until he heard a light footstep on the doorstone without, and his face brightened as Ellen Dennison came in. She was a tall, fresh-complexioned girl, with a face which, if not

absolutely pretty, was pleasing, and a slight, graceful figure.
"Well, uncle!" she said, cheerily.

"I've been waitin' for you Ellen," the best of terms with her old neighbors old man whispered, beckoning her to "Well, seein' the money is to come back come close to him. "She—she won't to the family again—don't blush so, bring me no more 'baccy, and I haven't had a whiff since four o'clock."

Ellen bit her lip. "I'll bring you some at once, Uncle

"There ain't none left in the tin box," went on the old man, detaining her with a grip of her neat calico dress. "You'll have to go to the packet o' blue paper in the corner cupboard up-stairs—the genuine stuff I brought from old Virginny years and years ago, when I waren't the old wreck I am now! Get the top package, Nell, remember!" "Yes, uncle.

Away tripped Ellen, carrying her lighted candle through the gloomy entries, like a rustic embodiment of dawn bearing her herald star. Miss Jemima met her at the head of the first flight of uncarpeted stairs.

"Where are you going, Ellen Dennison?" "To get some tobacco for Uncle

"There ain't none left."

"Yes there is; in the packet he brought from Norfolk." "But I tell you there ain't," reiterated Miss Jemima. "I sold it yesterday to a

peddler that came along. He gave me 85 for it.

"You sold it?" Miss Jemima nodded her head defi-

"Yes, I sold it, and you needn't stare at me as if I'd committed a State prison offense, miss. I mean to break up Ebenezer's miserable trick of smokin'. An old man that's dependent on his relatives for his daily bread, ain't no business with luxuries like tobacco-and he'll get no more in this house while I can Ellen Dennison answered nothing, but

she turned and went down stairs, with her cheeks flushed an indignant scarlet. Miss Jemima followed her.

"Uncle," said the girl, calmly, as the old man raised his expectant eyes toward her, "there is no tobacco

"I've sold it!" quoth Miss Jemima, putting her arms akimbo. "You've-sold-my tobacco? My blue Virginia brand?"

Yes, I have, and where's the harm, I'd like to know? I wasn't going to have it cluttering up my cupboard no longer. I have sold it for \$5."

"Then," said Ebenezer, with a sort of stony calmness, "you've sold for \$5 a pack of the best Virginia tobacco that was ever put into a pipe, and \$400 in money that was in a tin box in one of the parcels. That's where I had stored my little savings. You have had your way Jemima, and I hope you feel bet-

Miss Jemima's lower jaw dropped. "Sakes alive! Why didn't you tell me on't, Ebenezer Buxford?" "Because I didn't choose," said the

old man, bitterly. "I'm sorry on El-len's account. I meant she should have a little money of her own, but as for you, Jemimy, I'm free to say that I believe it serves you right!"

Miss Jemima sank, rather than sat, down on a low chair by the table, letting her hands fall into her lap. To whom a dollar seemed a bright idol to be worshiped and bowed down before, this loss was most disastrous, and none

The autumn wore itself on, and when the country graveyard. Aunt Jemima packed up her belongings and went with her niece to a distant State, where earn their living by means of a market garden; and so they dwelt for two or three years. Jemima Buxford had laid her plans to keep her niece with her weighed her. Ellen promised to marry little wisp on the top of his head, wa- and most substantial farm house in the

So you are from Millowfield? Queer old place, that," said George, one evestep. "I came through there once in a peddler's cart."

"You?" echoed Ellen, much aston-

ished. "A peddler's cart?" "Yes, that's the way I laid the foundation of my fortunes, such as they are. And the oddest thing happened to me

there. Aunt Jemima put on her spectacles and stared at Mr. Stapleton, while Ellen asked:

"What was it?" "Well, I stopped at a strange little out-of-the-way house under a hill, to get a drink of water, and a little old woman with her face tied up with the toothache, and a sun-bonnet tipped down over her nose, like an old witch—"

"Humph!" interjected Aunt Jemima. "Came out," pursued the unconscious George, "and wanted me to buy a lot of tobacco. Well, tobacco wasn't exactly in my line, but the old lady was very anxious to be rid of it, so I closed the bargain at \$5. Cheap enough, but at the same time as much as I could afford to pay. And I never opened the packet until a month afterward, when I was going up in the lumber districts, where I expected to find a good market for that sort of thing. And just here comes in the queer part of my story. When I was making up my pound packages of tobacco into small parcels suitable to my trade, I found in one of them, tied and papered like the rest, a tin box

with-"With four hundred dollars in bills in it!" fairly screamed aunt Jemima. "Yes, I know. I sold you that ar' tobacco. And when you found you'd got what was never intended for you, why didn't

you bring it back?" "Gently, gently, Miss Buxford," said George Stapleton. "I did bring it back the very next week, for although the yet it somehow lay heavy on my con-

Jemima, who had never lived on the Magazine.

"Well, seein' the money is to come back Ellen, I hain't said no harm! But I kind of wish I hadn't sold the blue Vir-

ginny. Not for the money's sake—but my poor old brother Ebenezer—" And Aunt Jemima got up and went into the house, while Ellen lifted her soft eyes to her lover's face, saying:
"I feel as if Uncle Ebenezer had put the money into my hands, for he always

intended it to be mine, George.' "And I," said George Stapleton, "begin to believe in the old saying that truth is stranger than fiction." - Chicago Herald.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. Brief Political History of Hawallan Monarchy-An Ancient Nation. Gaetano, a Spanish navigator, first saw these islands in 1542, but it can not tion to correct the widespread abuses be said that anything was known of them by Europeans until they were visited by Captain Cook in 1778. This discoverer gave the group the name of the Sandwich Islands, after Lord Sandwich, then Chief Lord of the Admiralty, but the inhabitants have always called them Hawaiian Islands, from Hawaii, the for the interests of the public and enname of the largest island. There are deavored to thwart the economical and ten islands in the group, only four of conservative policy of the lower House. which are large enough to be of any The Republican Senators made a stout real importance. Hawaii has an area of 4,040 square miles, and is twice as large as all the others together. When first discovered each of the islands had a king. Though the origin of the Hawaiian race is still a matter of disputethe weight of the evidence, however, classing them with the Malay tribes -there is no doubt that they are a nation of considerable antiquity. The genealogy of the Kings on the island of Hawaii, which has been kept from time immemorial by native chroniclers, has a list of over seventy Kings. In 1781, on the death of the reigning King, Kalanio Ku, his nephew, Kamehameha, a young man of much spirit and ability, became head chief of the western part of the island. In self-defense he waged war, first with the other chiefs of his island, and then with the Kings of the other islands, and at last brought the whole group under control, and announced self King of all the islands in 1809. In the following year he wrote to George III., expressing his desire to acknowledge the King of England as his sovereign, and to place the islands under British protection, a plan to which King George readily consented. Kamehameha I. abolished the taboo system and human sacrifices, organized an army and navy, and under him the inhabitants made great advances in civilization. Most of his ideas of enlightenment were learned from the explorer Vancouver, who, while surveying the west coast of British America, spent several winters at Ha-waii. In 1819, Kamehameha I. died, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Lihalio, who, on assuming the royal power, adopted his father's name as a title, and became known as Kamehameha II. Succeeding Kings of his family have all taken the same title. Kamehameha II. visited England with his Queen, and both died there in July, 1824. He was succeeded by his brother, who, however, did not assume the royal power until 1833, the kingdom being in the meantime under the regency of the people's money, but it resents, Queen Kaahumanu, the dowager of Kamehameha I. Under Kamehameha on the part of the President to protect Christian religion became the established national religion of the islands. Great Britain, France and the United in both Houses: States acknowledged the independence of his government and treaties were made with these and other powers. On his death in 1854, he was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son as Kamehameha IV. After a brief but very useful reign, for he was a man of talent and public spirit, this ruler died in 1863, and the royal power passed to his trother, Kamehameha V. This King changed the constitution, making it more absolute, and the change, after considerable opposition, was adopted by the people. At his death in 1872, the line of Kamehameha I. became extinct. William Lunalilo. one of an old family of powerful chiefs, was elected by the legislature to succeed him. Upon Lunalilo's death in February, 1874, David Kalakaua, the present ruler, was elected in the same nanner. The executive power in the Hawaiian kingdom belongs to the King a year from the treasury. -Alta Caliand a Privy Council, the latter made up

### BIRDS AND WINGS.

What a Woman's Journal Has to Sa,

discuss and vote together. The judi-

and inferior courts. Suffrage had been

universal until the constitution of Ka-

mehameha I., which imposed both an

About a Cruel Fashion. at the figures—10,000,000 birds sacri-cash report which will be sent to the chief executive functions in our Govloving-natured, called the "dead-bird-wearing gender." We deserve it, but who of us thought of the harm? We would not kill a bird for the world; we exclaim over it when dead; we write nests, and then deliberately wear the birds--even up to fifteen at once-with-

out thought. A commendable effort is being made the very next week, for although the to induce wome. to stop the demand, temptation to keep it was very strong, and to urge laws against the business of providing them for sale. Women have science. And when I got back the old house was shut up, and not a soul in the neighborhood could tell me where the fashion. Ostrich feathers do not come family had moved to."

"And that's true!" assented Aunt plucked and not killed.—Weman's the colored race.—Albany Argus.

WORK OF THE HOUSES.

The United States Senate as the Old Man of the Sea in Dragging Down Good Leg-

The record of the Forty-ninth Congress is particularly interesting in showing very important points of difference between the Democratic House and the Republican Senate. Whatever may have been the sins of omission on the part of the former, and the neglect to carry out certain measures of reform in fulfilment of platform pledges and in accordance with the earnest desires of the people, the House evinced notable instances its hearty co-opera ministration. It responded heartily to lustrations of the vetoed bills:

save what remains of the public domain from the harpies who are after

it. The Anderson bill, requiring the immediate adjustment of railroad land grants was so altered by the Senate that it became to all practical purposes

null and void. The repeal of the Pre-emption, Timber Calture and Desert Land laws was also so manipulated by the Republican Senate that the situation now is worse than before and more favorable to the land grabbers. Secretary Lamar called the attention of the country to the importance of repealing those laws. In regard to the Desert Land laws the Secretary said: "Good government seeks to secure to the citizen the undisturbed enjoyment of his natural rights. Among these is the enjoyment of his lawful acquisitions. Land, lawfully acquired, is among the most important of his possessions. Its security depends upon the certainty of its title, litigation and contention depreciate value, disturb the peace, waste the means and mar the prosperity of a community or nation. Laws exist on the statute books which violate these principles and are objectionable. The Desert Land acts are subject to this criticism. Fraudulent titles to good lands, have been the result of these

I would, therefore, suggest their acts. repeal."
The Democratic House acted in accordance with this suggestion, but the Republican Senate blocked the desired reform. Shameless extravagance, amounting to open robbery, has been shown by the Senate in the pension bills, in the vast increase to the River and Harbor bill and in other unnecessary additions to other appropriation measures. Not only is the Republican Senate eager and willing to squander are and Judges, and in his reign the accused of partiality towards the Democratic party, thus aligdes to the con-

duct of the Democrats and Republicans in both Houses:

The cry of the Republicans in the canvass of 1834 was that if the Democrats were allowed to come in the vound do too muchthey would carry the country to the do,s. The complaint now is that they have not done enough. They have certainly omitted to do some things which needed doing, and which, no doubt, they would have done had they controlled both Houses. But the skilful and unscrupulous obstruction of important measures by the Republicans in the Senate shows that, no matter how active, determined and united the Democrats might have been in the House, their measures would have been defeated in the Senate. They have certainly not been a harmonious party in the House, but if they had been that would not have helped them, as many instances prove. What is to the credit of the Democrats is that they have done no harm and have allowed the Republicans to do no harm, and they have shown in the Administration and in Congress the disposition to deal honestly with the people's affairs, Albany Argus.

### DEMOCRATIC DRIFT.

-The pension bills vetoed by the

fornian.
-- The administration of the Govof four Governors of the principal -- The administration of the Govislands, and four responsible Ministers. eight representatives. These two classes | Louis Republican.

-Matthews was rejected on the ciary power is in a Supreme Court, with theory that no negro has the right to tion by the majority of provisions a Chief Justice and two other Judges, be a Democrat. The colored friends which prevent hasty action. The Preswho went to Washington in his behalf | ident does not intend to slight his duty, were informed that Republican Sen- and he has announced that he will it drapes beautifully, but it mehameha I., which imposed both an educational and a property qualification, — Chicago Inter-Ocean.

ators do not recognize Democratic consider all bills fore signing them. It is as hard on thread and notice that he will not be hur-fingers as wire netting. Albatross cloth, apostasy by sanctioning their promo- his words plainly express his purposes.

--- The step taken by Secretary La- and capacity to treat details. The wrongs that infest society are mar to prevent officers and employes quality of great administrative ability. mainly permitted for want of "arrest of of the Interior Department from using It is sometimes contemned as the sign thought." This is true about women wearing birds and wings for hat and bonnet decoration. We are astonished between the interior Department from using a list is sometimes contemned as the sign of a routine officer. But it is the proper one. Hereafter each and every disbursing officer in the Interior Department will have to make a weekly striking trait in Napoleon. The two ficed yearly to feed our vanity—and we, the humane, the tender-hearted, the encies such as have arisen for years and the approval of laws to execute.

-The Republican notion of colored citizenship is blind and unreason. ing allegiance to the Republican party about the caucity of the boys who rob White men alone have the right to exercise the privilege of an American citizen in voting as they please. Should the negro dare to disobey his Republican masters he is considered as ineligible to any office, and when, as in the case of Mr. Matthews, the question of confirming his appointment comes be-fore a Republican body, it is decided at once, without any disguise, on the beautiful principle of the right of Re-

THE PRESIDENT'S VETUES.

Republican Congressmen Have Forced Constitutional Weapon of Defense— Bayne's Abuse—Mr. Cleveland's Capacity to Treat Details.

The President's vetoes of pension bills have been constant, and in almost every case his statement of reasons has been conclusive. In some instances there may be good reasons for reconsideration. But the action of the President shows a devotion to duty and a resolution not to suffer injustice to be done to the people by careless apa spirit of economy, and lent in many propriations of public money, which will receive the most general and tion with the reform work of the Ad- hearty approval. Here are some il-

ministration. It responded heartily to the appeal of Secretary Lamar and Land Commissioner Sparks for legislation to correct the widespread abuses and swindling connected with the public lands. It displayed commendable zeal in furthering Secretary Whitney's plans for the construction of a navy worthy of the Nation, and spoiled many a seductive job brought before it, backed by a powerful and unscrupulous lobby. On the other hand, the Republican Senate exhibited a wanton disregard for the interests of the public and endeavored to thwart the economical and conservative policy of the lower House. The Republican Senators made a stout fight for the steamship subsidy lobby, and nothing short of the unbending, determined opposition of the Democratic House defeated this shameless waste of the people's money. The Senate neutralized the efforts of the House to reform the land laws and save what remains of the public domain from the harpies who are after

There are many others quite as exraordinary. To prevent such waste of the public money is a simple duty of the President, and the attacks which have been made upon him for discharging his duty are exceedingly discreditable to those who make them. The attacks proceed upon the general assumption that any man who was a soldier is entitled to have his claim for relief honored in full in the precise form in which he makes it, and without regard to the facts. Of course nothing could be more absurd.

Many of the bills are laws of Con-

gress overriding the decision of the Pension Bureau. The President acts, therefore, as a judge of appeal, and decides upon the facts in evidence, recapitulating them in his message. The assertion that the constitution does not contemplate this kind of detailed revision of the acts of Congress by the Executive is idle and wholly unfounded. To the extent of the veto the President is made a most important part of the legislative power, and he acts under the precise obligation that binds any member of Congress. His duty requires him to consider details quite as much as the duty of the Representative requires him to do the same thing, and when it is obvious that details have been neglected by Congress, it is the especial duty of the Executive to correct the result of the neglect. Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, in his extraordinary vituperation of the President as "this man" who was almost transcending his authority, and ino better than any other American citizen, and not the equal of any man who periled his life and went out to save the Union," wholly forgot that he was speaking of an officer of the Government who acted under obligations on the stomach and sicken, as in some quite as important and binding as those of Mr. Bayne himself, and that even if the President had been a shirk to use the blood for digesting food dur-Kamehamena I. Under Kamehamena I. Under Kameha and a coward-which he was not- ing and after meals without hard toil, that fact is not a reason that Mr. Bayne is not understood by the farmer any

take money improperly from the public treasury. The reasons of the President's vetoes are submitted to the country, and the country will judge whether they are well founded. No honorable soldier will think him unfriendly to soldiers hecause he refuses to countenance dishonest claims even when preferred in the name of a soldier; and every good citizen, conscious that the President is an honest man, and that the country is not ungenerous to the soldiers, will support him in his defense of the just rights of all the peo-There is a general feeling that the

veto power should be used sparingly.

But it would be better to say that Congress ought not to furnish frequent occasions for its exercise. The number of President Cleveland's vetoes is great, but they all affect what is substantially the same act of legislation, an act of infinite details, namely, the granting of pensions. The veto power is one of President would have taken \$120,000 the most important and valuable checks of our Government. It belongs to the system which wisely separates the republic from the simple democ-The legislative power resides in the King and the Parliament, the latter being composed of fourteen nobles and twentyrestraint, and nothing proves more completely the wisdom of our popular government than the fact of the adoppose to reward what they consider ried, and Congress has learned that tion under a Democratic Government. His duty is largely a duty of detail.

—N. Y. Star. His ability is shown by his disposition and the approval of laws to execute. They are both matters of detail, and to object to careful Executive attention to them is to object to the Executive office. The exercise of the veto power by President Cleveland has been neither reckless nor unjust. It has been due to a sincere desire to secure wise legislation, and it has been care ful, intelligent and patriotic. The more it is considered by the country, the more warmly it will be commended.—Harper's Weekly.

-A mule died of hydrophobia in Huston, Tex., recently. Mules have never been known to be liable to the USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Japanese paper handkerchiefs are bund satisfactory for drying wounds.

-More and more attention is being said to drainage by farmers, and the profits thereof are appreciated accordingly. — Western Rural.

-To cure warts, rub with a strong solution of potash till they disappear, or wet gum ammoniac, and rub it on the excrescences at night .- Chicago Tri--Never feed a horse with hay from

rack located above his head, as a draught beats down which is injurious, and the dust is liable to injure the eyes. -Montreal Witness. -A blockhead armed with a saw and

pruning shears is as destructive in an orchard as a bull in a china store. Get: a careful, experienced hand, for a day or two, and take lessons of him:-Troy Times.

-Soak the feet well in hot water before going to bed, then pare down the soft corn, and, after having just moistened it, rub a little lunar casustic one the corn and just around the edge till it. turns light gray .- Chicago Herald.

-Cabbage Salad: One-half cup of sour cream, one-half cup of vinegar, as little salt and sugar mixed with the cabbage after it is chopped, and mustard to suit the taste. Heat the vinegar and cream, then pour over the cabbage. -The Household.

-Paint costs little, but agricultural implements are expensive. By coating the one with the other every season a great saving is made, for agricultural implements may be used many years longer than is usual by the judicious and timely application of paint.—Albany Journal.

-Hot water is the best thing that can be used to heal a sprain or bruise. The wounded part should be placed in water as hot as can be borne for fifteen or twenty minutes, and in all ordinary cases the pain will gradually disappear. Hot water applied by means of clothes is a sovereign remedy for neuralgia and pleurisy pains. For burns or scalds, apply cloths well saturated with coo. alum water, keeping the injured parts covered from the air.—Boston Budget.

-Charcoal is appreciated by fowls of all kinds. The very best is found in charred grain. Corn roasted like coffee and fed once a day, would, no doubt, pay for the trouble in the increased product of eggs. In fattening, the process is much hastened by the use, and we think the meat much more palatable. There are many epicures who would willingly pay a larger price for poultry fattened by the use of charred

corn. - Chicago Times. -Labor can be saved in the farm house by the adoption of plain habits of living. In the matter of food, for example, the most wholesome food is easiest prepared. It is the ambition of many of the farmers' wives and daughters always to have plenty of pies and cakes on hand, and never to be caught by company without abundant supplies of the various knick-knackeries on the table. This is one reason why you find so many dyspeptics in the country .--

-Milk and water, half and half, is better than either water alone or milk alone, as it is cooler and more refreshing than water, and not liable to sour cases clear milk will do. The simple

### MIDSUMMER FASHIONS. Eccentricities of Early Summer Styles

Slightly Modified. As the season advances we see few changes in the prevailing modes, save that some of the more startling eccentricities are a little modified. We are told that hat and bonnet crowns are to be lower and altogether more modest in their dimensions, a fact which appears to be flatly contradicted at every concert or promenade. At present one meets everywhere multitudes of hats whereof the model appears to have been a Gainsborough for the brim and Mother Joose's sugar-loaf chapeau for the crown—a startling headgear, only bearable above a pretty face. But, as the French novelist says, all young women are pretty. Styles in gowns are but little altered; the fancy is still for simplicity in trimmings, with heavy artistic folds for drapery. Not that this seeming simplicity implies inexpensiveness by any means.

Etamine, or canvass cloth, plain, striped and embroidered, is still in favor, but I fancy it is on the wane, as many New York houses are selling it off at greatly reduced rates. It is very handsome, particularly when embroidered or woven in lace stripes, and something like a finely finished nun's veiling, is very nice for woolen summer

gowns. The crinkled seersuckers seem to grow prettier as the season advances: they are very effective with dark velvet trimmings. A pretty gown of this material was pale blue and white stripes; the basque had collar, cuffs and revers of black velvet with vest and skirt trimmings of white embroidery. Cream and brown stripes trimmed with brown velvet would be very effective.

Among white frocks, a very pretty one for seaside or mountain wear is of cream-white albatross cloth, with plaited drapery of white wool lace. In thin white fabrics, the choice is of infinite variety. A white frock is always pretty, be it ever so simple, and now it is equally inexpensive. Pique or Victoria lawn should not be chosen, however, for it can not be depended on in washing. India lawn is reasonable in price, and washes as well as mull or organdy-it is always fine and smooth n texture. Nainsook embroidery is the pest trimming for general wear, but except for very fine occasions a white frock should always be simple in make-that s one of its special charms. - Rurat New Yorker.

### Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CATONWOOD FALLS. - KAMBAS

### THE USUAL WAY.

"I'll never fall in love!" said she,
With flashing eyes, that well betrayed,
Ah, yes, in very certainty,
The stubborn temper of the maid.
"I must be wooed ere I am won,
In that sweet, slow, deliberate way
In which Love's conquests are begun,
When the true conqueror comes to stay."

"T'll never fall in love!" said he,

"But wait until my queen appears,
And serve her with true loyalty
For quite a lengthy term of years.
With dignity, from day to day,
My reverent worship I'll proclaim,
Nor in a swift, indecorous way
Fan the first spark to wildest flame."

They met—these two, who'd set the rules
Love was expected to obey;
They met—the simple-hearted fools!
And fell in love—the usual way!
Hearts are combustible affairs,
And though 'twas far from their intent
To start the flame—the risks are theirs;
It was a mutual accident.
—Josephine Pollard, in N. Y. Ledger.

### A CLOUDY DAWN.

A Story Suggested by the Whistle of a Bird.

home-meadow," said I, pausing to I had been asleep some time, for the listen, as the harsh, grating, but most summer-like of sounds came clearly through the warm, still air this June evening, mingling with the voices of nearer and sounded heavy-like, as if the children playing in the garden.

some other scene than the sunny garden and fair, green fields beyond, and the lengthening shadows cast by the elms, their leaves glancing golden in the setting sun. She was a buxom dame, fresh complexioned, with soft, and I went down and opened the door, gray eyes and brown hair; an excellent housewife, for was not the Mill Farm Where else were eggs so plentiful, or honey so delicious? No wonder honey so delicious? No wonder look past him,
"See now, Eunice," he says, "thou

I was sitting in the old-fashioned parlor, with its heavy oak beams across the ceiling, its dark, polished furniture, and old china bowls full of dried rose-leaves, "Well and wide-open latticed windows through which floated the scent of mignonette and pinks, while Mrs. Hartley brought frothing new milk in a quaint mug of

old china.
"Aye," said Mrs. Hartley; "the corn-So it is, Miss Nelly; so it is.' Something in her voice struck me.

"Does it make you sad?" I asked. "I like to hear the bird, though it does make such a strange noise; it always reminds me of summer evenings when the grass is long.'

"Yes; that's when it comes. You never hear it after the grass is cut. It

"And were they sad days, Mrs. Hart-

"Not always; but the cornerake

"Father's in th' barn." "Very well. Run away and tell Sally to pick out the brownest eggs for Miss

Bobby disappeared, and there was a short silence, broken by Mrs. Hartley,

Carrington.

who said:

Ave, I mind well hearing the corncrake that summer when my mother died, and I thought the sun would never shine fair on me again, so full o' trouble and death was it-many a long year ago now. Mother had been ill a long while, and was nigh dying; for her life seemed to go as the grass grew, and we knew she would never bide here till the fall o' the leaf. Father was a gamekeeper and we lived in the cottage by Northover woods. Me and Tom Marsden-he was the blacksmith at Northover-had been courting a long while, with father's consent, for Tom was wellto look at, and strong; never a lad in the village could come nigh him for looks or strength. And when I first knew him he was main steady and well thought of by all. But there was a bad lot of fellows in Northover—poachers and suchlike—and, somehow, Tom got in with 'em. Father, he spoke to Tom about it, for he said: "It's no good thinkin' tha can pla' wi' mud, and keep thy own clothes clean; some on it will stick for sure!"

Tom laughed and told father he could take care of himself, and as for catching a stray rabbit or bird, it were a bit o' fun on a dark night, and no harm in it either.

Says father: "Thou'lt not find it a bit o' fun if I catch thee at it.'

So they parted in anger, and father came home saying I must think no more o' Tom, for that he couldna let his lass

wed a poacher. That evening when the dusk was falling. I sat by mother's bedside thinking think of Tom. Then Anne came out to of it all. Father was out in the woods me, saying mother was asking for me. and mother asleep, so the house was so I went in, and mother looked at me very still, and all the windows open, for and said: it was this time o' year. And I heard the corncrake in the field nigh the cottage as plain as now, sometimes quite and thou art hiding it. 'Tis no matter; near and sometimes farther away, as it I shall know soon. The Lord bless ran about in the long grass. Presently thee, Eunice! it stopped croaking, as though something had startled it, and then there was a little rattle by the lattice like bits o'

"I couldna leave mother," I says;

"Oh, aye," he says, "it's about the birds; but it's naught."

I shook my head.

"it's about the bank; an' when I'd sat thinking a while, I heard a rustling, an' a voice saying: "Eunice, lass!" I knew

thee if thou dost not mend thy ways, a start at the moment. and leave going with them poaching fellows. What dost thou want with them? Thou never used to heed such

like. "Tis naught to fret about, lass; they're none so bad as thy father thinks. I'll get shut on 'em when we're much that I've got to say to thee.'

wed. "What art thou doing with a gun?" I

asked him. "Nay, lass, thou art getting too curi- is dead? ous. May-be I'm going shooting flitter-mice," he says, laughing. "Thou'lt break my heart, Tom," I

says. "What with mother nigh to death, and father angered with thee, and thou going on this gait."

"I'm sorry thy mother is no better, Eunice," he says, "but as for the rest, there's naught to fret about. I'll come and see thee to-morrow."

And he went off smiling and waving

his hand as he turned down by the copse. Then the corncrake began again, croak, croak, all round the meadow, and 1 sat and watched mother with a heavy heart till the stars came out, and a young moon lying on her back, which was an ill sign, for you know the say-dazed-like." was an ill sign, for you know the say-

When the moon's like a boat,

But I hoped it might not be for me. The cornerake had gone and there was naught to be heard save the rustling o' the grass and trees. The wind had turned a little chill, so I closed the lat-"There is the cornerake, it is in the tice and lay me down by mother a while. moon was low in the sky and the dawn breaking when I awoke with hearing a trampling o' feet coming down the lane. listened, and the trampling came

the children playing in the garden.

Mrs. Hartley listened, too, and a look came into her eyes as though she saw

they were carrying something. It stopped at the gate, and then I heard the click o' the latch. Mother's room

Tom's shoulder.

"I'll not let o was at the back, so it was no use to look out o' the lattice. I was creeping softly down stairs, when mother awoke and asked if father had come in.

and there stood one o' the keepers William Balshaw, as married my cousin

mun keep a brave heart, lass. How is thy mother?"

"She's no better, and asking for

"Well, thou mun, put her off. I've ill news for thee, poor lass; thy mother must know naught of it. There's been a bit o' fight with them Northover chaps, the sweet home-made cake and an'-an' we've browt thy father home. My heart seemed to turn to a stone. "Is father killed?" I asked. "Thou may as well tell me, William."

"Aye, that is so. I'm main sorry for thee, Eunice. I'll tell 'em to bring him in and lay him on the settle here, and

'll send Anne round to thee." With that they carried father in and laid him on the settle. He was very peaceful-like to look at. William said he had been shot in the chest, and died never hear it after the grass is cut. It quite quiet and easy. But all the while reminds me o' my young days, Miss I seemed to know there was more to hear—aye, and worse, for when I was stooping o'er father one o' the men said something to William that I didn't rightly catch. and William says back to brings a time o' trouble to my mind. him, speaking low: "Nay, there's no Run away, Bobby," as a curly-headed, call to say more just now, poor lass; it'll red-cheeked little lad put his head in at do by-and-by." With that they went the door; "the parlor is not for you away, and I took mother her toa, feel-children. Where is your father?" and I dazed-like.

"Where's thy father, Eunice?" she

And I answered her:

verv weak. So the day wore on, and Cousin Anne came, and Squire Lawson and some other gentlemen; but I didn't see them, for William were round again, and he told them all about father. When they were gone I left Anne sitting with mother, and went down to William and asked him how it came about that father was shot.

"There was a bit o' a fight with th' poachers, lass, an' one o' them had a

"Was there only one gun, William?"

I says. "Only one, lass. I dunnot think thy father was shot o' purpose. I were all to-do, and the forge was his own. I in the thick o' the bother. We were thought a deal of him, for he was good fightin' with ash-sticks, an' thy father were in the midst, when the chap with Baronet, putting his money in his th' gun let fly at us, an' the shot hit thy pocket, "then I do not give gold!" father. That's how it were done, Eunice." "And where is he that did it?" I says,

lookin' out o' the window. "He's away, lass. In hiding somewhere. There's no call for thee to fret give his money more usefully than to about that. Most like he'll get away to furrin parts. I see thou guesses who it is, Eunice. It's main hard for thee," he says, taking my hand, meaning kindly, for he was a good man, was William. But I pulled my hand away and ran out into the fields. It was getand ran out into the fields. It was getting on for sundown then, and as I leant against the fence feeling sick and giddy-like, the cornerake began croak-friend." said Mr. Hanway, "you may ing in the long grass, as it had done over night. And I thought of yestereve, when Tom stood there with his gun and I tried to turn him away from those who led him astray. It had all ended now; father was dead and mother was dying, and Tom-but I would not took the matter more seriously. He sent me, saying mother was asking for me. chief servants of his household, and told

"Thou art a good lass. I think thy father is dead—I dreamt it just now—

And after that she went into a sort o' faint, and died. So father and mother were both buried on the same day, and gravel thrown up. I got up softly, not it was settled that I should go and live to disturb mother, and looked out, and with my Aunt Deborah, some six miles there stood Tom against the fence with away; William was to drive me over that a gun in his hand.

"I thought to have seen thee at sundown, Eunice, lass," he said; "I've left to do, I went through the field to the been waitin' this half-hour by the side o' the brook, where I had used to meet Tom, and there I sat on a fallen tree, thinking of all the trouble, and "she's worse and weaker than a while how my life seemed dead and buried back, and father is gone into the woods. He's main angered with thee, Tom." with father and mother. Close by me was a thick clump o' palm, willows, an' dog-roses, an' grass all a-tangle, reach-

"Father says he'll not have me wed | the voice right well, though it gave me

"Is it thou, Tom?" I asked. "Aye," he says, parting the leaves, and looking through. "I've been lying here all day to get a glimpse o' thee. thought may be thou wouldst come down here afore thou went off, there's

"It may be much or little," I answered him "but I desire to have naught from thee, Tom. Dost thou know father

"Aye, Eunice; but that was ill-luck. I never meant to hurt thy father. It were all done in th' hurry. I didn't notice as he were among the keepers. That's why I mun run the country. I might stand to be took up if there were naught against me but th' birds, but this o' thy father is a hanging matter, so I mun run the country. I'm going on board ship to-morrow, and I've brought thee enow to pay thy passage out to me, lass, and we'll be wed when thou lands.

"Tom," I said, "it's not for we two to wed now thou hast killed my father. I wonder how thou canst think o' such

"I didn't go for to kill thy father," he

says, angrily. "That don't make no difference," says; "it was thy wrong-doing that caused thee to be going with poachers, and with a gun in thy hand. Thou wast warned, an' thou paid no heed. I can never wed thee, Tom. I told thee thou'd break my heart, and now thou'st done it!

And I burst out crying, for it was all more than I could bear. Tom came out o' the thicket, and began saying something; but I didn't heed what it was, be ing so miserable, when suddenly William came up beside me, and put his hand on

"I'll not let on as I've seen thee, lad," he said; "but thou mun make thysen scarce. Eunice is right; there can be no wedding betwixt you. Thou mun go; and right sharp, too!" Tom stood silent for a minute, and

then he said, quite quiet:
"Well, good-bye, Eunice, if so be as thou means what thou says.

"Aye," I said; "I do mean it, Tom. It's "Good-bye," he says again, and turned off by the copse; and that was the last I ever heard or saw o' Tom

I was full o' sorrow for many a long day after that, and thought nothing would seem fair and pleasant to me again. But at last I began to see I should never have been a happy woman with Tom. Every thing is for the best, Miss Nelly, though we can't see it at the time. So when, at the end of two years, John Hartley asked me to marry him, I said yes; and I have never repented. Only when I hear the corn-crake it brings back to me those old

Mrs. Hartley ceased, and we sat silent a little space. The elm trees were casting longer shadows, the sunshine was more golden, the evening primroses were opening their yellow yes, the cornerake had gone and the children's voices sounded nearer and clearer. Mrs. Hartley smiled happily. "I often think," she said, "of the old

saying, 'Many a cloudy dawn brings in a bright day.' "-Household Words.

T PS TO SERVANTS.

A Pernicious Custom Seemingly as Old as the Hills. letters and articles published on the subject of tipping servants. A reasonable amount of outlay "He's coming up presently, mother;" has to be counted on, but it is sometimes a heavy tax; as when Baron Bunsen and then she fell asleep again, being has to be counted on, but it is sometimes tells us that a brief visit to Windsor Castle cost him twenty pounds. He mentions this incidentally, in saying that he won twenty-three pounds in a sweepstake at Ascot, which he set against the payment to the royal servants. In former days this tax was far more burdensome. The famous Jonas Hanway wrote a pampblet on the subject, being immediately prompted to this on hearing from Sir Timothy Waldo an amusing incident in his own experience. He dined one day with the Duke of Newcastle, and on leaving the house he had to pay tax to several servants, and at last put a crown into the hand of the cook, who returned it, saving: "Sir, I do not take silver! "Don't you, indeed," said the worthy

Mr. Hanway was once politely reproached by a friend in high station for not coming oftener to dine with him. "Indeed, my lord, I can not afford it," he said, and explained that he could well-paid and well-fed servants. another occasion he was paying the servants, who as usual appeared as he was leaving the house where he had dined. "Sir, your great-coat," said one, upon which he had paid a shilling. keep the gloves, they are not worth a

shilling The Duke of Newcastle told this story to George III., who laughed heartily: but on reading Mr. Hanway's pamphlet, which the Duke had lett with him, he for his head cook and two or three of the them that, as they were well paid for their services, he would not be subject to being taunted with having his serv-ants paid by others. "I will no:," said his Majesty, "allow a single vail to be taken in my household, and the first who is guilty of the offence shall be dismissed." This royal command caused great grumbling, but his Majesty's firmness was well known, and the example was followed by many noblemen and gentlemen. So fierce was the resentment of the whole fraternity of servants. that on the next public appearance of with servants, determined thus to express their anger at losing a large part of their perquisites by the King's influence.-N. Y. Observer.

-A proposition meeting with favor in the republic of Mexico, calls for the establishment of a savings bank for

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Secessity of Care in Both the Autumn and Spring Work.

In setting out young trees from the nursery to the orchard, we have always found them in the best condition if dug If they are in the latter state wash them in autumn, carefully heeled in for winter, and set out in spring. In heeling them in, it is important, and in fact absolutely essential, to do the the work in the best manner, allowing no interstices to remain among the roots by compactly applying fine mellow earth, banking the soil partly up the stems for additional protection, and selecting a well-drained, sheltered place. If the whole are surrounded with a ridge of smoothly-beaten earth, the mice will be excluded from them, as these animals will not ascend steep and smooth earth under snow.

When the trees are carefully taken out in spring, small white fibers will often be seen protruding from the cut ends of the roots, and as these need not be disturbed, they will be ready to aid in immediate growth. But when the trees are dug from the nursery rows in spring, the roots being more or less cut or broken after the movement for created .- Buffalo Times. growth has commenced, some check is

uecessarily given to them.

It will be observed here that there are three requisites for the best success in the course we have recommended, namely-lifting in autumn, careful heeling-in and setting out in spring. It is true that they may be set out in autumn is needed to keep the cow's system in a immediately after digging, but in this healthy condition, and the blood limpid case they will be liable to be injured by winter, being fully exposed to the winds; and they will be liable to the additional injury, after starting to grow, from the hard crust of earth formed by long settling, if allowed to remain un broken around them. These objections. however, are at least partly removed if

in autumn, simply because the opera- has been discovered. If cropping grass tion mellows the soil about them just as costs nothing, then take any kind of a growth is commencing, and this is bet- cow you can get, and use her until you ter than the hard unbroken crust which can get more and better. The trouble has been forming since the previous about the last named advice, however,

autumn. stumps of the mutilated roots; they may is heard .- Hoard's Dairyman. be heeled-in in a mass, the lumpy earth being carelessly thrown on their roots, interstices left all through them which the mice easily penetrate, and the admitted air being allowed to dry the

roots and kill the trees. The same general principles will ap-ply to the bushes of the raspberry, blackberry and currant, but the management may be varied by setting them out at once, if sufficient protection is posed to winter winds, and such plants the subject of which feed is the best, as young raspberries may be well protected with a forkful or two of manure

placed over each one. we have not given to strawberries a series of trials under suitable management, to lay down rules, but we observe a statement of Samuel Miller, of Missouri, that his strawberry plants taken up in the fall, carefully heeled-in, protected during winter, and set out in spring, were farther advanced and set more fruit than those taken up in the spring. The heeled in plants hed the management, to lay down rules, but we observe a statement of Samuel Miller, of Missouri, that his strawberry plants taken up in the fall, carefully heeled-in, protected during winter, and set out in spring, were farther advanced and set more fruit than those taken up in maning. The heeled in plants hed the meant rich in oil. Sauth he meant rich in oil. Sauth he meant rich in oil. Sauth he word rich he meant rich in oil. Sauth he word rich he meant rich in oil. Sauth he word rich he meant rich in oil. Sauth he word rich he meant rich in oil. Sauth he word rich he meant rich in oil. Sauth he word rich he meant rich in oil. Sauth he word rich he meant rich in oil. Sauth he word rich he meant rich in oil. Sauth sauth he word rich he meant rich in oil. Sauth he word rich he meant rich in oil. Sauth sauth he word rich he meant rich in oil. Sauth sauth he word rich he meant rich in oil. Sauth sauth he word rich he meant rich in oil. Sauth sauth he word rich he meant rich in oil. Sauth sauth sauth he word rich he meant rich in oil. Sauth sa spring. The heeled-in plants had "a that while many if not most farmers nice set of new roots started, which went right ahead." But it should not be forgotten that without full protection. with access of the covered plants at the

be a failure. - Country Gentleman. HONEY ON THE FARM.

Why Bees Should be Kept by Every Ec

nomical Agriculturist. Good, pure honey can be used for all the purposes to which sugar or syrup may be applied. A few hives of bees will gather that which otherwise would be wasted, and store it for the family. A hundred pounds of honey has been secured from a strong colony in a single season, and this amount represents a very important item in the family account. It may be claimed, however, that with honey at twenty cents a pound, and sugar at ten cents, the use of honey is not economical. Such is a fact, but it should be only a stronger inducement to keep bees, as each pound of honey will purchase two pounds of There are locations, however, sugar. at which honey is not readily salable, and some families do not care to go to the trouble of shipping small quantities, while sugar may be dearer from the same cause, and in such cases the production of honey should be an object. Even if used in the place of sugar, with its value greater, the sweetening property of honey is much greater. Bees should be made serviceable by all who are located at a distance from market, especially where the conditions are favorable. The knowledge required for successful bee-keeping is easily derived if one is determined to become familiar produces milk alike. with the details of management, and it saccharine matter at home as well as timate that anybody can do the work. artificially what the soil lacks naturally but any careful person can do so with care. - Farm, Field and Stockman.

-Christopher Casey and John Hebborn, military convicts at Fort Snelling. Minn., were working outside of the fort under the care of Sentinel Brown. the King at Drury Lane a howl of disloyal execration sounded from the pit and the galleries, which were packed gun. Brown got up, knocked Hebborn witing man to mental as well as physically as the control of the contr down, made after Casey, who was running off with the musket, overtook him, Then he fired five shots at Hebborn, but did not hit him, and the convict escaped. Casey was a deserter and was serving a two-year's sentence.—

THE DAIRY.

-Churn often if you would have sweet butter .- Boston Globe.

-See that the cows have a dry place to lie on. Their udders should not be imbedded in and encrusted with filth. with warm water and wipe dry with dry cloths. Then no dirt can drip into the milk pail. - Farm, Field and Stock-

-In the reports of several dairy farms of Denmark, in the vicinity of Copenhagen, it is stated that the yield of each cow is regularly weighed, and the excellent average of 900 gallons per cow is quite general. When a cow falls below 750 gallons per annum she is led off at once to the butcher .- Field and

-No cheese ought to be put on the market before it is six months old; and well-made and thoroughly-ripened cheese is not only digestible, but an aid to the digestion of other ailments —pie-crust for instance. When the American people are taught to eat thoroughly-ripened cheese, they will like it and get good out of it, and a home demand for the product will be created. But Relative Company of the content of the

-If you do not want trouble in churning because the butter will not come, see that your cows have all the salt they want. This used to be an old-fashinoned remedy for hard churning, and it was often a good one. The about the same proportion. Any lack of it in the system would tend to a thickening of the blood and to the production of a feverish condition of the cow. Put salt where she can go and liek it at will .- Montreal Witness.

the trees are set in a sheltered place, and the soil kept well pulverized during food consumed, is the only true critethe following spring.

Many planters find that spring-set trees do better than those transplanted ter and cheese producing machine that is that civilization has to go along with The different operations in transplant- the cow that is used for dairy purposes, ing may be carelessly and superficially and as soon as there is civilization in a performed, and the trees may die, or land, the soil has a price and the cow make little growth. For instance—they must have shelter and food other than may be carelessly dug up, with short grass. Then the call for the best cow

GOOD COW FOODS.

Those Abounding in Proteine Making the Best Butter.

In summer, when farmers are busy growing cow food, it is well to consider the subject somewhat at length in order that we may all know about where we stand in the matter of knowlgiven them, as the young plants, being edge on the subject. To show that all cut back to a few inches, are less ex- the expounders are not agreed upon we will give a little personal experience. While attending a farmers' meeting the laced over each one.

We have not given to strawberries a elaborate lecture, advocated feeding Armsby, in a late lecture, explained are of the opinion that foods rich in fat will cause the cow to greatly increase her yield of butter, yet this is not the with access of the covered plants at the same time to air, the experiment will kind of fat, and there is nothing else in nature like it. Foods abounding mostly in proteine, a nerve and musele sup-porting aliment, make the most butter. Dil meal contains a large amount of fat and proteine, but the fat in the oil does not produce butter. Nor is it the fat in the corn that makes the butter, but rather the proteine. The fat helps to support the warmth of the body, and thus keeps up the machine while it works up the other elements into butter or caseine. These are important facts | Traveler. that, we hope, Prof. Armsby will continue to repeat until every dairyman in the country learns them by heart .-American Dairyman.

SOIL AND MILK.

The Effects Produced by the First Upon the Quality of the Latter. Like every other product, animal or vegetable, the quality of milk depends as much on the soil as on the breed of cow. It will be more or less rich, as the soil is more or less rich. If the soil is thin and light, producing a corresponding character in the vegetation, the tendency will be to make the milk thin and light. If it lacks in phosphates, the milk will lack in phosphates. If the soil is rich and fat the milk produced from it, the cow being in good condition, will be rich and fat. We do not take into consideration enough the quality and character of the soil for milk production. We are content to think that grass is grass. and therefore conclude that all grass

After all, the matter resolves itself is surprising that the majority of farm- into a question of food and feeding. No ers do not endeavor to produced the matter where we may be, if our food, water and air are all right, we must get the bread, meat and vegetables. It is all the blessings to be derived from claimed that a single individual can at- these. If we study and know the chartend to one hundred colonies in the acter of our soil, and then consider the busy honey season, while a dozen hives necessary qualities of the food required can be managed without any loss of for the best milk and the most successvaluable time whatever. We do not in- ful milk production, we may supply and get the best results; or we may add to the food products of the soil such elements as are lacking for the production of the best milk, and the desired result must follow.

We merely throwout the hint as food tor reflection. In whatever way we turn and whatever correct view we cal activity. Few things are furnished in perfection. But all that is necessary got the piece, and when Casey refused she provides, and intelligent man may to surrender shot him through the heart. | profit by her suggestions as well as by her bounty .- National Live-Stock Jour-

nal. -Sell as fast as made to get the most for the butter .- Western Rural

VERY CLOSE MEN.

An Account of Gentlemen Who Were Too

Stingy to Enjoy Good Health. A party of men were speaking of stingy people. "Old Peleg Gregg was the stingiest man I ever knew,' Abe Patterson. "Tell you what's a fact. He was sick one time, just on the caving bank of death. Some member of the family sent for a physician, and when the doctor arrived, Peleg asked:

"Whut do yer ax fur yer medicine, doctor-how much a dose!

"Let me see, about fifty cents. "'How many do you think it'll take

to cure me? "'Two, I think."

"'Fifty cents apiece 'bout as cheap as yer kin sell 'em?' "Yes.

"'Tell yer what'll do. I'll gin yer sixty cents fur a dose an' a ha'f.

"Won't sell that way." "'Wall, then, good day.""

"He was surely a very close man," said Rufe Potter, "a very careful man, but you never heard of Sack Scallop, did you? He lived down on Longmetre Bayou. One day he was out in the woods and a tree fell across him and mashed him into the ground. He yelled and yelled, and finally a fellow came

along and asked what was up.
"Nothin' up,' growled Sack. I'm
down, that's the trouble. I want you to chop this here log in two an' roll it offen me.

"'What'll yer gimme?"

"'What do yer ax?'
"'Do it for twenty-five cents.' "Great Scott! do yer think I'm

made outen money?'
"'All right! won't do it for less.' "Wall, how much'll yer charge ter go home an' tell my son ter come out

" Ten cents. "'Whut, jes' fur walkin that little distance? Yer must take me fur a fool. Go on, I don't want nothin' to do with

"Well, he was prudent," said Billings, "almost morbidly so. He reminds me, in point of economy, of an old fellow named Jerry Finch. One day he went into a store and wanted to buy six feet of rope. The dealer, know-ing Jerry's peculiar love of money, told him that he might have the rope for ten

"I'll give you five."
"I can't sell it for that. Why, man, you've got plenty of money and ought not to grumble.

"Yes, but times are powerful hard. Can't stand that price." He went away and after staying about two hours, came back and asked:

" 'That rope fell any?' "No, sir.

" 'Good-bye. " So long.

"The next day he entered the store and remarked: 'I hear that rope is fallen' all over the country.'

"That so? "'Yes. Hear that over here at Cotton Town yer kin git ten feet fur a nickle

"'Why don't you go over there?" "Don't want to wear out my shoes. Say, has it fell any here?" "Not a bit."

"'New rope hain't fell none vit?" "Confound the luck, take it along for a nickel.' The old fellow carefully measured the rope, and with a disap-

pointed air, said: 'Say, it's three inches short; can't you knock off something?' "Yes, give me four cents."

"'Say three."
"'Well, three." "He gave him a postage stamp and hurried away. That evening he was found hanging from a rafter in his barn. He left a few lines of writing congratulating himself on the fact that the rope with which he hanged himself was so cheap. There may be closer men, but I have never met them."-Arkansav

A Promising Speculation.

A countryman strayed into the Petroleum Exchange yesterday, and watched the proceedings with great

"What are they doin'?" he inquired of Frank Tack. "Buying and selling oil," replied Mr.

Tack, indulgently. "What's oil wuth?" "Sixty-five cents a barrel." "What!" whispered the countryman, with suppressed excitement, "only sixty-five cents? You buy me all you can git, Mister; the barrels alone'll fetch more'n that."—Puck.

Not a New Discovery.

Bagley-This is an age of invention, Clara. Have you heard of Dr. Bell's discovery?

Mrs. B.-What did he discover? "He discovered that the human voice affected fluids-water, for instance. I don't exactly see the drift of the discov-

ery, but it is very wonderful." "It is, indeed; and I have discovered just the opposite, that fluids affect the voice—whisky, for instance. Have you ever noticed that, William?" (Curtain falls in dead silence.)-Phil-

adelphia Call. -Alfred the Great said that when he began to reign there were very few elergymen south of the Humber, who could even understand the prayer book (that was still in Latin as the Roman missionaries had brought it), and south of the Thames he could not remember one. His first care was to get better educated clergy, and then he estab-lished schools for the laity, and pro-cured the best teachers. He founded new monasteries and restored the old

ones which had been razed. —"Are you feeling better, Mr. Featherly?" asked Bobby at the dinner table. "Feeling better? I haven't been sick. Bobby." "I didn't know," said Bobby. indifferently. "Ma and pa were talking about your genealogy, last night, and ma said it couldn't be much worse. I supposed you were sick."-N. Y. The Chase County Courant.

Official Paper of Chase County. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.

### W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

### A CALL.

A delegate convention of the Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District of Kansas, is hereby called to meet at Emporia, Kansa, on Wedvesday, August Ilth, at 4 o'clock, p.m., of said day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in said district. The convention will also select a Democratic Congressional Committee for the two years

Congressional Committee for the two years next ensuing.

The basis of representation in said convention will be one delegate and one alternate for every 200 votes cast and one delegate and one alternate for every fraction of 100 votes and over cast for the Democratic candidate for secretary of State at the election in 1884.

The various counties will be entitled to the following number of delegates:
County Delegates ounty Delegates utler 10 Morris 4
Case. 4 Osage 7
Coffey 6 Shawnee 13
Greenwood 5 Woodson 8
Lyon 8 Wabaunsee 4
Marion 6

committes.

The officers of the several conventions are requested to forward to the Secretary of this co-unitare, at Topeka.correct list of the delegates and alternates caosen.

The Democratic papers throughout the district are respectfully requested to publish this notice ind all attention to the same.

By order of the Democratic Congressional Committee of the Fourth Congressional District

JACOB DECOU,

N. B. Arnold, See'y.

Chairman.

The Marion Record, barring its polities, a most excellent paper, has been enlarged to a 7-column quarto.

That Judge John Martins' open and public bolt of Glick in 1884 was no trivial mistake is more and more evident as the Democrats of the different counties throughout the State hold their county conventions. Not one has spoken in behalf of the late Judge.

Western Spirit, July 3).

Most people remember how vehemently the Republican press de nounced Gov. Glick for his pardons to vilators of the liquor law, yet Strad- inquire who is the author of the bill. dler Martin has pardoned more men He has no personal friendships to ceon this score than Glick ever did. Yet ment or any political obligations to renot one word of denunciation is ever ward at the expense of honor. He simheard from these same papers. Oh, ply announces his condemnation by "Consistency, thou art a jewel!"

If Tom Moonlight should receive the Democratic nomination for Gover-nor, his friends could point with pride to the fact that he fought to the close of the war, or five months longer than his Republican competitor. Some of the hardest battles of the great un-pleasantness were after Col. Martin was mustered out in November, 1864. and Col. Moonlight was engaged in several of these battles. In all these engagements he took part in he was commended for his bravery.—Atchison Globe.

It is stated that J. L. Sharp, who was nominated for Congress in this, the Ath District, by two assemblies of the Knights of Labor, has been advised by those in authority in the association. to withdraw from the candidacy, as it is contrary to the rules of the order for any member to engage in political contrary to the rules of the Dawn and America, the cry of "welcome, and as soon as they saw from my speech that I was from America, the cry of "welcome, and as soon as they saw from the cry of "welcome, and as soon as they saw from the cry of "welcome, and as soon as they saw from the cry of "welcome, and as soon as they saw from the cry of "welcome, and the cry of t any member to engage in political con-tests. How would it be if the Demo-

sults to the Democratic party throughout the State.

We do not believe that Congress is voicing the intelligent part of the Grand Army in recklessly passing unjust pension bills. There have been more than five hundred bills passed through Congress, giving pensions to soldiers who could not have obtained them under the present pension law. There have been nearly a hundred pension bills passed, granting pensions to some relations of some soldiers, and had not the veto power of the President stepped in and stayed this reck-lessness, no ore could tell what the end would have been. Such acts as these are insults to all honest soldiers. —Peabody (Mass.) Reporter.

The August number of Demorest's Magazine comes to us freighted with good reading. Mrs. Croly contributes an interesting article on one of the an interesting article on one of the as that of one of her own eyes, she said: and order" candidate, now have an optypical dramatic stars, Genevieve "Cold, hunger and neglect." I was portunity to reflect upon the wisdom good paper on "South Kensington and its Neighborhood," and W. Jennings
Demorest has two Prohibition articles.

Overwhelmed with the another bring the people all through the poorer portions of West Ireland. It is rather the rule than the exception, and in every instance I received the same "What is Prohibition?" and "Liberty reply as to its cause. and Prohibition." Mrs. Hart's serial is continued; there are several good to the English government that in a stories and poems, one of the valuable county so beautiful and so much travscries. "From Pencil to Brush," and "The World's Progress." The frontisI shall pass this county of Cork for the piece is a fine steel engraving called time being and enter the county of

ing this evil, and the result is a dem-

has approved or permitted to become laws during the seven months' Congress has been in session more private present bemocrative, and the entire eight years that Grant was President, that the present Democratic Commissioner of Pensions has is woodcock, hare, and an occasional the entire eight years that Grant was president, that the present Democratic Commissioner of Pensions has is under the will of Mr. Herbert's guns; such 10 per cent more pension certificates than any of his predecessors in cates than any of his predecessors in the people starving for what it might has same ledgth of time, and that the has ame ledgth of time, and that the sha same ledgth of time, and that the has a second control of the second cont

to pensioning Union soldiers. The fact is that Mr. Cleveland is hostile to pension frauds as he is to all other frauds, and if the Republicans want to not make much headway before the in at every point of escape."
people.—Kansas City Star.

Is it any wonder that Ireland eries

to be fair, and that the papers abusing the President on acount of his vetoes of pension bills, would do nothing but what would be fair if they would pubwhat would be fair if they would publish his reasons for so doing. We read carefully the reasons the President gave in each case for vetoing 29 pension bills as published by the 't. Louis Globe Democrat on last Wednesday, and think that the President was right in each case. The great trouble about this pension busines is that too many are now drawing pensions that do not deserve them, and on the other hand, a great many that are deserving and entitled to a pension are not on the rolls of the pension department."

If, after careful investigation and consideration, the President concludes that a pension or an appropriatton bill is a fraud or a steal, he doesn't stop to affixing his veto, and with his reasons appeals to Congress and to the people for justification.

### IRELAND'S MISERY.

The most heartrending tale ever told f human misery comes from the pen of Mrs. Helen Gongar who is now traveling in Ireland. In a letter to the Chicago Inter-Ocean she says:

I would tell of this misery were I

to do it, but I confess my inability to turn them out any member to engage in political contests. How would it be if the Democrats in their convention shauld nominate a member of the order? Couldn't he accept, as a Democrat?—Osage County Democrat.

It might be tried, with beneficial results to the Democratic party through—

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It might be tried to the Democratic party through—

It might be tried to the Democratic party through—

God knows what we will do until it a half, this record of the present Gov-does come. We would have starved to ernor, must indeed be gratifying to friends we have in America who send us money." Then several asked me if I knew a son, daughter, or other relative that lived in America; they think we should know, these people little comprehending the extent of our territory. bareheaded, holding fast to the few rags that barely covered her nakedness, and in reply to the question what caused the blindness of her little girl as well Ward: Emma M. Tyng farnishes a overwhelmed with the amount of blind and justice of their course. - Paola

IT IS A REPROACH

scure and self-contradictory are many of the "directions for cooking" which accompany food preparations, even those most widely used. Their perplexing absurdity in the case of artiores are found in considerable quantiing this evil, and the result is a demon-stration of the proper method in,
each case, of putting the food in a
suitable conditions for an infant's
st mach, independently of printed instructions. This makes the leading
subject in July Babyhood, which contakes numerous other important articles. [5 Beekman st., New York.
\$1.50 a year.]

It isn't eften that Springer of Illinoise, does his party any service, but
he took the wind out of the sails of
the Republican demagogues in Congress, yesterday, who were andeavoring to make party capital out of
Cleveland's vetoes of private pension
bills. He showed that the President ties; slate and flag stone of superior

make that the issue for the approaching Congressional campaign they will which to shoot game. They are shut

aloud tor home rule and the righting of The following sensible remarks from the Astonisher and Paralizer in regard to the President's pension vetoes, but voices the sentiments of every honest. fair-minded man who has taken the trouble to inform himself on matters pertaining to the subject:

"We think that it pays all the time to be fair and that the papers abusing."

"We think that it pays all the time to be fair and that the papers abusing."

"The subject is the subject in the efforts he made in their behalf. In his defeat he was a subject in the subje working for humanity. - Emporia Re publican.

### ALITERARY COUP D'ETAT.

Of all the surprises which the reading public has been treated by Mr. Alden's surprising Literary Revolution, perhaps the most remarkable is the last.

Two of the choicest and most fa-mous books in modern literature, Washington Irving's "The Sketch Book" and "Knickerbocker's History of New York," are just published in style worthy of this most widely celebrated and universally honored of American authors. The two books together form one of the nine yolumes of his works also just published. The type is large, leaded, beautful; the two volumes bound in one comprise 606 pages; the binding is half morocco, marbled edg-s. The only other edition in the market that at all compares with this or rivals it, is advertised by the publisher at \$300 per volume.

Mr. Alden's price when sold in sets of nine volumes, is a little less than \$1.00 per volume. He now offers this single specimen volume until September 1, 1886, for the price (if it can be called a price) of 50 cents, by mail

postage paid.

This offer is without restriction or condition; if there are a hundred thousand, or a half a million of those who take pleasure in the works of Washington Irving, who want the vol-ume, he says he will fill their orders as capable of commanding the language fast as his printers and binders can

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FALLS TOWNSHIP.

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TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.

express the whole truth in words, but I shall attempt it at least. As crowds of men, women and children gathered about the car in which I was price for the set. The object of this gathered about the car in which I was seated I asked, as I looked upon their rags that scarcely covered their emaciated forms: "Why are you in this fear'ul condition?" Before they answered my question, and as soon as they saw from my speech that I was loope of standard books from to any logue of standard books free to any applicant, or his illustrated catalogue, 132 pages, for four sents. Address, John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl

John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl
st., New York.

PARDONS OF LIQUOR SELLERS.

Since January 1885, Gov. Martin
has pardon of 29 violaters of the prothe English laws will not allow us to hibition law. In some cases he has work them lest we reduce the value of the inc. Considering the great fight their property."

In some table to property the property inc. S. T. R. Description. S. Descri "Another, with tears coursing down his dirty face, (for these people are as dirty as people can well get) said: laters of this law, the number during his two years'term being smaller than last night, but it is sure to come and that reached by Martin in a year and death long ago if it had not been for the Good People who supported John

The number above given is taken from the list of pardons published in Republican papers that are in favor of Gov. Martin's re-election and, safe to say, is rather below the actual number, A woman passed in front of this group than above it. There is no doubt on of men I aim a girl of ten years, who is totally blind, also holdidg a babe but more whisky and beer sellers than is totally blind, also holdidg a babe but more whisky and beer sellers than a few days old at her breast barefooted, Glick did. Those Democrats like Judge John Martin and a few others over the State, who publicly opposed Governor Glick in 1834, and voted against him at the polls, in favor of the so-called "law

PATENTS CRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during three weeks ending July 27, 1886, reported expressly for this pa per by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 394 F Street, Washington, D. C.: C. V. White, Leavenworth, shutter fastener; Manoah Miles, Russell, rail-Harmony."

Eevery housekeeper knows how obscure and self-contradictory are many of the "directions for cooking" which accompany food preparations, even those most widely used. Their perplaxing absurdity in the case of artificial foods for infants is almost criminal, for where a sick child's life depends upon such foods, which must be easily digested, as serious fault in cooking might result fatally. Marion Harland has been experimenting upon infants' foods with a view to correcting this evil, and the result is a demindant of the series of the most "disaffected district" means that these people have endured mistrative means that these people have endured mistrative and oppressions until it is humble acquiesseence and starvation, or revolution and an opportunity to live; and I, for one, am glad of the spirit that accepts the latter alternative. England must, at once, relieve these people from the tvranny of the landlord and the tax-gatherer, or forever stand disparations; M. E. Johnson, Pittsburg, or or papers. Let it be understood that the self-end switch; J. A. Hampton, Rosedale, baling press; W. B. Foster, Derby, car coupling; G. H. Robb, Severance, sulky harrow, A. B. Griswold, Bunker Hill, darft equalizer; W.S. Plummer, Leaven-worth, hop drier; J. A. Knox, Burr Oak, remedy for hog and chicken cholera; P. P. Belt. Columbus, rotary engine; R. F. Smith. Atchison, gas engine; J. H. Nolan, Pleasanton, weather strip; C. W. Harris, Garnett, bagasse feeder; C. F. Mudge, Eskridze, canning apparatas; M. E. Johnson, Pittsburg, continued the tax-gatherer, or forever stand disparation; M. E. Johnson, Pittsburg, continued the tax-gatherer, or forever stand disparation; M. E. Johnson, Pittsburg, continued the tax-gatherer, or forever stand disparation; M. E. Johnson, Pittsburg, continued the tax-gatherer, or forever stand disparation; M. E. Johnson, Pittsburg, continued the tax-gatherer, or forever stand disparation; M. E. Johnson, Pittsburg, continued the tax-gatherer, or forever the sevent and flag stone of superior cont

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Block |Lot. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

NORTH COTTONWOOD FALSS

BUNT & MCWILLIAM' + ADDITON

Block

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

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Office, and residence near the Catholic churen peys spe in attention to chronic diseases, especially the sa of females. He carries and dispenses his own medicines. feb4-tf

MARTIN HEINTZ. Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work rusran-ted. Shop, as his hame, northwest corner of Friend and rearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

JOHN FREW. LAND SURVEYOR. AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

TRONC CITY: - - -M. LAWRENCE,

MERCHANTTAILOR. Satifaction Guaranteed, and Charges Reasonable,

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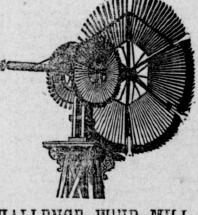
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J. H. MAYVILLE, STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!!

J. B. BYRNES

Has the Giant Well Drill, nine-inch bore, the largest in the country, and guarantees his work to give satisfaction. Terms reasonable, and wells put down on short not c



### CHALLENGE WIND MILL And Pumps, put in at the Lowest Liv-

ing Prices, All Work Guaranteed. JOEL B. BYRNES, Strong City, Kansas.

JOHN B. SHIPMAN MONEYTOLOAN

In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwarts, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands. Call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, If you want money. ap23-tf

GRAIN, STOCKS,

For times are daily made by successful oprators in GRAIN. STOCKS AND OIL.

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

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

Stock Privileges a specialty.

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Banker and Broker.

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38, 40 & 42 Broadway, New York.

Sand six cents for postage and receive free, a costly you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of eithersex, succeed from first hour. The bread road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure At once address TRUE & CO, Augusta, Maine.

### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, AUG. 5, 1886.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew 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, \$3.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

				-	% col. 8 5 50	****
week	\$1 00		3.50		6.50	18.00
weeks	1.75	2 50	3 00	4.50		15.00
weeks .	2 00	3.00				17.00 25.00
months .	3.00	T. C. C.	- E-	10.10		
months	6.50	9 00	12 00	18 00	32.50	
vear	10 00	18 OH	24 00	35.00	55 00	85.00

nsertion: double price for black letter, or for Items under the head of "Local Short Stops."



RAST. PASS MAIL EM'T. FR'T. FR'T. FR'T Cedar Pt. 10 03 10 08 8 52 3 05 6 48 11 00 clements 10 14 10 20 9 11 3 34 7 (6 11 22 the election of the control of the contro WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T FR'1.FR'T.

am pm pm am pm am sm am Satford... 4 21 3 45 12 54 5 58 12 28 6 22 Strong... 4 38 4 03 1 20 6 30 1 20 7 50 Elmdale... 4 54 4 16 1 42 6 55 1 55 8 35 Clements 5 10 4 34 2 05 7 23 2 35 9 25 Cedar Pt. 5 22 4 45 2 20 7 41 3 65 10 63 The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City, going east, at 12:13 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:18 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a ine, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for ach subsequent insertion.

Mrs. Geo. W. Simmons is lying quite Mr. Jake Rupert, of York, Pa., is in

town. Mrs. T. S. Jones has returned to

Dodge City. Mr. Billy Hoover has returned to Strong City.

Mr. T. Guthrie, of Atchison, was in town last week. Miss Elsie McGrath is visiting her

sister, at Topeka. Miss Mamie Nye went to Kansas

City, last Friday. on a business trip.

Mr. Scott E. Winne was down to Emporia, last Thursday.

Miss Alice Hunt has been quite sick for the past week.

Messrs. John E. and S. G. Harper were down to Emporia, last Friday. Mr. A. R. Palmer and wife, of South Fork, went to Topeka, last Saturday.

Mr. J. R. Blackshere, of Elmdale, was in Washington, D. C., last Satur-

Green, was down to Kansas City, last Col. S. N. Wood was in the city

yesterday, quite ill.—Emporia Republican, Aug. 1. Mr. J. F. Kirker has taken the posi-

tion of book-keeper at the Strong City National Bank.

loads of very fine beef cattle to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. A, C. Burton, of Strong City, took a pleasure trip to St. Joseph, Diamond creek, was dreaming, on Mon-Missouri, last week.

Mr. F. A. Homes, the gentlemanly agent of the Leavenworth Times, gave jumped out of the upper story of the us a pleasant call, last Thursday.

morning, that had been making its top, striking the ground and injuring home under the cistern cover at hi himself quite badly.

Born, on Monday morning, August 2. 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. Larkin Bart- following officers: Mrs.Sarah B.Stotts, lett, of this city, twin boys;net weight Prest.; Mrs. Gracie Wood and Miss Lou 14 pounds.

worth, was in town, last week, on a R. A. Shipman, Treas.; Mrs. Emma visit at his brother in-law's, Mr. John Wood, Supt. Juvenile Work; Miss E. Harper's.

The Court-house cupola now has in it a 500-pound bell, which has been Lodge I. O. G. T., held last Friday placed there, by Messrs. Holsinger & night' the following officers were elect-Fritz for trial.

Col. S. N. Wood is lying very ill, at his room over the bank. Dr. Walsh is attending him.—Strong City Independent, July 29.

Mr. W. A. Morris, of Wichita, was the guest of his old college friends, Rev. and Mrs. L. K. Long, of Strong City, one day last week

The name of the Emporia and El Dorado Short-line R. R. has been Democrats belonging to the Associachanged to the Chicago, Emporia and tion and it is to be hoped the officers Western railroad.

It is Mr. William McDowell, not Mr. John, who recently graduated from der to know what the Association is Monmouth Colloge, Ill., and who is doing; in other words, they should studying in that place to be an occu- publish in all the papers of the county

week, so as to give the editor a chance mittees, if publicity to such meetings of buttons, at \$9.50 per suit. to attend the Democratic State con- is at all necessary. tion to be held at Leavenworth, this

week.

good crop of grass, as well as greatly and profitable employment for the agent who obtains the right to repreincrease the corn crop.

B. Lantry says he will give \$1,000 to get the C., B. & Q. R. R. and the Santa Fe to build a Union depot between Cottonwood Falls and Strong City.—Strong City Independent.

Mrs. Paschal Hubbard, of Bross, will be here in about a month.

The game of base ball, last Satur-Our Boys to 19 for the 4 Mile club.

The Ladies' Aid Society, of Strong City, will meet with Mrs. Davidson,on Tuesday, August 10. All members are especially requested to attend, as the election of officers will take place

Mr. Dan Frew who has held the position of book keeper at the Strong City National Bank for some time past, goes to Emporia, this week, to take a position with the Central Land and Loan Co.

yield of that cereal.

Mr. H. R. Hilton, who returned from Kansas City, on Wednesday of last week, reports that the rain did not extend as far east as Topeka and that from that point east as far as Kansas City the drought still exists.

Mr. John M. Rice, of the firm of Rice & Bassett, contractors for the erection of the Government building at Leavenworth, was at Strong City, last week, on business with the firm of Lantry & Son's, who furnish the

Died, at the residence of his son, Mr. L. W. Coleman, in Cottonwood township, Chase county, Kansas, on Saturday, July 31, 1886, of Bright's disease, Mr. J. A. Coleman, aged 74 years. Mr. R. Ford, went west, last week, His remains were interred in the Ice cemetery, on Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. I. O. Wilkinson, who have been visiting at Mrs. Wilkinson's old home, in Wisconsin, arrived here, last Thursday, on a visit to Mrs. Murphy, on Rock creek, Mrs. Wilkinson's mother. Mr. Wilkinson left Saturday night, for his run on the K. P. rail-

We regret to announce the death on Mr. J. R. Blackshere, of Elmdale, Saturday evening of last week of one of the twin babies of Mr. and Mrs. Beckett, of this city. The remains were buried in the cemetery at Cottonwood Falls. Sunday afternoon. Truly the chastisement of this fame and the chastisement of the chastisement of this fame and the chast of the twin babies of Mr. and Mrs. Beckett, of this city. The remains were buried in the cemetery at Cottonwood Falls. great. - Strong City Independent.

bossing for Messrs. Lantry & Sons, at Watrous, N. M., arrived at Strong jel7-tf Elmdale, Chase Co., Kas. Mr. Simon Kinsella, who has been bossing for Messrs. Lantry & Sons, at City, on Wednesday of last week, to take charge of the getting out the stone for the Government building at Mr. H. R. Hilton shipped three car Leavenworth, for which Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons have secured the con-

A German at Hilton's ranch, on day morning, that the house was on fire, and he got up out of bed and house, going over the window sash, Chick Smith killed a skunk, Monday the window being let down from the

A branch of the W. C. T. U. has been organized, at Elmdale with the Fall season. Davidson, V.-P's.; Miss Carrie Wood. Mr. Chas. S. Thompson, of Leaven- R. S.; Miss Julia Shipman, C. S.; Mrs. Sarah Prickett, Supt. of Literature.

> At the meeting of the Strong City ed: R. M. Watson, C. T.; Mrs. T. B. Johnston, V.T.; Miss Jennie Hamill, Chaplain; Miss Nettie Adare, M.; Miss Maud Johnston, G.; Dr. McQ. Green, Sentinel.

It is to be hoped the Old Settlers' Association will not be run into politics; in other words, there are some thereof will not force them to sub-We go to press ahead of time, this ings of the Association or of its com-

Some wide-awake salesman is advised to give the resident of this vicinity Mr. S. F. Jones and daughter, of Fox an opportunity to examine and secure Mr. S. F. Jones and daughter, of Fox a copy of the new 1886 Sectional Map of our Great State, a copy of which shortly, to allow Mr. Jones's daughter and grand-daughter to attend school there.

a copy of the new 1886 Sectional Map of our Great State, a copy of which now adorns our office. Nice little points of geographical accuracy have received the most careful attention.

GEO. B. CARSON, Manager. Cottonwood Falls. Kans. jy29-4t

Mr. I. O. Wilkinson, Umpire at the The exact course of streams and railbase ball game, Saturday afternoon, road lines, new county boundaries and all recent changes, are plainly shown. The location of towns and to the bone. Dr. Walsh dressed the wound.

There was another good rain visited this county, last Thursday night, also one on Saturday, which will insure a the publishers, and we predict pleasant and publishers. sent them.

RAILROAD MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, the citizens of this place met in the Court-house, on Saturday night last, to consult on our railroad interests. The meeting was Kingman county, arrived here, on call to order by T. H. Grisham who Wednesday of last week, on a visit to nominated T. O. Kelley for Chairman old friends. She says Mr. Hubbard of the meeting, and W. A. Morgan for Secretary, both of whom were elected.

Mr. Grisham them moved that a day afternoon, bet een the 4 Mile permanent committee of seven citiclub and Our Boys or Billy Martin's zens of this place and Strong City be Scrubs resulted in a store of 32 for appoited to look after our railroad in-

W. E. Timmons moved an amend ment to allow the citizens of Strong to appoint their own committee and to make the two a joint committee.

W. A. Morgan moved a substitute, that this meeting appoint a committee of four to act with a similar committee from Strong City.

To which F. P. Cochran moved an amendment that the Chair appoint a committee of ten to select said committee of four, which amendment and substitute prevailed.

Mr. Nelson Dean, of Jetmore, Hodgeman county, is visiting friends in this county. He says that corn is looking well in Hodgeman county, and that the prospects are good for a large wield of that germal.

Substitute prevalled.

The Chair then appointed as said committee of ten S. A. Breese, F. P. Cochran, W. H. Holsinger, Wm. H. Spencer, W. E. Timmons, Dr. Robert Walsh, S. P. Young, W. W. Sanders, S. A. Perrigo and T. H. Grisham.

This committee then retired to an ante-room and selected J. M. Tuttle, Dr. J. W. Stone, S. P. Young and W. H. Holsinger as the said standing committee of four, which selection was confirmed by the meeting.

Dr. Stone moved that this meeting now request Strong City to appoint a similar committee to confer with our EASTSIDE OF Broadway

committee. Carried.
On motion of F. P. Cochran, the committee of four was instructed to request W. M. Jones, President of the C., E. & S.-W. R. R., to come here at an early date and tell this people, at a public meeting what on the property of the committee. public meeting, what are the prospects for our securing the C., E. & S.-W. R. R. in the near future.

The meeting then adjourned.

DISTRICT COURT. L. HOUK, JUDGE.

The July term of the District Court had disposed of the following cases up to last Saturday evening, and since

our last report: W. W. Guthrie vs. J. I. Johnson; injunction made perpetual.

Theodore Gordon vs. W. B. Beebe, to set aside tax deed; judgment for plaintiff.

Strong City National Bank vs. W. M. Dayis et al.; judgment for \$718.90. Maggie Jeffries vs. Louis Criders et al.; deed ordered as prayed for.

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 | Consisting land, 21 miles north of Elmdale, all

# OOSE'S.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS., ( July 29, 1886.

After the splendid rains we have had every one feels better, and as this warm weather is likely to continue for some time yet, you should take advantage of the

# **Big Bargains**

we will offer, this week, in summer goods, to close them out before the

We will place on sale, this week, to close them out, 100 yds, of nice striped pique at 4 cts. per yd, You have been paying 71 cts. per yd. for this goods. 60 yds. lattice striped pique at 81

cts. per yd. 60 yds. Etamine striped white dress pique, at 121 cts. per yd. Don't fail to see this goods. It is worth 20 cents

per yard. Summer silks are still going at 25 cts. per yd.

we will offer at prices that are sure to

sell them. We are offering Pepperell bleached sheeting, 21 yds. wide, at 20 cts per yard. Fine unbleached, yd. wide, sheeting, at 5 cts. per yd. We have

## The Largest Stock

of ladies' fine shoes in Chase county, scribe for the Republican organ in or- and it will pay you to look through our stock before you buy.

In clothing, men's furnishing goods and hats, we can show you a nice line and hats, we can show you a nice line and offer the best Middlesex blue flannel suits, full lined, and two sets and two sets wood Falls gallery. It is sure to catch any and all notices pertaining to meet- and offer the best Middlesex blue

Don't go to Emporia to buy goods when you can buy them as cheap or cheaper in your own county. Come to see us. We will take pleasure in

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



CONFECTIONARY

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

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

## SETH J. EVANS.

PROPRIETOR OF THE Feed Exchange



LOWEST PRICES PROMPT ATTENTION Paid to

ALL ORDERS. Good Rigs at

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

Campbell & Gillett,

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,

under good fence; also 200 acres of ring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the weli-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 Live of Paint & Oil on Hand. A COMPLETE TINSHOP.

Have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do Allamail cather of Cold-Rolled Iron. all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices. WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY.

Enclosed-Gear Mower.

WALTER A. WOOD

Manufactured by the WALTER A. WOOD MOWING & REAPING MACHINE CO., HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.

Weight, 558 Pounds.-From 40 to 100 Width of Tread, 3 feet 7 1-2 In.-Height of Driving Wheels 31 In-

Wheel at each end of Finger-Bar.—Most other Mowers have but one, and some none at either end of bar. Gearing Enclosed, excluding all Dust and Dirt.—Nearly all other Mowers have the Gearing exposed.

Draft from the Frame direct, Whif-letrees under the Pole.—Most other fowers have the Whiffetrees on top of the Po.e, and push the Bar instead of pulling it.

Bearings made of Best Composi-tion Metal, easily replaced.—All other Mowers use either Babbit metal or simply cast iron, generally the latter. Weight of Machine largely on the

Loft-Hand Drive-Wheel.—Some manu-heturers construct their machines so that the weight is largely on the right-hand wheel. Pur-chasers should avoid such machines.

Machine Perfectly Balanced on the Axlo.—Finger-Bar easily raised and folded —Bays to ride - No weight on horses necks. It is the lightest-draft Mower in the world. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. Fully warranted. Call and see it.

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FOR SALEAT A BARCAIN. The Pennell residence corner of Main and Pine streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Enquire of Mrs. M. H. Pennell on the premises. jy22-1m

FOR SALE OR RENT. ts. per yd.

Parasols, fans, gloves and hosiery

Parasols, fans, gloves and hosiery

Parasols, fans, gloves and hosiery

City. Inquire of Cochran & Harper,

Cottonwood Falls.

WANTED. Salesmen for Fruit trees, Ornamentals, etc. Unequaled facilities. Stark

FOR SALE. A lot in the business center of Cottonwood Falls, at a bargain.

jy1-tf COCHRAN & HARPER.

BUSINESS BREVITIES. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle.

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

West. Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed times, at his drug store.

D. Ford, jeweler, does all kinds of watch and clock repairing in a workmanlike manner, without any humbuggery whatever.

Duplicates of any pictures ever made at the photograph gallery in this city can be obtained at any time; also duplicates of the views made in the county, last summer. Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh

meats as follows: Steaks at 6 to 12 cents; roasts at 6 to 8 cents; for boiling, at 5 to 6 cents. Don't forget that you can get

anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Fine watches will receive careful

attention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry store, in Cottonwood Falls. All work warranted. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. Have some pictures made at the

gallery in this city. All work is guaranteed to be satisfactory. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beauth Sample free to those becoming agents Nortek, quick sales. Territory given Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK. MISCELLANEOUS.



"be Poultry Lalser. Only 25c per year fer 12 numbers of 16 pages each, \$20 in gold for the largest list of subscribers at 25c each by May I, 1886; \$10 for the 2nd; \$5 for the 3d; \$3 for the 4ch; \$2 for the 5th; \$2 for the 5th;





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CHOP FEED, AS WELL AS CORN AND OATS. South Side of Main Street, East of Broadway COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

W. HHINOTE. Central Barber Shop. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

in my line of business, especially to ladies shampooing and hair cutting. CEORGE W. WEED.

Particular attention given to all work

TEACHER OF

COTTONWOOD FALLS. NEW DRUGS.



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS,

HAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY

New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

HIS OLD STAND,

OLD CUSTOMERS CALL

ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist, Shop east side of Broadway, north of D:s, tone & Zane's office, where you can get a nee shave, shampoo, or hair cut.

**Bettie Stuart Institute** Springfield, Ill. For Young Ladies. Will commence 18th year Sept. 9th, 1885. Well arranged courses, Clas-sical and English. Unsurpassed advantages in Art, Literature, Music and Modern Languages. A refined and comfortable home. Address Mrs. McKer Hores. NORTHWESTER N

Evanston, Ill. Rev. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, D. D., Ll. D., President. Sixty-seven Professors and Instructors, and over 990 Students. The University offers in its Academic, Collegiate, Theological, Medical, and Law Departments, and also in Oratory, Art and Music, the highest educational advantages under the most favorable influences and at a moderate cost. For catalogues address the President, or PROF. H. F. FISK, Evanston, Ill.



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STABLE CHART Mounted on Rollers & Book Mailed Free. Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

Used by U. S. Government.

RACCOON, SKUNK, MUSKRAT, rices. Send for circular, which gives full particulars. E. C. BOUGHTON, 44 Bond St., New York.

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THIS PAPER is on flie in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs, w. Ayer a son, our authorized agents.

9

### YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

### THE TEA-PARTY.

With acorn cups and saucers, And levely oak-leaf plates, A paper for a tablectoth,
And bits of stone for weights—
Because the wind in frolic
Might bow it all away—
We children had a company
In Codar Woods to-day.

We had a loaf of gingerbread
From grandma's best receipt,
The very nicest kind of cake
For hungry boys to eat.
We had Aunt Sarah's cookies,
And biscuits made with yeast,
And sandwiches, of course, beside,
A really royal feast. A really royal feast.

We'd asked our Cousin Lucy, And Dr. Perkin's Frel, And pretty Lottie Sanderson, And merry Jack and Ned. But, sitting by her window, As dull as dull could be. We saw, as to the woods we went, That fretful May McGee.

Poor little lonesome eripple, No wonder she is cross; We all of us might be the same," So pleaded darling Floss; So pleaded darling Floss; And as we looked and listened, We thought about a way

And carry little May. You should have seen her wonder You should have seen her wonder,
You should have heard her laugh;
We had a splendid time with May,
A better time by haif
Taan if we'd left her pining
Ap risoner by herself.
As lonely as a single cup
Upon the kitchen sheif.

And since we've thought about it And always in our pleasant things Let some forlorn one share: And thus, our mother tells us, We'll keep the Golden Rule. And send the happy times along,
At home, at play, in school.

Mrs. M. E. Sangster, in Congregationalist.

AUNT DEBORAH'S LESSON. Sam Wadley's Manly and Heroic Way

Making Reparation. "The good lands! what's that!" excitedly cried frightened Aunt Deb-

Aunt Deborah might well exclaim in surprise. For as she sat knitting quietly and humming a quaint old tune of long ago, one she had learned as a child-e-r-rash! bang! came a stone into the room, shivering the windowpane, just missing the swinging lamp came, occasionally giving him a glass in the hallway, making an ugly scar of milk, a sandwich or a cake, she in the hallway, making an ugly scar on the cabinet, and breaking into fragments a handsome vase. Then, as if satisfied with the mischief it had done, it rolled lazily across the floor, borah, and called him a coward for not and finally stopped under the table, an

inert, jagged bit of granite.

Aunt Deborah, as the stone pursued its reckless course, placed her hands over her head and shrank back into her chair, a frightened and unwilling witness to the destruction of her property. It was quite distressing. Besides the nervous shock, there was the broken window; there was the cabinet showing a great white dent that could not easily be removed; and there, too, was the vase she had kept so many long years, lying shattered and ruined

before her eyes.

Aunt Deborah was one of the best the money.

Aunt Deborah was one of women; but "I believe that is all, ma'am," said -she was human, and the sudden havoe wrought by the missile exasperrated as well as frightened her. rushed to the window and opened it in time to see three or four boys seampering down the street as fast as their legs could carry them.

"Oh, you young scapegraces!" she cried. "If I could once lay hold on you, wouldn't I teach you a lesson!" "Thank But the boys never stopped until started out, picking his old hat from they had disappeared around a friend-the floor, where he had placed it on ly corner. Aunt Deborah was so overcome by the accident, and so intent on watching the retreating boys to whom she desired to teach a lesson, that she did not at first notice a barefooted lad standing under the window on the pavement below, holding a battered old hat in his hand, and looking up at her with a scared face and tearful

"Please, Miss," said the boy, tremu Aously. "Oh! Who are you? Who threw called out

that stone at my window?" called out Aunt Deborah, as she spied him.

'Please, Miss,' pleaded the boy,
fumbling nervously his torn hat, 'I
threw it, but I didn't mean to do it.'

"Didn't mean to do it, eh?" replied Aunt Deborah, fiercely. "I suppose the stone picked itself up and pitched itself through my glass!"
"I was going to throw it down the

street, but Bill Philper touched my arm, and it turned and hit your window," he explained.

There was an air of frankness and truth about the boy, and the fact that he had not run away like the others (whom, somehow, Aunt Deborah held chiefly responsible for the outrage), caused her to relent a little toward

"Come in here," she said, after eyeing him closely for a moment.

The lad hesitated; but summoning all his courage, he went up the steps,

and soon stood in her presence.
"Do you see that," she said, pointing at the window-"and that" the cabinet)—"and that?"—(at the broken vase)—"and that?"—at the "Now, isn't that a fine performance?

"I am very sorry," said the boy, the tears welling into his eyes again. He looked reefully about at the damaged articles, and glanced at the

stone, wishing heartily that he had never seen it. "Now, what's to be done about it?"

"I don't know, ma'am," said he, very ill at ease. "I will try to pay you for it.

"What can you pay, I should like to know?" she said, glancing at his natched coat and trousers and his torn

"I sell papers," said he; "and I can pay you a little on it every week."
"What's your name?" she asked. "Sam Wadley," answered the boy. "Have you a father?"

"No, ma'am," replied Sam; "he's

"Have you a mother?"

"Yes, ma'am?" "What does she do?" continued Aunt Deborah. "She sews, and I help her all I can

"How can you pay me any thing,

about it, and she'll be willing for me to pay you all I make."
"Well, now, we'll see if you are a

boy to keep his word," said Aunt Deborah. "How much must I pay?" Sam in-

quired, anxiously.
"Let me see." Aunt Deborah put on her spectacles and made a critical do-one dollar and a half. I shan't Champs de Mars. charge you for the dent in the furni-

"I'll try to pay you something on it every week," said Sam. "There are some days when I don't make any thing; but when I do, I'll save if for "Very well," said Aunt Deborah;

"you may go now."

He thanked her, and went slowly out, while Aunt Deborah began to pick up the fragments strewn over the

"Oh, wait a moment!" she cried.

Sam came back. "Take this stone out with you, and be careful what you do with it, next time," she said. "By the way, if you wish to keep out of trouble, you'd better not keep company with that Flipper boy-"Aunt Deborah had a rather poor memory for names—"if I had him, wouldn't I give him a lesson!"

She uttered the last sentence with such a relish, that Sam was glad enough to get away. He was afraid she might conclude to bestow upon him the salutary lesson which she had proposed to give "Flipper," as she

Sam hurried home as fast as he could. His mother, a pale, delicate woman whose wan teatures and sunken eyes showed the effects of too hard work, heard his simple tale, wiped away his tears and encouraged him in his resolve to pay for the damage he had done. From that day, Sam began to be very diligent, and to earn pennies in every honest way possible to him. And ev-ery week he carried some small amount

to Aunt Deborah. "That boy has some good in him," she said when he had brought his first installment. And though she grew more kind toward him every time he rarely failed to warn him against the influence of that "Flipper" boy.

His young companions laughed at running away when they ran; but all they said did not turn him from his

purpose. One evening he went with a cheerful heart to pay his last installment. As he passed the window of the sitting-room he glanced in. There sat Aunt Deborah, earnestly knitting. The lamplight fell upon her sober face and Sam wondered if she ever looked really smiling and pleasant. "It doesn't seem as though she would be so stiff with a fellow," he said to himself. Then, in response to her "Come in,

"Yes, that pays the whole sum." said Aunt Deborah; "you have done well.

"I am still very sorry I have troubled you, and I hope you forgive me," he said.
"I do, with all my heart," she said,

Thank you," said Sam, the floor, where he had placed it on entering.

"Come back," said Aunt Deborah, "I've something more to say to you."
With a startled look he turned into the room. Aunt Deborah went to the cabinet and unlocked it. She first took out a pair of new shoes, then half a dozen pairs of socks, some underelothing, two nice shirts, a neat woolen suit, and lastly a good felt hat. "Sam," said she to the astonished lad, "I have taken your money, not because I wanted it, but because I wished to test you. I wished to see whether you really meant to pay me. That Flipper boy would never have done it, I am sure. You have done so well in bringing me your little savings that I have learned to like you very much. Now I wish to make you a present of these articles. In the pocket of this jacket you will find the money you have paid me. I wouldn't take a cent of it. It is yours. You say she has a fine son."

In making this speech, Aunt Debosmile; and Sam smiled, too, and was in varying proportions, as, for instance, so pleased that he could hardly utter two pounds to five pounds to one pound his thanks.

"And mind you," continued she suddenly changing the current of his thoughts, "don't associate with that on to ceilings or walls by means of Flipper boy!"

"Please, ma'am," said Sam, feeling a twinge of conscience that his former companion should bear so much of the blame, "you have been very kind to me, but Bill Philper didn't know the stone would turn as it did, and break

your window." "Then why did he run away?" in-quired Aunt Deborah, somewhat fiercely. "It's quite proper that you should try to excuse him, Sam; but I should like to teach him a good lesson.'

"You-you-have have taught me a good lesson," said Sam, with a blushing face, "and I-I-thank you very much for it.'

Aunt Deborah smiled benignly again, and warmly bidding Sam to come often to see her, she let him out at the door. She felt very happy as Sam disappeared down the street, and he was very happy, as he hurried home with his great bundle, and told his mother all about it, which made that good woman very happy, too. So they were very happy all around. And it all came about because Sam had stood up like a brave boy to confess his wrong, which is al-ways manly, and had offered reparation for it, which is always right, and had gone forward, in spite of the taunts of his companions, denying himself pleasures and comforts in order to do en?" that which he knew to be right, which "Please, ma'am, I'll tell mother all is always heroic.—St. Nicholas.

A TOWER OF BABEL.

Description of the Queer Structure Planned

No feature of the plans for the great exposition of 1889 is so much talked about as the gigantic tower, one thousand feet high, or twice the height of the pyramids of Egypt, designed by survey of the room. "Window—fifty cents; vase—one dollar—I wouldn't have had it broken for five!—That'll Arts and Manufactures, to decorate the M. Eiffel, engineer of the Department of

> As the workmen will soon begin digging the foundations of this tower, a description of the plan will be of interest. The base of iron is composed of four pyramids, each one square, fifty feet side, and diminishing towards the top, which is twenty feet a side. These four pyramids are separated from each other by a space of three hundred feet, and for stability they are anchored in solid masonry. Two hundred and thirty feet above the ground these pyramids are united by a gallery fifty feet wide. This gallery, which is covered with glass, will be used for restaurants, soirces, etc. The next story has a room, covered with glass, one hundred feet square. At the summit is a glass dome, with terrace, and from this terrace the exposition will be lighted by electricity.

Visitors will reach the dome by means of elevators. Four of these elevators, constructed like the Swiss railways, will be placed in the four pyramids, and we can go seven times are high as the Column Vendome and stand six hundred feet higher than the top of Mont Valerien. The eyes can sweep the horizon for a hundred miles, and Complegne, Rheims, Fontainebleau, Chartres, Dijon, with the little villages lost in the woods, and the rivers, wandering through the valleys, will all seem a continuation of Paris. Ten departments of France will be at our feet. There have been no accidents with this system of railway, because the car is drawn by a cable and the axle attached to a steel hook, so if the cable breaks the car remains fastened to this hook. That is the system for the elevators, and in addition to the four placed in the pyramids, a fifth will take visitors from

the center directly to the summit. In the cupola astronomers will be fitted with a metallic armature, destined nerre. Experiments heretofore impossible can be made here; atmospheric electricity, speed of the wind, Foneaults experiment to demonstrate that the earth revolves, all can be studied. Spectroscopes, destined to analyze the light of the sun and stars, and an study will be that of the variation of temperature, with altitude. The tower will form an immense paratonnerre. and when there is a storm everybody in the tower will be struck by lightning and not feel any effect. To produce this result the conductor will be interrupted for a distance of two yards and

plosions. The iron used in the construction of final spurt he'd make Haverly's "bones" this gigantic monument will weigh about 7 000 tons. Of course the critics are My wife, meanwhile, was busy prethe work. "The tower will never be finished; it can not be scientifically utilized, for at the slightest wind there will bandages and splints, a canteen of cold be an oscillation preventing all observate and a bottle of patent liniment. I in the stable gutters; and especially in tions." M. Eissel answers by saying suggested, scarcastically, that a fogthat, with an impetuous wind of seven- horn would add to the general effect of the tower will not sway more than four subsided. These preparations for inches. With a tempest—the wind a hundred feet a second and a pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds a yard—the oscillation will not be more than six inches. The oscillations will be very s'ow because of the great length of the part which vibrates, and it is certain that it will be much less than in columns of masonry, where the elasticity of the mortar is the chief cause of marked os-cillations.—Cor. Philadelphia Time.

### LUMINOUS STONE.

An Invention Which May Prove of Great Benefit to Mankind.

A method of utilizing the luminous powder prepared mainly as a sulphide of calcium for admixture with cements, plaster of Paris and concrete has been must keep working and adding to it, recently invented by E. Ormerod and so that you can soon help your mother W. C. Horne, of London, the object be more. Go to work now with a light ing to prepare the articles with a selfheart, and grow up a true and an contained phosphorescent property inhonest man. Tell your mother that I stead of coating them with luminous paint. As an example, the patentees take of cement, such as is known as rah's features relaxed into a pleasant Keen's Parian or other suitable make, of the luminous powder; mix the same with water, and then mould it to required shape in the usual way, or lay it trowel. The patentees attach importance to placing the molded articles, as soon as they have been dried, in a bath of paraffine wax and benzoline of other suitable weather or water proofing substance. In the case of using the luminous cemen upon a wall or ceiling, they sponge or brush the surface over with a solution of paraffine wax or benzoline or other suitable damp-proofing solution. The uses of a luminous cement are manifold: E. g., for the garden-luminous concrete as edging to garden paths and carriage drives, for guides and beacons at entrance gates of drives, insides of stables, the base of balustrades or the entirety of balustrades. For roads-as luminous beacons at corners of dark country lanes, and at the ends of bridges, ends of walls, and curbs of footpaths. For docks-for edging of piers and wharves. For water-works-for the safety and dispatch of night work by the erection of luminous guides and beacons and for fire plug notices on walls. In short, for any places where the light of day will sufficiently excite the phosphorescent property as to render the coment or concrete work luminous by night. -- Scientific American.

-The New Jersey Medical Society demands that the course of medical instruction must not be, shorter than three HEROIC BRAVERY.

The Noble Steed Which an Ague Sufferer A Professor's Views on a Popular and

I had never been on a horse in my life, and when the doctor proposed to change his mode of treatment from quinine to horse-back exercise I was a ittle dubious as to the outcome.

My bump of caution is very large, resulting in a rare development of my the city. He had just completed some running qualities. I, like so many rather extensive picatorial purchases other self-made men, do not know what fear is, but I always have a precipitate inclination to show a dangerous foe how inclination to show a dangerous foe how stock of brain food; preparing for heavy my coat fits in the back, and am always work next week, I suppose?" very generous in lending enchantment to the view, distance being no object, just so there's enough of it between us. Contrary to report, I am not reckless, but when close pressed by a too inquis-itive dog, I have been known to scale a ten-rail fence with an abandon that the world who really believe that fish is a food particularly suitable for mental workers. Indeed, I know some promiwould reflect glory on a survivor of the noble Six Hundred. Now the time had come to show my

nerve. The change from two-grain pills to a full-grown horse would have dismayed most people, but my great grandfather landed on Plymouth Rock just a trifle ahead of the May Flower, didn't like the soil and came west, and I resolved not to disgrace him. Our neighbor owned a horse whose daily business consisted in running a woodsawing-machine, and I resolved, despite my wife's entreaties, to borrow the animal on the following Sunday. The contract was made without trouble. I took every precaution to have things go right, and, under pretense of watching them saw wood, I narrowly scanned the actions of the horse in the box. He was a this that the finny tribe was rich in picturesque looking animal; a beautiful phosphorous, and hence especially derange of hills running along his back while the landscape on either side was much broken and diversified. He had a good steady gait, and making my calculations from the number of revolutions the wheel at the saw made, I judged he could make the mile post in 2:29. seemed like pretty quick time, and when I told my wife about it she begged me not to go. But I remembered Plymouth Rock, and went next day to gain more pointers. The horse was a "diamond in the rough." established with their telescopes think you could have scratched a plate-pluriometres, etc. This observatory, glass window with most any corner of glass window with most any corner of him. I always noticed a peculiar gleam

to receive all the atmospheric electricity, in the eye of the soap-grease man when which will be surrounded by a paraton he looked at him, and he was a connoisseur. The horse had a pathetic droop to his upper lip, and must have had a history. On his right flank was a brand of an ark with a rainbow in the background, indicating great antiquity. I pocket. A considerable bill for fertiltook him an ear of corn one day, and when I held it up to his good eye, he thinking how he can save the large lot enormous telescope, to follow stars did not recognize it. They were plainly which could hardly be perceived from the other observatories, will be placed as though he thought it was loaded. in this cupola. Another interesting As I watched, the possibilities in that horse grew, as likewise did my admira-Traveling, as he always did, uphill, the sections of his back-bone had kind o' settled towards his tail and swamp for the muck he throws out; but seemed to have little life in them. But in some way get a lot of swamp muck; just let the saw strike a knot in the log, two or three hundred loads. Make a just let the saw strike a knot in the log, and the way he'd couple that train of bones and start up grade would ring a the lightning will jump from one section to the other, with continual extension to the other to when he'd gather up his forces for a

ty feet a second and a pressure of a the collection, but she said the almanac hundred pounds on every square yard, said Sunday would be a clear day, so I looked so much like reality that I be gan to inquire into the habits of the horse more closely. They said he got loose one night and ate up a tub of soft soap; ate all the bristles off of the hog's back and the brush end of the broom. All this from pure viciousness, for they had given him a pintcup level full of oats two days before. He snapped a straw hat off of the preacher boy's head and swallowed it-buckles and all. It was considered utter recklessness to leave kindling-wood or shavings within his reach. From this time on I had no peace. Could I, as the head of a family, even in an attempt to regain my health, risk my life on such

a steed? Saturday night I slept but little, but Sunday morning brought relief. Some bad boys had broken into the horse's stable the previous night and poured a peck of oats into his feed box. They ound him dead and the oats untouched The verdict of the soap-grease man at the post-mortem examination was that Wet bossoms and collars in hot water. he came to his death from palpitation of the heart superinduced by fright. In all his long life he had never seem so dry towel, and remove all starch left on lesson is to inculcate obedience. Do many oats before. - Cor. Peck's Sun,

FRONTIER LAW. How Judge Muggins Decided a Very Puz zling Mule Case.

A legal adjustment of differences was sometimes very difficult for a man to obtain in the early days of Californiaas it is elsewhere at times-owing to loal peculiarities.

Two Mexicans who had been lucky aged mule, not worth her keeping. The case was brought before a learned magistrate named Muggins, who, before listening to the trial, demanded that each claimant should pay three ounces of gold-dust for "cost of court.

Each party was then allowed to state his which Judge Muggins did not understand a word. This done, his Honor informed them, through an interpreter, that the case must be decided by a jary.

Two ounces more having been paid to meet this "extra expense." twelve good men and true were summoned. These persons decided that the evidence was so conflicting that neither man owned the mule, but that, in strict justice, the plaintiff and defendant should draw lots for the bony beast. The foreman furnished the straws without extra cost, and mid a breathless silence, the Mexicans drew lots.

The die was cast, and the case decided. but when the winner went proudly forth to claim his quadrured, it was discovered that a more subtile "Greaser" had stolen the mule. — Youths' Companion. stolea the mule .- Youth' Companion.

NOT A BRAIN FOOD. Venerable Fish Supposition.

There was an unusually fine assortment of fish in Fulton Market the other morning, and many buyers sought them. Among the crowd that surged around the stands was a well-known professor of chemistry in one of the colleges of

when a friend accosted him. "I see, doctor, you are laying in a big The professor smiled. "Of course,"

he said in reply, "I understand that you are joking, but, do you know there are still thousands of intelligent people in that he would marry people for one the world who really believe that fish is dollar per couple, and would unite job nent men that live on salmon most of the time when they have any serious business on hand, because they think it nourishes their brain better than beef, mutton, eggs or any other food."
"Well, is it not so?"

"No, indeed. A good piece of roast beef or porter-house steak is worth more, as a rule, than the best fish that ever was caught. Do you know how this popular fallacy about fish being a brain food arose? No? It was in this way. All kinds of fish decay quickly after death, and like all animal and vegetable matter in this stage, throw off phosphorous. This was noticed particularly in regard to fish, because, as I said, of the rapidity with which it becomes putrescent. It was inferred from this that the finny tribe was rich in sirable as a brain food. As a matter of of meat and are little richer in this substance than some vegetables-apples for example. All this was pointed out by scientists long ago; so you can not consider me an iconoclast for repeating such well-known truths. Yet, there is no man in town enjoys a shad, trout or blue fish dinner more than I, as my present purchases will attest." said the man of science, as he pocketed his change and departed.—N. Y. Tribune.

### MUCK FOR MANURE:

An Excellent Way to Make a Big and Valu-

able Manure Pile. But by careful management, a large addition of manure—the richest resource of the farm-may be made at the cost of some labor and little money out of izers is an eye-opener and sets one of money for so small a lot of manure. An excellent way to make a big manure heap is as follows: Dig from the swamp -and if the farmer is so unfortunate as tunate neighbor to dig drains in his add more muck and more lime and so on until the heap is five foot high. It mass of valuable fertilizer, having from twenty to fifty pounds of nitrogen, worth fifteen to twenty cents a pound in artificial fertilizers, in every ton of it. More muck may be put in the cow yard;. the pig-pen along with the horse manure, which will all be turned over and over and worked up to a rich compost with the refuse of the pig-pen. Making manuve is a fine art far too little studied by farmers. Where swamp muck cannot be procured, leaves, straw, chaff and any or all other vegetable matter may be gathered for this purpose. - Con. N. Y. Tribune.

### STARCHING COLLARS.

How to Obtain a Gloss Superior to that Imparted by Laundrymen.

Allow a teaspoonful of good starch to each shirt and collar; use just enough cold: water to wet the starch, mash it free from lumps, add for each shirt a a piece of sperm or white wax as big as a pea, and a quarter of a spoonful of clean salt to three spoonfuls of starch, pour on boiling water, stirring slowly all the time; boil hard for fifteen minutes without seorching, skim and strain while hot; this can be done only by dipwring very dry, and starch while damp; ance and perhaps better in quality than if it had been done at a Chinese laundry .. - The Household.

Summer Pastures for Stock.

By a little management the pastures in summer, when the season is day and in digging, disputed the possession of an the grass does not grow, may be made pastures are not so much injured by the constant grazing as by the trampling of the stock, and that, even in a dry season, if undisturbed, there will be a partial renewal. If, by dividing the passide of the case in his native language, of ture into several lots, so that the animals can be frequently changed, the pasture may be recuperated, the question s whether it will pay to do so. lieve it will, and especially where the pasture is giving out. It is better to withdraw the stock altogether rather than graze too closely or allow the remaining roots to be cut up and trampled into dust .- Farm, Field and Stockman.

-In stepping into a boat at Speramento, Cal., a woman named Mary Galven, holding a child in her arms, lost her balance and fell into the bay. Both woman and child were rescued, when the former was recognized as a hotel child-stealer, and the youngsten with her had been stolen from the St.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-There are on the average six thou-and volumes added to the Yale library

Judge Widney, of California, has given \$100,000 to the endowment fund of the University of Southern Califor-

-The 186th anniversary of the dedi-cation of Gloria Dei Church, commonly known as Old Swedes, was celebrated a few days ago in Philadelphia.

-After five years of deadlock with England over the appointment of the Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem, Prussia has decided to found an independent bishopric there. -Rev. Dr. Pullman, of Baltimore,

lots at fifty cents a pair .- Baltimore -In Germany there are now eight schools of forestry, where a training of five years is necessary for students seek-

announced to his congregation recently

ing Government positions. France supports a single school at Nancy. -There are seven hundred religious denominational newspapers published in the United States, and nearly onethird of them are printed in New York,

Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago .- N. Y. Tribune. -Three hundred happy schoolmarms from everywhere; members of the Cincinnati Teachers' Excursion Association. sailed, recently, on the Servia to see all they can of Europe in one summer.

-N. Y. Mail. -The German Universities have one hundred and fifty seven professors between the ages of seventy and ninety, and one hundred and twenty-two of fact, they contain less than most kinds them are still at work-two of them

still lecturing at the age of ninety years. -The school board of Paris looks after the health of the girls, and in order that they perform their tasks under the best sanitary conditions possible, a lady physician has been appointed as medical inspector of girls in Parisian

schools. -The Christian Union says: "It is a mistake to go to church only or chiefly for a sermon. Worship is the expression of reverence and love toward God. Public worship is that expression by a number uniting for the purpose.'

-The Chicago Interior says that a fifty-cent Bible judiciously distributed will beat half a dozen policemen in preventing crime, and that an evangelical Sabbath-school or church in a destitute portion of a city will prevent more crime than half its police.

-I know a clergyman who shortened his prayer to eight minutes, instead of fifteen. His sermons were commenced by eleven, never later than ten minutes after, and always concluded by 11:45. Within three months after he had made to have none, let him offer his more for- this change there was a revival in the church .- Albany Journal.

-Very few graduates of Harvard know that the gilded cross over one of the doors of Gore hall, at the college, is heap—a big one, in a field; spread a foot a trophy of the capture of Louisburg by in depth of the muck, roughly, whiten the burney of the capture of Louisburg by New England troops in 1744. It was it all over with fresh lime from the kiln; taken from a French church, and its present location is the more appropriate since the motto of the will soon get hot and keep hot, and in troop was "Nil desperandum Christo the spring will be a sweet, dark, rich duce," and that of the college is "Christo et ecclesiæ."-Hartford Courant.

WIT AND WISDOM.

.- Johnny stole one pancake, and got six spank-aches without stealing.

-We all ought to have a certain amount of respect for ourselves; if we haven't it isn't likely that anybody else will kave any for us. - Philadelphia Call. -Sam Jones says: "Live so your

children may put their feet in your tracks and be honorable." That is, don's walk all over the road on the way home at nights. - Brooklyn Eagle. -Knock sin down, and respectability

will have a chance to walk abroad. Let every man reform himself, and any part of the world will be a safe and sweet; place to live in .- N. O. Picayune.

-Waking the echoes .- "Paul," said! his mamma, "will you go softly into the parlor and see if grandpa is asleep?" "Yes, mamma," whispered Paul on his return, "he is all askep but his nose." -N. Y. Sun. -Teacher-Cam any boy tell me at:

what time the sun rises now? Small Boy (shrill and prompt) - Just the minnte father calls, down at our house .-Texas Siftings. -"I hez bin mowim" round on top dis

ping the strainer in cold water, while the starch is in the bag, and squeeze it is my solemn belief dat de pusson who immediately before it becomes hot. enjoys life 33 per cent. de best. - Detroit Free Press.

the outside; spread out evenly, rub down you know what obey means? Apt Puwith a dry cloth, and roll tightly to-pil—Yes, marm; I obey my pap. "Yes, gether: let lie two or three hours and that's right. Now tell me why you then iron, and you will have a gloss on obey your father?" "He's bigger'n, your shirts and collars equal in appear me."—Tolemb Blade.

-"What a pity it is that such a pwetty girl as Flawrence Fawstaw should have such beastly ball taste, is nt. it, old fellaw?" "What is the mattaw with her taste, deah boy?" received me when I called yestawday in a wed gown, with a blew terriaw in her lap. Pawstively, old fellow, the contwast shocked me so that I could hawdmore serviceable. It is well known that ly tawk." "My gwacious no wonder." pastures are not so much injured by the -N. Y Town Topics.

- "Lheerd to-day," remarked Mrs. Bangwhacker, "thet young George Sampson, who has only ben to college a year, writ home that he is wedded to his Alma Mater. D'ye know who she is?" "No, an' I don't want to know," said Mrs. Whackbarger, "arter the way be carried on with them Nipper gals las" summer, an' all the time proo'ly engaged to thet Almy What's-Her-Name. 's enough to make a body weep."-Chacago Tribune.

-"Another bitter disappointment," groaned Burlaps, as he staggered into the office and sunk into a chair; "one after another, one after another. is life, anyhow, when one's dearess hopes are dashed to earth just at the moment of fruition?" "What is, the matter?" asked his partner. "Has that Carch & Holdit scheme gone wrong? "No," muttered Burlaps, feeb's, "that beastly young Groggins stopped ma just as I was going to sneeze. Brook-lyn Eagle.

PSALM XLII.

As parks the stricken hart, e'er parched alands,
For keaping brooks in native mountain lands,

For. day and night, with bitter tears I'm fed, while scotfers lawach their arrows at my head.

Where is thy God? with scornful lips they Where is thy God?-the cchoing hills reply.

Remembrance wakes to songs of joy and When all Thy people walked in Zion's ways, And crowned the hely hill with high acclaim, While raising high the honors of Thy name. Now, deep to deep responds with sullen roar And angry waters lash upon the shore.

Yet, now though Mizar's lowly brow I press, Where Hermon's geaks o'erlook this wider ness;

The night of servew shall be overpast, And living kindness crown my days at last. Why art thou east down, oh my soul? fift Hope's banner 'mid the night winds' three-

Hope thou in God-His praise you yet shall When earth shall cease with all its fashioning. Surpassing splendor shall illume thy face— 2 light that shines from His most Holy place. —James-McMurray, in Christian at Work.

### AN APPEAL

To Fathers, Mothers and Guardians, in Rehalt of the Moral Well-Being of Their Children, as Well as for Their

Fathers! Mothers! Guardians! You that hold the mighty fature in your hands, beware how you shape it! Do yourealize that it is in your handsthat daily, hourly, you are molding; by the lightest touch in your hands, by your smiles, by your frowns, by every word, by every act, in the plastic minds of the millions who are to constitute the next generation of the world's workers? They are babes in utterly all Christian institutions, beyour arms; they are little ones toddling at your side; they are boys and girls seeking young companionship, forming ideas, forming habits, forming characters. Do you study the tendency of the influence you are exerting on those characters? Do not underrate your influence, it is Godlike or Demon-like. It is acting by day and by night. It is all powerful; you can not block the wheels of its progress, but you can control the direction of it. Which way shall it go? What do you wish your boy to become?
What do you wish your girl to become? A good and grand man?—a good and grand woman? Then speak to them good and noble words. Encourage them by all possible means to do good and noble deeds. If you kindly encourage them in all kindly ways they will become kind and good, and "the truly great and the truly good." Do you notice a touch of selfishness or cruelty in the growing mind, discourage it by kindly admonition, by gentle instruction, show the child the tendency of all

wrong doing. Ah! This sounds like preaching, and you are so much accustomed to that it makes but little impression on you. Then let us come to practice, and you will appreciate the drift of these few

You all hear the "buzz," "buzz" in this delicious summer air, and you Look out! All the children know it. too; and it is a common amusement with the little folks to catch the jolly buzzers, tie strings to their legs, let them fly, then jerk them in, and so torture the poor helpless creatures.

Do you, fathers, mothers, guardians, persistently discourage the practice of this cruelty in the innocent little children who yearly toddle out to this chase? Do you say to them: "Dear child, the good God that made you, made and cares for the little bugs as well. Do not hurt them, for God will remember it against you if you do?

Doubtless many fond and loving fathers and mothers look on with amused smiles while their sweet little children innocently begin these cauel practices—innocently begin to make heartless wretches of themselves—and mever suspect that by a few timely their tander feet into ways of pleasantmess and paths of peace; and so, failing to speak the timely words, they unknowingly permit their tender darlings to enter the downward road to spiritual ruin. These little ones are motoresponsible for the characters they rests upon the parents who allow the children right here and now to partake of the poison of cruelty, if they do not at once and always show them how wrong it is to cause or allow any suffer-

ing they can prevent. This poison is deadly; it begins to work in the tender soul at once. It spreads continually and hardens the heart. It leads its victim to seek new objects of torture. As the boy grows larger he delights in tortaring larger animals, and one day he becomes so much a wretch as to pour tamp-oil on a poor amfortunate dog and set it on This is the bold, spicted, cruel boy; the less bold, cruel boy laughs and cheers, but shirks the responsibility of the performance. What one would do to a dog without considering its pain, one might do to a man; ke does not care, he thinks it does not hurt himself. That is because he can not see how his cruekties are scarring and deforming his soul and covering & all

over with the accursed livery of hell. So murderers grow-those worst of men. They are not made outright; ao one is directly responsible for them, they are not responsible for themselves; their characters were shaped by sur-rounding influences. In the innocence of infancy they were allowed to tortura bugs and flies and dogs and cats, and naturally, later on, they torture the hearts of the parents who loved them so fondly, and led them so blindly.

Dear parents, open your eyes! Lose no opportunity to teach your children

ly recognition. - Rev. Herrick Johnson. the great law of kindness, epitomized by our Saviour in the words: "Do unto others as ye would that they should do to you.

exuelty, and, O! the sweet fruits of it, | ly .- H. Muller.

as compared with the bitter fruits of cruelty. You will grow old and infirm as your sons and daughters grow stal- A Visit to a Historic Town and its Exceedwart and mature; they now lean on you—soon you must lean on them. What manner of staff are you training for the support of your declining years? Do you depend on filial love alone? Because you have tenderly loved them in the helplessness of childhood, will they surely love and care for you in helplessness of age? Did you never see a man or woman so engrossed in personal cares as to neglect, and even mistrust an aged and infirm parent? O! train your child to abhor cruelties of all kinds and then your child will never be cruel to you. It is your only safety.

We hear of many societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. If the parents of every child would organize a system of prevention of cruelty to themselves, by preventing cruelty in and to the souls of their children, they would realize and illustrate the comprehensive truth that "True self-love and social are the same." Then we should not need these ponderous societies for keeping the world straight; we should not need courts, and jails, and the gallows.

No, this is not a plea for the June Bug, it is a plea for the souls of men architecture. and women. JENNIE BAILLEH.

SABBATH-KEEPING NATION.

comothing More Than a Rest-Day-How Sunday Should Be Sanctified, and Moral and Religious Character Strengthened. Our Nation has been pre-eminently a Sabbath-keeping Nation. If we have lost much of the Puritanic spirit in religion, we have not given up the idea that the Sabbath was made for man, good for the individual, but highly beneficial to society and, consequently, to the Nation. Nothing is better settled than that a periodical rest-day is a physical necessity. The French Revolutionists, who sought to destroy lieved they would accomplish much in this direction by obliterating the Sab-bath. They were too wise, however, not to see that some substitute must be provided, so they ordained that every tenth day should be a rest-day. This was an acknowledgement that the Sabbath was founded on a principle which long experience had proved to be a sound principle. There is no question on this point among the American people. The number of those who would abolish the Sabbath as a rest-day is very small indeed. The Sabbath is really a national institution in this respect, all our governing authorities, National, State and municipal, and all our courts of record refraining from transacting business on

that day. But to individuals the Sabbath should be something more than a rest-day. The law requires the cessation of labor, not only that physical benefits may result, but in order that individuals may worship God undisturbed by the noise and distractions of industry and commerce. Our churches open wide their doors, and the throngs enter and pay their allegiance to the King of Kings. It is in such occupa-tions that the individual sanctifies the day, strengthens his own moral and religious character, and fits himself for the highest duties of citizenship. The Sabbath is, therefore, a day of moral education and recuperation, and know the festive June bug is about. it will be a sad day for our Nation when, if ever, it ceases to be, in this sense, a Sabbath-keeping nation.

We ask no laws from Congress or State Legislatures to command religious devotion. We ask nothing more than compulsory cessation of business, and restraint of immorality from the State. The Church will do the rest. The Church will sanctify the day. The Church will provide such instruction as men need to make them moral and religious beings; and men so educated the best, the stanchest and the most intelligent citizens, and such citizens are the only-source and safeguard

of national prosperity.

Let us, then, anaintain the Sabbath; not simply by enforcing the laws which compel cessation of labor, but by using the day for physical rest and for the cultivation of our moral and spiritual natures. Thus shall we truly observe and hallow it. Thus shall we honor our citizenshipin this great Republic, and strengthen the Nation's hands for the work that is before it .- N. Y. Inde-

### True Obedience.

It will have no reservations. Its submission is absolute. All the commandments will be the same as any are two houses set apart—one for the commandment. There will be no attempt to strike balances by a great house," and the other for all unmarried devotion to God's will in one direction sisters or widows who wish to enter as an apology and a justification for utter neglect of His will in another direction. Generosity in the home and selfishness in the pew; a spirit of worship in the sanctuary and a backbiting spirit not a rod away from the sanctuary—these are forced marriages nearly as solemn as the marriage. The an any life, manufactured conjunctions and conditions. A true obedience is abedience all round. It may fail of lace handkerchief, and her pretty cap doing God's will at many points, but at no point of all God's will, will it fail to try. This is one infallable sign of true obedience.

Another is that it will mever erv ful constancy. It has no vacation. It Moravians wear no crape nor mourning is a ship that never anchors, an institu-tion that never suspends. When obedias blessed, and of death as "going ence pushes to the front with a great home." They call the graveyard God's zeal for God in times of revival, but acre," and they take the greatest care fails to get itself in the eye of God o man during the steady, plodding days of the church; or when obedience carries itself becomingly at home, but and the women ou the other. The losses all possibility of recognition Monavians are all well educated, and abroad; or when obediences manages the poorer bretteren amongst them end with the poorer bretteren amongst them abroad; or when obediences manages the poorer bretteren amongst them en-itself fairly well on Sabbath, but gets joy the same privileges in their excelmittent for any very favorable Heaven-

-Fast, though weak, is still faith: a glimnering taper, if not a glowing torch; but the taper may give light as Children learn kindness as readily as truly as the tarch, though not so bright

PLYMOUTH ROCK.

ingly Quiet Inhabitants. The Pilgrims have made so much noise in the world, and so powerfully affected the continent, that our tourists | Moriarty loved her. were surprised to find they had landed in such a quiet place, and that the spirit such tranquility. The village has a the portcullis of a swell boarding they have left behind them is one of house. charm all its own. The houses are old. They would have sat down, but there fashioned and square, with colonial doors and porches, irregularly alligned on the main street, which is arched by ancient and stately elms. In the spacious door-yards the lindens have had room and time to expand, and in the beds of bloom the flowers, if not the very ones that our grandmothers planted, are the sorts that they loved, showing that the town has grown in sympathy with human needs and eccentricities, and is not the work of a surveyor, the streets are irregular, forming picturesque angles and open spaces. Nothing could be imagined in greater contrast to a Western town, and a good part of the satisfaction our tourists experienced was in the absence of any thing Western or "Queen Anne" in the

In the Pilgrim Hall-a stone structure with an incongruous wooden-pillared front—they came into the very presence of the early worthies, saw their portraits on the walls, sat in their chairs, admired the solidity of their shoes, and imbued themselves with the spirit of the relies of their heroic, uncomfortable lives. In the town there was nothing to disturb the serenity of mind acquired by this communion. The Puritan interdict of unseemly excitement still prethat the Sabbath was made for man, vailed, and the streets were silent; the and that its observance is not only artist, who could compare it with the placidity of Holland towns, declared he never walked in a village so silent; there was no loud talking; and even the children played without noise, like little Pilgrims. God bless such children, and increase their numbers! It might have been the approach of Sunday-if Sunday is still regarded in eastern Massachusetts-that caused this hush, for it was now toward sunset on Saturday, and the inhabitants were washing the windows and the fronts of the house with the hose, showing how cleanliness is next to silence.

> Possessed with the spirit of peace. our tourists, whose souls had been vexed with the passions of many watering places, walked down Leyden street (the first that was laid out), saw the site of the first house, and turned round Carver street, walking lingeringly, so as not to break the spell, out upon the Hill -where the dead during the first fear-ful winter were buried. This has been converted into a beautiful esplanade, grassed and graveled and furnished with seats, and overlooks the old wharves, some coal schooners and shabby buildings, on one of which is a can obtain there clam chowder and iceoream, and the ugly, heavy granite canopy erected over the "Rock." No reverent person can see this rock for the first time without a thrill of excitement. It has the date of 1620 cut in it, and it is a good deal cracked and patched up, as if it had been much landed covery was so great that she has been on, but there it is, and there it confined to her bed ever since the day to cart it off uptown again. It is said tion of the narrow escape she had has to rest on another rock, of which it so estirely upset her nervous system formed a part before its unfortunate that the medical men attending her exjourney, and that lower rock, as every press the opinion that it will be some principle of self-government. The stone lies too far from the water to enable anybody to land on it now, and it is protected from vandalism by an iron grating. The sentiment of the hour was disturbed by the advent of the members of a base-ball nime, who wondered why the Pilgrims did not land on the wharf, and, while thrusting their feet through the grating in a commendable desire to touch the sacred rock, expressed the doubt whether the feet of the Pilgrims were small enough to slip through the grating and land on the It seems that there is nothing safe from the irreverence of American youth.—Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine.

### MORAVIAN CUSTOMS.

Institutions Peculiar to the Prosperou Settlements of the Herrnhuters.

The Moravians have settlements not only in Germany, but also in England, Switzerland and America. They hold nearly all the doctrines of Luther. Their largest settlement, called Herrnhut, is in Saxony, and the Moravians in many parts of Germany bear the name of Herrnhuter. In each community there unmarried men, called the "Brother's their church, and in some cases the bridegroom has been chosen for the bride. They seldom marry outside the community, and their engagements are weadings are very simple, the sister wearing but a black dress with a white with its pale pink ribbon, which is changed afterwards for a pale blue ribbon when the ceremony is finished. There are always two rings at a wedding in Germany, as there a married man al-"Halt," never ask for rest, but will ways wears one, which he receives from evidence itself in a steady and beauti- his bride in exchange for his. The simple and unartificial, love to God and man being their first principle; and

LOVE IN WASHINGTON.

A Touching Idyl Picked Up in the National Capital.

She was a Congressman's only child, young and be autiful, and Reginald de

This is not unusual in Washington. They stood in the gloaming, upon

were no chairs.

He bent over her tenderly, very ten-He had to do it that way, for he had taken his first horseback exercise the

day previously, and he was as stiff as a hitching-post. "And you love me, Reginald?" she

whispered, fondly. "More than words can tell," he re plied, with mad enthusiasm.

"I am so glad," she murmured, "so glad, because your love is noble and generous, and not like it might have been if papa were rich."

Some women have a very poor opinion of some men.

"Indeed," said Reginald, growing suddenly less madly enthusiastic. "Yes, Reginald, papa is poor, and we are proud of it, very proud, for he

This was "fresh news" to the young "And a Congressman?" said Regi-

nald, in a reflective tone. "Yes, Reginald, but as poor as he is, he will have a glorious record to leave to his child."

Reginald picked up his hat and cane, brushed the powder off his coat-front, smoothed his tangled whiskers, and

drew himself up to his full stature.

"Celeste," he said, coldly; "Celeste,
I regret exceedingly that I have been
mistaken in you. I, too, am like your father. I have a record. Too much record in the family is not beneficial. If you could mortgage your father's record and raise—but no, Celeste, I shall not worry you with prosaic busi-ness matters. Let us forget we have ever met. Farewell, Celeste, farewell." And Reginald was gone.
The girl was left.—Washington Critic.

A LIGHTNING STORY.

The Remarkable Way in Which a French

Girl Lost Her Hair. During a violent thunder-storm which recently broke over a country town in France a curious incident happened. A young woman caught in the storm was hastening homewards, sheltering herself as best she could beneath an umbrella from the drenching rain. Suddenly she experienced a strange and alarming sensation, the shock being simultaneous with a very vivid flash of lightning. She felt "quite upset, greatly alarmed," but nevertheless proceeded on her way, and it was only sign informing the reckless that they on reaching her residence that she discovered what a narrow escape she had had. On removing her bonnet she found that her hair had been literally cut off, her head presenting, as the hair fell, the same appearance as though it had been shaved with a razor. The effect upon the girl's mind of the discovery was so great that she has been will remain a witness to a great historic event, unless somebody takes a notion hair that affects her, but the recollec-

weeks before she recovers from the shock .- London Standard. Five Hundred Dollars is th, am Dr. Pierce offers for the detection of any calomel, or other mineral poison or injurious drug, in his justly celebrated "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." They are about the size of a mustard seed, therefore easily taken, while their operation is unattended by any griping pain. Biliousness, sick-headache, bad taste in the mouth, and jaundice, yield at once before these "little giants." Of your druggist.

If a brooklet is a little brook, what is a goblet.—Springfield Union.

HALL'S Hair Renewer is cooling to the scalp and cures all itching eruptions.
For ague, bilious, intermittent, break-bone, and swamp fevers, use Ayer's Ague

AFTER all this world is a dangerous place—very few get out of it alive.

SEUN OINTMENTS AND LOTIONS for skin diseases, cuts, sprains, bruises, &c., and use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

Tobacco leaves—The cigar stumps that are thrown away.—Boston Post.

See ad. Ozark College in another column.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. POSITIVE FORCE KANSAS CITY, July 30. foe Pressure to hold the hoes in the hard ground. Spring Pressure wheels to press dirt over grain. LARD.
WOOL-M ssouri unwashed.
POTATOES.
ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Shipping steers. 4
HOGS—Packing. 4
SHEEP—Fair to choice. 2
FLOUIR—Choice. 2
WHEAT—No. 2 red.
CORN—No. 2
OATS—No. 2
BYTE—E—Creamery
PORK. 10 COTTON-Middlings . CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Shipping steers...
HOGS—Packing and shipping
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... PORK......NEW YORK. many who have lived amongst them looks—Good to choice 50 @ 5 35 bear in their hearts a loving memory of their goodness, and of the pretty little village of Nucdictendorf.—Interior.

—An asylum is being built in France or aged opera singers.

CATTLE—Exports 4 30 @ 5 40 III GS—Good to choice 5 00 @ 5 35 bear for their goodness, and of the pretty little willage of Nucdictendorf.—Interior.

CORN—No. 2 red 85 @ 85 CORN—No. 2 494 @ 5 50 OATS—Western mixed 36 @ 40 BUITTER—Creamery 10 @ 18 GS—FRINGLEUM—United 10 65 @ 65 GS—GOOD 10 Choice 5 00 @ 5 35 bear for their goodness, and of the pretty little village of Nucdictendorf.—Interior.

Is it Really Consumption

Many a case supposed to be radical lung disease is really one of liver complaint and indigestion, but, unless that diseased liver can be restored to healthy action, it will so clog the lungs with corrupting matter as to bring on their speedy decay, and then indeed we have consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, in its worst form. Nothing can be more happily calculated to nip this danger in the bud than is Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists. druggists.

An exchange says that "a race of hair-less Americans is probable." Please give place and date; also excursion rates.— Burlington Free Press.

OLD pill boxes are spread over the land by the thousands after having been emp-tied by suffering humanity. What a mass of sickening, disgusting medicine the poor stomach has to contend with. Too much strong medicine. Prickly Ash Bitters is rapidly and surely taking the place of all this class of drugs, and is curing all the ills arising from a disordered condition of the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels.

The Fall River News says a new yarn mill is to be started there. Wonder what they want another newspaper there for any how?—Lowell Citizen.

THE "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce cures "female weakness" and kindred affections. By druggists. "By their works ye shall know them."-

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

A MAN who writes poetry in his hat is

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

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FEVER and ACUE Or CHILLS and FEVER,

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

be sufficient. USE no other pill.

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

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### POINTED TESTIMONY.

Making Things Look Blue for the Anarchists.

Betectives and Reporters Have Their Innings-Some Hot Strikes-The Man Who Threw the Bomb and the Men Who Coached Him.

CHICAGO, July 27 .- At the Anarchists' trial this morning, Whiting Allen, a newspaper reporter, testified that he was at the Haymarket meeting. Parsons in his speech said: "What good are these strikes going to do? What are you going to gain by them? Do you think you are going to gain your point? No, you will have to go back to work for less than you formerly received." When he mentioned the name of Jay Gould some one cried out: "Hang him!" "Throw him in the lake!" Parsons said: "No, no; that won't do. If Jay Gould were put out of the way to-day, another Jay Gould, or one hundred Jay Goulds, would rise up. It is not the man, but the system, that ought to be destroyed." The witness said the crowd seemed entirely in sympathy with Parsons and ap-

plauded him frequently. Mr. Alien was at Zeff's Hall when the explosion occurred. At the Haymarket he saw Spies, Parsons, Fielden and, he thought, Schwab, but was not certain of the latter.

Detective Cosgrove was one of the officers detailed to attend the Haymarket meeting. He testified particularly re-garding the speech made by Parsons. The crowd present he estimated at two thousand, and it was very unruly and excited. Parsons, near the close of his speech, frequently cried, "To arms," which served to greatly increase the excitement. The witness kept going from the wagon to the police station to report the exact condition of affairs, and when he went to the station the last time to report the character of Parsons' incendiary utterances the police were mustering down Desplaines street. The witness went ahead and remained behind a telegraph pole when the firing commenced His recital of the order to disperse, the explosion of the bomb and the firing into the police ranks did not vary from th former narratives. He was addressed by an officer standing near him, who stated he was wounded, and in helping him away from the scene they came across

the dead body of Officer Degan.
Detective McKeogh was present at the aymarket and gave a similar version of the speeches and firing.

E. E. Owen, a reporter, saw Parsons at the corner of Randolph and Halstead streets shortly before the Haymarket neeting began. He asked Parsons where the meeting was to be held. Parsons replied that he did not know. "Why," remarked the witness, "you are going to speak, aren't you?" "No," replied Parons, "I am going to the South Side," Saying this Parsons started for a street car, but drew back, and slapping the witness familiarly on the back, remarked:
"Are you armed? Have you any dynamite about you?" Parsons then moved away. His wife accompanied him. Almost at the same time he saw Mayor Harrison, and Schwab, who was running across the street, almost ran into Harrison. He did not see Schwab again that sight. He heard Spies, Parsons and Fielden speak, and his recital of their utterances varied very slightly from the former accounts. The witness saw the approach of the police, and running ahead of them mounted an fron stairway at the corner of Randolph and Desplaines streets. He heard the warning of the police to disperse very in-distinctly, and immediately afterward a flendish cry from the wagon followed by the explosion of the bomb. The witness was wounded in the leg almost at the first fire. The witness testified that he saw shots from the east side of the street and up to that time the police had not

H. E. Heineman, a German reporter, was present at the Haymarket at half past seven. He saw Parsons and Schwab in the vicinity, the former at the corner of Randolph and Halstead streets. He also saw Balthauser Reue an hour later. He saw the bomb rise from the alley, and also saw shots fired at the police from the north side.

Spies, in his speech, began by declaring that the meeting was to be a peace-able one, but in his speech gave a version of the McCormick riot with which he intended to inflame the crowd.
"Were you formerly a member of the

'International?' " the State's Attorney

"Yes, sir," replied the witness. "When did you cease to be a member?"

"Two years ago." "Which of the defendants belonged to the society while you were a member?"
"The only one I know positively was
Neebe. He belonged to the same group

"Did you meet others of the defendants at that time?" Yes; Spies and Schwab, and I think

Parsons. 'That was when Herr Most was here

and made some speeches?' "And it was on account of those

speeches that you severed your connection with the Internationalists?" "Who did you see on the wagon on the

night of the Haymarket meeting?' "I saw Spies, Schwab, Fielden and Ru-dolph Schmarebet. The latter I knew as a member of the Internationalists." The court adjourned at one o'clock un til 2 p. m. The next witness placed upon th

stand was Louis Haas, a detective belonging to the Central station detail. was an eye-witness to the scene of the riot, and said as the police came up he heard some one in the crowd say: "Here come the blood-hounds." "You do your duty and we will do ours." His

cross-examined, the witness said that the "blood-hound" sentence was uttered as the police came up, and that scarcely a minute clapsed before Captain Ward is-sued the order to disperse. The sentence was spoken loudly and distinctly enough to be audible, he thought, to any one who had not started to leave the place. He had repeated the "blood-hound" sentence to some of his brother officers at the Central station, but not Sergeant

Apparently an opposite answer as to Quinn would have indicated to Captain Black, the attorney for the defense, conducting the cross-examination, that Quinn would not have recollected the sentence had not his memory been freshened by the witness. An effort to induce the witness to contradict his testimony before the coroner's jury was not materially successful.

When Percy English was called to the stand, Spies leaned forward eagerly and his countenance bore a look of intense interest. Being one of the oldest reporters on the city press, Mr. English was known to Spies and Parsons as a sten-ographer who never neglected to take verbatim whatever he wished to repro-duce in his paper. The witness testified that he was present when the Haymarket meeting was called to order by Spies.

Not caring to be observed, he took his
shorthand notes with a short pencil
in a book concealed in his coat.

Owing to the difficulty in turning his
pages the report was broken in places, but the portions which he had intact, he said, was verbatim. The substance of the speech as produced by Mr. English was the same as heretofore published and often referred to in the progress of the trial; but the reproduction of the exact language had a profound effect, and, as he heard his own denunciations of capitalists, coupled with a precise repetition of the dark and sangulary threats accompanying them, Spies' face grew livid and damp with perspiration.

The witness also read his stenographic notes of Parsons' speech, which came next. This was the "star" speech in the programme. It was frequently applauded and responded to with explosive in-terjections and blood-curdling threats. The speaker waxed warm and endeavored to impress his hearers with the necessity of preparing to defend their lives and interests at once. War had been declared upon them (referring to the Mc-Cormick trouble), and they must take up arms against their oppressors.

Cross-examined, witness assented to the interrogative statement of Mr. Foster that when persons in the crowd, referring to McCormick and other capitalists, shouted "Hang him; hing him now," both Parsons and Spies said that now was not the time, and counseled

present moderation. Mr. Foster observed that the paper containing the witness' published report contained only those utterances which appeared to be incendiary, and asked tness if he was instructed to suppress all the conciliatory language used. The witness replied that such instructions had not been given him.

SPIES PASSED THE BOMB TO SCHNAU-BAULT.

The most interesting and probably the most valuable testimony of the afternoon was that of M. M. Thompson, an employe in the wholesale store of Marshall Field & Co. The witness, who had been on business to the West Side, was returning toward the river, on Randolph street, when the Haymarket meeting was as-Stopping near the entrance to an alley a short distance from the speakers' wagon, he saw Spies mount the wagon, inquire for Parsons and descen d to the ground. Shortly after Spies, ac-companied by a man who had been pointed out to him as Schwab, passed him into the alley.

Mr. Grinnell—Did you hear any words

spoken by either of the men? Witness—I heard the words "pistols" and "police." Then one of the men asked the other would "one be enough."

Mr. Grinnell—What happened then?
Witness—The men came out of the
alley and went west on Randolph street. I knew there was to be speaking, and followed them to learn where the speaking would take place. They went west to Halsted street and I followed. Near Halstead street they were joined by a third man whom I had not seen before.

Mr. Grinnell (handing the witness a

Witness-Yes. sir. Mr. Grinnell-What happened then? Witness-The three men started to-ward the Haymarket. I went along, and at one time, when I was quite close to them, I saw Spies hand the strange man something which he put later I passed by them and heard Schwat say: "Now, if they come, give it to them." Before I was out of hearing 1 heard Spies reply: "I don't that the work of drawing spikes was supposed the work of drawing spikes." heard Spies reply: "I don't think we can, for they won't give us a chance to-

The witness then told how he accompanied the men back to the Haymarket, where by this time quite a crowd had assembled. Spies mounted the speakers' wagon and the witness lost sight of the

The cross-examination was long and tedious. Mr. Foster was exasperating to the witness, and the witness was half defiant to the attorney. The Court was fre-quently obliged to interfere, while the State's attorney aroused the ire of Captain Black by his efforts to protect the witness against the effects of brow-beat-

The first conversation witness had heard between Spies and Schwab, when the words "pistols" and "po ice" were used, was explained from the standpoint of the defense by the following question by Mr. Foster:

"Now, were not the words you heard speakers' and 'police,' and did not the subsequent query, 'Will one be enough?'
refer to speakers to address the meeting which was the subject of the conversation?"

The witness was confident that he had not mistaken the words, and as he had only heard those words, he had no means knowing absolutely to what they referred. The proceedings closed there for

### IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate Endeavoring to Clear Its Docket of Nominations - Some of the Rejected Ones.

WASHINGTON, July 28 .- The Senate went into secret session at eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon and did not adjourn until 6 p. m. The hours were spent discussing the nomination of Thomas Hanlon to be collector of internal revenue for the Seventh Indiana district, and it was finally rejected by a tie vote. Then the case of Morris Thomas, of Baltimore, to be an Indian inspector was taken up.

This excited considerable contention,

but was confirmed by a vote of 30 to 22. A good deal of time was consumed in the confirmation of a United States Judge for Utah and J. H. Meaney, of Texas, United States Judge for Montana, and in the recommittal of a United States Judge

for Washington Territory.
Quite a large number of postmasters were confirmed and one rejected, the latter being Mr. Rosetta, postmaster at DeKalb, Ill. Rosetta is an editor, and wrote a scurrilous article about the time of the death of General Grant, comparing the deceased to Julius Casar.

The docket was cleared of unobjected

nominations, but there is a lot of work vet before the Senate in the consideration of contested nominations.

Bradley B. Smalley, of Vermont, has been nominated Collector of Customs for that State, vice Wm. Wells, resigned THE TRAIN WRECKERS.

ne of the Wyandotte Train Wreckers Creates a Sensation by Telling the Whole Story on the Witness Stand.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 30 .- At an early port, the men charged with wrecking the Missouri Pacific train near Wyandotte on convened it adjourned until the afternoon. When the case was called in the sheriff's office in the court house at 1:30, the accused were represented by Governor Johnson, Mr. John J. McGarry, judge advocate of Knights of Labor, district 101, and Messrs. Hutchings and Keplinger of Wyan-

The defense made use of every possible pretext to interrupt the witness with sible pretext to interrupt the witness with of Vassen's, who remained up stairs during of Vassen's, who remained up stairs during the examination. The accused were dressed in the clothes they wore when arrested, and Lloyd's bosom was adorned with a pretty buttonhole bouquet prepared by his daughter. The room was only partially filled, it having been decided to admit only those interested in the hearing. The attorneys for the defense were not a little surprised when Proscuting Attorney Gibson announced that the examination would be confined to Hamilton, Geers and Leary, as it had been expected that all would be examined together. This surprise, however, was as nothing to the one occasioned when the State called William Vassen, its first witness, as Vassen had not confided to his

At eleven o'clock Mr. Stratton, the last associates his intention to turn State's evidence. Governor Johnson hastened to ask the court that the witness be instructed that he was not by law compelled to crim-inate himself, and that his evidence could be used to convict himself.

be used to convict himself.

This thel court did, but being asked by Mr. Gibson if he was still ready to testify, Vassen replied calmly that he was. Witness stated that he was a member of the Knights of Labor District Assembly No. 101, and that on the night of April 26 last he had gone to the lodge room at 1919 Sixth street, Kansas City, Kan., and there met Lloyd, Hamilton and several other persons whose names he did not then remember. About 12:30 o'clock Hamilton invited the party out to take a drink, after which they party out to take a drink, after which they returned to the hall and Hamilton produced a gray, long-haired wig, which he adjusted to his head. Lloyd soon after addressed the witness and asked him if he would accompany them. Witness asked what for. Leaving the hall between tweive and one o'clock the witness and Lloyd went west along Sixth street to the river and crossed the Riverview bridge; the witness and his companion crossed the bridge and joined the others on the Missouri Pacific track, near where the wreck occurred. The party consisted of Hamilton, Lloyd, Geers, New-port, Leary, Riggins, Verner and witness. Witness and Hamilton took up a position a few rods north of the curve, and Leary, Riggins and Verner went south to guard the track. At the time of meeting witness said he noticed that Lloyd had in his hand a crowbar. This was the first intimation he had of what was to be done. He remonstrated against taking up the track, but Lloyd began to draw the spikes which held the rail nearest the river. Witness again interfered and asked him to pull the spikes from the other rail, as there would be less danger of loss of life if the train fell against the bluff than if it were hurled into the river. Lloyd replied: "——, we want to throw the train into the river and kill the

his companions as they returned to their work: "We had better go home; these shots will give the whole thing away."
Lloyd threateningly reolied: "Nobody will by his companions, for presently Newport and Lloyd came up and said to witness and Hamilton: "The thing is done and she is sure to go over." Hamilton, Newport and Lloyd, accompanied by witness, returned to Kansas City via the Wyandotte Iron bridge. At the corner of Third and James street witness left them and went to bed at his home. Early next morning Lloyd came to witness' house and awakened him, saying "There is the — wreck over in Wyandotte you ever saw." Lloyd asked witness to visit the lodge room and witness dressed and accom-panied Lloyd to the hall at 1919 Sixth street. On the way Lloyd talked of the wreck and made the remark: "I would like to see all the scabs killed." The witness told Lloyd that if he did not cease talking so much he would put his foot in it. the subject several times after the occur-

rence. The wig was worn by Hamilton from the hall all during the work, and he had it on when witness last saw him the night of the wreck. Hamilton also wore a big slouched hat. At the close of the spike drawing Newport threw the clawbar into the Kaw river. Lloyd had on a hat the night they were out on the track; the next

morning he wore a cap.

A few days after the wreck the witness was cautioned by Hamilton to keep quiet and say nothing to anybody.

At the request of the examiner the wit-

ness described the scene of their opera-tions. He said the spikes were drawn from the outside rails at a point nearest the Kaw

The witness stated that he joined the Knights of Labor in October or November, 1885, and that all the other defendants were members of the same organization. He had had no conversation with any the prisoners on the subject of wrecking the train before leaving the hall except with Lloyd. Lloyd, Hamilton, Leary and Geers or Newport went with witness up the track to the point where the spikes were drawn and the fish plate removed. Witness and Hamilton were for a portion of the time standing guard. Lloyd was the man who designated the place as the party walked up the track, and Lloyd was the only one witness saw with the bar in his hand.

SUFFIELD, Conn., July 29 .- Burglars entered the house of William King on North street at an early hour this morning, and finding their way to Mrs. King's room attempted to quiet her by the use of chloro-form. Mrs. King, although an aged woman, fought the ruffians vigorously, so that her outcries brought her husband, who was sleeping down stairs, to her rescue. When Mr. King reached his wife's room the burglars had fled. Mrs. King was found to be badly bruised by the assailants. She can give no accurate description of the burglars, but is sure there was more than one.

CONVICTED.

Close of the Willie Sell Trial-The Boy

ERIE, Kan., July 28.-When court convened yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock hour yesterday morning Justice Anderson's the usual large crowd was in attendance. court in Wyandotte was the scene of activ- The jury filed into the court room looking ity and bustle. Half the male population languid and tired and several expressed of Wyandotte had turned out to hear the themselves as glad that this was the last preliminary examination of O. J. Lloyd, day of the trial. Deputy Sheriff Locke had George H. Hamilton, Robert Geers, Wil- remained with them faithfully day and liam Vassen, Mike Leary and Fred New- night, guarded carefully their conversation with any one and clipped all accounts of the trial from papers that were given them. the night of April 26, in which Carlisle and The excitement the boy had undergone Horton lost their lives. Soon after court during the trial told on his looks and his face was flushed and dark lines were be neath his eyes. He chewed a tooth-pick and fumbled with a rubber band and did not give that attention to the speakers that he had manifested during the trial.

J. H. Woods, the guardian of the boy, spoke first for an hour and stated that he was defending the boy without a dollar's compensation, as he had paid every dollar of the boy's money in his possession to the other attorneys, but that if his own boy was ever so accused and some man would so befriend him he would feel amply paid.

Mr. Cogswell made the last and best speech for the defense in an eloquent apneal to any man who might have a reason peal to any man who might have a reasonable doubt as to the boy's guilt to not yield to the rest of the jury. He reviewed all the evidence, touching every point in favor of the boy. He showed that if the boy did faint, as he said he did, that he would probably have fallen over the dead bodies and wandered around the room, thus getting blood on his clothing and leaving tracks

attorney for the State, began his speech and did not finish until five o'clock. Great was the desire of the people to hear this closing speech and at one o'clock decidedly the largest crowd of the trial had assembled.

Mr. Stratton closed by giving a vivid picture of the murder, describing the boy as he bent down his head to listen to the breathing of his sister that he might ascertain just where to strike the blow, and as he cut the throat of the mother that bore

During this speech all eyes were turned upon the bey, expecting to see him wilt, but he remained the most composed person in the room. Mr. Stratton closed at five o'clock, having spoken five hours.

The jury immediately retired to deliberate upon a verdict. The jury remained out just one hour and two minutes and took only two ballots. On the first ballot they stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal. These two, William Gearheart and J. D. Irons, voted for acquittal only that they might have time to reflect a little. In a half an hour another ballot was taken and a verdict of guilty was given. A. McGuffey, one of the jurors, said that they accepted the theory of the county attorney. Howard Ballard, another juryman, said he had prayed to God for strength to aid him in giving a just verdict. The boy turned pale when the verdict was given, but still kept the defiant look that he had had all day. Every person is satisfied with the

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Farmer on the Break Up of His Home

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28 .- A special from Lawrence, Kan., gives particulars of the following tragedy: About noon yester. day, in a small two-roomed house, John Pearson shot his wife and then deliberately Mr. Grinnell (handing the wide at the photograph of Schnabault)—Does this resemble the man whom you saw join rail, and as near as he could see drew spikes. A train going north came along spikes. A train going north came along the dead man, stated that his parents to the dead man, stated that his parents placed the weapon, an American bull-dog and the party left the track for it to pass, While the train was passing several shots were fired from the bluff. Witness said to and about two weeks ago the mother came to the city and applied for a divorce. Since that time she had not lived with her husband. Sunday Edward talked to his father and Pearson agreed to a divis-ion of the property, for which purpose they met yesterday. On arriving at the farm house the woman agreed to give her husband the first choice in every thing. The bedding and part of the household effects had been divided and the woman started to the door with a looking-glass. The son was loading the wagon when he heard a pistol shot and his mother staggered out of the house. He ran to her and picked her up. On going into the house the boy saw his father's body lying across the threshold On going into the house the boy saw of an inner door, a pistol by his side. His father had not made any threats and the boy had never known him to carry a pistol. Mrs. Pearson is lying in a critical condition and there is but little chance of her recovery. She has not been able as yet to make a statement. The bullet entered her head just below the left ear and lodged back of the nose. A pocketbook containing \$5 and the following note written in Swedish was found on the person of the dead man: "There is \$5 in my pocket that Anton shall have. shall have \$10 and Johnson \$2. The farm is to go to Edward. What I have done is my wife's fault, and God will help me. This after twenty-four years of married

JOHN PEARSON." The Morrison Resolution.

WASHINGTON, July 28 .- The Senate Committee on Finance has agreed by a majority vote to report the Morrison surplus resolution with the amendments. The text of the resolution remains as it came from the House, but the following proviso is attached: "Provided, that no call shall be made under the provisions of this resolution until a sum equal to the call is in the treasury over and above the reserve herein mentioned; and provided, further, that the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion may have in the treasury over and above the foregoing sum the weekly balance not exceeding \$2,000,000, and in the case of any extra-ordinary emergency and when because thereof the public interests shall require it, he may, by a written order, suspend the further call for the payment of such indebtedness for such period of time as shall be necessary to maintain the public credit The division was upon party unimpaired.' lines, with the exception of Mr. McPherson who voted with the majority, and Mr. Jones, of Nevada, who voted with the minority. The minority favor the resolution.

Silver Certificates. WASHINGTON, July 28 .- The Appropria-

tion Committee of the House has acted upon the amendments of the Senate to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, non-concurring in nearly all of those of importance. It recommends concurrence in the clause relating to silver certificates, with an amendment so as to read as follows: "And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to issue silver certificates in denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5, and the silver certificates herein authorized, shall be receivable, redeemable and payable in like manner, and Lieutenant Israell, the African traveler. for like purposes, as provided for silver has been arrested at Hamburg for fraud. GRAND ARMY GOSSIP.

Lincoln Post Drum Corps, of Topeka, Kan., was presented with a beautiful silk anner by the Lincoln Post corps and camp before leaving for San Francisco.

Joseph Stickney, an 1812 veteran, ninety-one years old, attended the G. A. R. re union recently held at Lake Scapee, N

H. He was made the lion of the comp. The Grand Army posts and citizens of Topeka extended a royal reception to all Eastern delegations who passed through that city on their way to the National En-

There will be a reunion of the old soldiers and sailors of Osborne, Ellsworth, Lincoln and Russell Counties, Kaza, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 18, 19 and 20, 1886, at Delhi, Osborne A post of the Grand Army has been or-ganized at Kimball, Neb. General Thayer,

Department Commander, and Colonel Levering, Adjutant General, were present and made speeches. An open camp fire and grand bean supper were prominent attrac-The special car in which Marshall's Military Band, Lincoln Post Drum Corps and

Department Commander McDivitt left Topeka for the Pacific coast, via the Union Pacific railway for San Francisco, was handsomely decorated and attracted much attention.

The G. A. R. post of Fullerton, Central City and surrounding towns in Nebraska, together with about 1,500 people, partook of a bean and hard tack dinner at Fuller's grove, near the former place, recently. General John M. Thayer and Colonel Webster spoke. The Fullerton cornet band enlivened the occasion.

The Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry (Yates Phalanx) will hold its next reunion at Marseilles, Wednesday, October 13. A very interesting programme is being made up, one of the chief features of which will be an address by General T. O. Osborne, late United States Minister to the Argentine Republic. At the last reunion, held at Le Roy February 4, eighty-one survivors of this gallant regiment responded to roll call.

A large majority of the regiments that entered the Union army under President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 men wore gray uniforms. We entered the service April 16, 1861, under that first call, in Company B; Eleventh Indiana Zouaves, commanded by Colonel Lew Wallace. The regiment work a gray zouave uniform, and we now have hanging in our sanctum the gray jacket we were while a member of that regiment. -Ellsworth (Kan.) Reporter.

The bill to pension the survivors of the-Mexican war is now in a fair way to become a law. There were 70,000 American volunteers engaged in the Mexican war, of whom about 10,000 survive. These 70,000 men fought seventy battles and never suffered a defeat, while they won a territory of a million square miles to the country and a treasure extracted from our mines in noblemetals alone, it is said, of \$3,500,000,000. equivalent to every man's weight in gold who was in our army .- Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

STOCK ITEMS.

Many horses near Brookings, Dak., are

afflicted with the glanders. An Iowa farmer suggests that a fast for three days will cure any case of hogcholera that is not entirely out of the

reach of aid. Fort Dodge, Iowa, Hundreds of hogs have already died and many more are afflicted

with the disease. A plague resembling Texas fever has broken out among stock in Woobury County, Iowa. James Merrill has already lost

eleven head, and many others are sick. If a heifer calf has a head and neck like a young buffalo, a skin covered with shaggy hair and milk veins that are conspicue by their absence, don't keep her even if her pedigree is as long as from Dan to Beer

If the price of pork products is not high the coming season in comparison with pre vious prices and the prices of other things, there is not much use in reasoning from appearances. Of course there are a great many hogs in the country, but disease has been so active the number is much smaller

than usual .- Western Rural. A Kansas City commission company received recently a shipment of 412 steers from George D. Bliss, of Tulare County, Cal. They weighed 1,216 pounds, and sold for \$4.6214 per hundred. They were grass cattle, and turned out well after the long railroad ride of sixteen days. If California sends many of her cattle this way we guess we will have to quarantine her; as it is, we can hardly get a living out of cattle raising .- Journal of Agriculture.

If the colt is in the habit of rolling or getting cast in the stable, tie his halter at a sufficient length to allow him to get his nose to the floor; tie a rope to the head stall just back of the ears; the other end to the floor above by means of a staple driven in about a foot back from the front of the manger; have the rope long enough for the horse or colt to lie down, but not long enough for him to lay his head sideways on the floor; he will not attempt to roll over while the top of his head is held up. This is perfectly safe, and if persisted in it will eventually cure the colt, it is said .- Western Rural.

A horse that is gentle and safe in all positions is worth three times as much as one of equal ability that can not be trusted. If I wanted to pick out a colt which offered a good ground-work upon which to build an education, I would took for width between the eyes, a large brain, a pleasant look out of the eyes and a fine coat of hair. If you teach a colt to expect a blow instead of a caress, you will be sure to make a brute. If you tease him, look out for his heels when he grows up. I prefer a short, compact horse to a long and leggy animal-The first is tougher and costs less to feed and care for .- Cor. Rural New Yorker.

Farm Notes,

It is estimated that \$250,000 worth o grain will be raised on the unused portion of public roads in Iowa this season

The first load of new wheat marketed in Iowa, was recently sold in Hamburg, at fifty-two cents per bushel.

Grapes in Sacramento County, Cal., have been quite seriously injured by the recent hot weather-more than they are usually in the course of a season-but there will be a good yield nevertheless.

A cloud of grasshoppers stopped for a meal at Sanborn, Dak., recently and chewed up a field of wheat in ten minutes

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