NUMBER 42

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

A BILL was introduced in the Senate on the 12th to stop all payments to J. B. Eads, for work on the Mississippi river. The House for work on the Mississippiriver. The House bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war passed. The bill grants a pension of eight dollars per month to all Mexican war soldiers who served sixty days. The River and Harbor bill was then taken up and debate continued until adjournment... After the usual routine in the House the Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill were taken up in Committee of the Whole and pending action the House adjourned.

THE Senate on the 13th, after passing the bill appropriating \$25,000 to build a monument at Syracuse, N. Y., to commemorate the Revolutionary battle at that place, resumed consideration of the River and Harbor bill, which was finally completed and reported to the Senate. Without final action the Senate, at midnight, adjourned.... In the House, on motion of Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, the Senate bill passed authorizing the Secretary of War to credit the State of Kansas with a certain sum of money on her ordnance account with the General Government. The House then took up the Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill. A conference was asked, and the floor was accorded the Wavs and Means Committee, when several bills affecting the revenue laws passed. Adjourned. bill appropriating \$25,000 to build a monu

AFTER the transaction of unimportant business on the 14th the Senate proceeded business on the 14th the Senate proceeded with the River and Harbor bill, which consumed the entire day. Without concluding the bill the Senate adjourned... In the House most of the day was consumed in considering Mr. Morrison's joint resolution requiring the disbursement of the Treasury surplus in excess of \$100,000,000 in redemption of interest bearing bonds. The resolution was finally adopted by the surprising vote of 207 yeas to 67 nays. The House then adjourned. In the Senate, on the 15th, three reports

In the Senate, on the 15th, three reports were submitted in the Payne election case. Senator Pugh and the three other Democrats on the committe, reported that there was no evidence to justify the charge of corruption in the election. Senators Evarts, Teller and Logan reported that they could find nothing inculpating Senator Payne, and Senators Fre and Hoar reported in favor of investigating the matter. After disposing of routine business the debate on the River and Harbor bill was resumed and continned until adjournment ... In the House appropriations were by resolution extended until July 31. But little business was transacted during the day. At the evening session bills passed to prevent the employment of convict labor or alien labor upon public buildings or public works; amending the act to prohibit the importation or immigration of foreigners under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States; to protect mechanics, laborers and servants in the District of Columbia in their wages; directing the Commissioner of Labor to make an investigation in regard to convict labor in the United States.

The Senate on the 16th passed several were submitted in the Payne election case.

THE Senate on the 16th passed several pension bills and then resumed considerapension bills and then resumed consideration of the River and Harbor bill. The bill was finally amended by str.king out the House bill and substituting after the enacting clause an entire new bill with a horizontal reduction of twenty-five per cent. in all items, and then passed by a vote of 42 to 14. The Senate then passed the Naval Appropriation bill and adjourned.... In the House the conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill was agreed to. Buch confusion bill was agreed to. Buch confusion bills was agreed to. Buch confusion bills was agreed to. Buch confusion bills were the transfer of passing several bills. The House sustained the veto in the cases of Elizabeth Luce and Catherine McCarthy, and passed the bill pensioning Joseph Romiser over the veto by yeas 175, nays 38. Pension bills were

veto by yeas 175, nays 38. Pension bills were considered at the evening session and one WASHINGTON NOTES. THE Postmaster General has, in compli-

ance with petitions signed by a large number of business men in numerous cities amended the postal laws so as to permit the transmission through the mails within the United States and Territories of liquids not liable to explosion.

THE Postmaster General has added 450 post-offices to the list of money order offices during the past year.

Advices received in Washington state that General Salomon has been re-elected

President of Hayti A TELEGRAM has been sent Congressman Lanham, at Washington, asking him to secure Government aid for people of the drought stricken regions of Texas. Hundreds of families are without the necessi-

INFORMATION has been received at the War Department that Major Sumner, in command at Fort Reno, has sent two troops of cavalry into Oklahoma to meet the threatened invasion of boomers.

At the southeast entrance of the House of Representatives at Washington on the 16th, Congressman Cobb, of Indiana, and Laird, of Nebraska, had a personal encounter. They were separated by bystanders and friends, but not before Cobb's nose was bleeding.

THE President has withdrawn the nomination of Adolph Lyman to be United States Commissioner in Alaska, and nominated Lewis Williams, of Boonville, Mo.,

THE Secretary of the Navy has decided to construct one of the new cruisers on the plan of the Norivaken, recently built broad, and the other on the plans of the Bureau of Navigation.

THE EAST.

ALBERT LEE's extensive saw mills at Meadow Run, Pa., were destroyed by fire the other day. A large amount of adjoining property was saved by the Ninth regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. JOHN ROACH, the boat builder, was reported sick at his home at College Point,

Schedules in the assignment of George Adams, importer and jobber of toys at 479 Broadway, to Alonzo F. Carnham, have been filed at New York. They show liabilities of \$25,210; nominal assets, \$29,292;

actual assets, \$21,312. New York officers recently made ninetyeight arrests for violation of the excise

THE Esperanza Marble and the Poultney Slate Works, Vermont concerns, have failed.

THE Eastern Green Glass Blowers' Association, in session at Atlantic City, N. J., wife Frances, nee Todesco. Plaintiff's alhas voted-42 to 26-to-join the Knights of Labor in a body.

FORTY cars of the Forepaugh circus train went over the embankment at Vassalboro, Me., on the 16th. Twenty-five horses were killed and several men were injured. Two men were missing and were supposed to be

THE explosion of a gasoline lamp in the bucket carrying men down a shaft of the new aqueduct at New York caused some of them to jump out recently, falling sixty feet. Three of the men were seriously burned and bruised.

THE WEST.

THE Dakota Constitutional convention opened at Sioux Fails on the 13th with about 600 delegates in attendance, Judge Edgerton presiding. A declaration that South Dakota should be received as a State into the Union was unanimously adopted. THE Provident Savings Bank, of St Louis, closed its doors on the 14th, due to the defalcations of Almon B. Thompson, the cashier, who was reported missing.

MR. D. BROCK, superintendent of transportation of the Missouri Pacific system, has tendered his resignation. It is understood his office will be abolished.

Two hundred acres of cranberries in the vicinity of Toma, Wis., owned by J. Case, of Racine, the R. L. Baker estate and Judge Ryan, have been ruined by the recent forest fires. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. It will take eight or ten years for the vines to grow again.

Fire broke out recently in the Wager Lumber Company's mill at Fish creek, southeast of Stanton, Mich., totally destroying \$70,000 worth of lumber. The insurance was \$50,000, distributed among twenty-four companies.

THE Kansas Prohibitionists, in convention at Emporia, adopted the following ticket: Governor, C. H. Branscombe, of Lawrence; Lieutenant Governor, T. W. Houston, of Garnett; Secretary of State, N. B. Klaine, of Dodge City; Auditor, C. H. Langston; Attorney General, W. S. Waite, of Lincoln Center: Treasurer, William Crosby; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Dr. Cuthbert, of Belle

Plains; Associate Justice, E. B. Peyton. FIVE new business blocks in the center of Bloomer, Chippewa County, Wis., were destroyed by fire the other day. Loss, \$75,000. AFTER four weeks' effort the twelfth man for the trial of the Chicago anarchists was obtained on the 15th.

Conway's sash and blind factory on Loomis street, Chicago, was burned the other morning. Loss, \$30,000.

Hos cholera in a violent form is prevail

ng near Hillsboro, Ill. The loss is heavy. BENJAMIN FUSSELL and Martin Benkey were drowned recently at Zoar, near Akron, O., by the capsizing of a rowboat. JAMES DACEY, who murdered Alderman

Michael Gaynor, of Chicago, some time ago, was hanged at Woodstock, Ill., on the 16th. The murder grew out of politics. THE trial of Thomas Manning, ex-Alderman of Detroit, Mich., for bribery, resulted

in a verdict of "not guilty." Manning was charged with offering Councilman Raynor \$1,000 for his vote in favor of the Brush Electric Light Company when a contract for lighting the city was under way. SMALL-POX in a malignant form has broken out near Bolan, Ia.

BRADNER SMITH & Co.'s paper mill at Rockton, Ill., was destroyed by fire recentlv. Loss \$50,000.

OVERNOR WEST, of Utah, has proclamation warning persons against affiliating with the Mormons.

A MYSTERIOUS malady is killing off calves at Seymour, Tex. MISS EMMA CONNELLY, who shot John A Steadley for slandering her, was acquitted

by the jury at Charleston, S. C., recently R. W. Morrow, sheriff and tax collector of Blue Springs, Tex., has fled, being short in his accounts about \$50,000. His bondsmen are good for the amount. He was under \$10,000 bonds for killing Eugene Coats, near Slater Station, Tex. STEVE RENFRO, a notorious desperado

and escaped convict, who was captured near Enterprise, Miss., recently, was brought to Livingston, Ala., and placed in jail. He was taken from prison at night and hanged by masked men. REVENUE officers, raiding a still in Wolf

County, Ky., recently, were fired upon by moonshiners and wounded. The officers were forced to retire. COMMANDER W. T. SAMPSON, of the tor-

nedo station at Newport, R. I., has been ordered to assume the superintendency of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Four women sleeping in a house near Pena. Tex., were instantly killed by light-

ning during a heavy storm the other night. HEAVY and continuous rains throughout North Carolina have caused the greatest flood since 1867. Farmers on the Cape Fear river have lost all their crops and many have been forced to leave their homes on account of the flood. Many turpentine distilleries are under water and stores and dwellings are deserted.

THE other evening about five o'clock a car on the Hawkesnest Coal Company's road containing six persons jumped the track at Mill Creek, W. Va., instantly kill ing William Sneed and dangerously wounding a Cincinnati drummer named Inman.

H. S. SPOHR & Co., merchants and ranchers, of Encinal, Tex., have made an assignment. Liabilities, \$72,000; assets, \$170,000. Two days of thirst and starvation

brought the mutinous convicts in the Dade

coal mines, at Coal City, Ga., to terms and

all surrendered without trouble.

GENERAL. THE negro who attacked the Italian minister at Tangiers, Morocco, was stripped, tied to a donkey's back and led through the town, while two soldiers with knotted ropes rained incessant blows upon his back and loins. He received 2,000 lashes, and it was thought he would die.

PRESIDENT GREVY has signed the order for the expulsion of the Duc d'Aumale. A DECREE of divorce has been granted in London to Baron H. DeWorms against his legations concerning the lady's criminal

relations with Baron Meron in the Tyrol were fully proven. THE result of the British election was reported restoring commercial confidence in Dublin and the markets were buovant. Bank of England and Irish railway shares

were advancing.

It was reported in London recently, with some foundation, that an extradition treaty was pending with the United States for the surrender of dynamiters.

The small-pox epidemic at Santiago, Chili, was reported becoming worse every day and the disease was proving fatal to 60 or 70 per cent. of the number of persons attacked.

THE Spanish Senate opposed the commercial convention between Spain and England by a vote of 114 to 5. Several ministers, several ministerialists and all of the Conservative senators voted with the opposition. THE Bureau of Statistics reports that the

exports of beef and pork products for the eight months ended June 30 last aggregate in value \$50,845,238, against \$61,399,752 during the same period in 1885.

THE Mexican Congressional elections resulted in a large majority for the Government.

SIXTEEN persons were killed in St. Peters burg by the explosion of a shell recently. AN uproar occurred in the French Sen ate on the 15th over the expulsion of the Princes. As a sequel, General Boulanger, Minister of War, challenged one of the members to a duel.

REVOLUTIONISTS recently attacked a train on the Matamoras & Monterey railroad, Mexico. The passengers were robbed.

QUEEN VICTORIA will celebrate the jubiee year by having a new impression of the coinage and of the postage stamp made. The present portrait on current coins represents her Majesty as she looked forty years ago and she desires a change made to

a true likeness now. In consequence of depreciation and fluc tuations of the silver currency in circula tion in Peru, it has been proposed to use the American gold dollars as the basis of all monetary transactions.

THE revolution in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, is progressing. Juan Trevino, the leader, captured the town of Agous-teguos and in the fight killed five citizens. THE French Chamber of Deputies on the 15th, by a vote of 308 to 92, adopted a credit of 5,000,000 francs for expenses in Madagascar. The session was closed by President Grevy amid cheers of "Vive la Republique." A TELEGRAM from Rome of the 16th says: The following are yesterday's cholera returns: Brindisi town, 12 new cases, 4 deaths; Brindisi province, 13 new cases, 46 deaths; Fontana, 53 new cases, 18 deaths; Latiano, 23 new cases, 20 deaths; Venice, 1 new case 1 death; Codigora, 5 new cases, 3 deaths. Business failures for seven days ended July 15 numbered for the United States, 163; Canada, 20; total, 183. The week pre-

RUSKIN, the English art critic, shows symptoms of serious illness.

Admiral Franklin, of the United States.

Navy, and the officers of his squadron, were presented to the King of Italy recently, after which the King visited the American men of war in the harbor at

vious they numbered 179.

TERRIFIC storms were recently reported in Greece. Much damage was caused to great distress.

THE Trans-Caspian railroad is now open to traffic as far as Merv. MONSIGNEUR AGLIARDI has been ap

pointed Papal Nuncio at Pekin, China.

THE LATEST.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 16 .- The preliminary examination of Thomas Mullen, a farmer residing near Hughesville, a small station about thirteen miles west of this city, charged with the murder of Henry Thacher, a colored man in his employ, last Monday, was commenced before Justice Marvin to-day. The evidence does not differ materially from that adduced before the coroner's jury, which resulted in a verdict that deceased came to his death by pistol shots fired by Mullen, but is much more elaborate. The examination occupied the afternoon and will not be completed until to-morrow. Mullen discharged nine shots into the body of his victim and it is charged that one of these shots was fired, breaking Thatcher's neck, after he had fallen to the ground. It is probable that Mullen will be held without bond to answer to the charge of murder in the first de-

MARYSVILLE, Ky., July 16 .- A fatal shooting affray between Sardis and the Lower Blue Licks occurred yesterday afternoon. The participants were Henry Burelka, better known as "Dutch Henry," and Luther Ricketts, a boy seventeen years old. Burelka keeps a toll gate on Sardis and Blue Licks pike, and the trouble arose over two cents toll which e over two cents toll which claimed Ricketts owed. Ricketts told him he would have to collect it by law, when Burelka seized a shovel and attacked Ricketts, who was sitting on his horse, Ricketts, after warning his assailant to keep back, drew a pistol and shot him, the ball entering the left eve and causing almost instant death. The slayer proceeded to Mount Olive, Robinson County, and surrendered to the authorities.

LIVERPOOL, July 16 .- Steamship Italy at the moment of sailing, declined to take the Gypsies who are still encamped here near the Central railway station, in an atmosphere redolent of carbolic acid sprinkled about by a Liverpool sanitary official. Throngs of spectators have the benefit of a free show. The king Gypsy of the tribe intimates that he will change the base destination on Saturday from Castle Garden to Boston. He is a new pilgrim father.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17 .- Advices received by local agents from the general managers, whose meeting occurred Thursday in Chicago, state that on and after July 20, all rates will be raised to the old tariff and the Chicago, St. Louis & Missouri river agreement will be continued till September 20. At that date another meeting will be held in Chicago to determine what shall then be done. The present action of the managers chiefly affects St. Paul rates, the rates to all other points being now about up to tariff.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 17 .- The Dubuque oatmeal mills were destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is estimated at \$100,000;

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Not a Court. A. A. Carlson, of Olesburg, Ill., some time ago filed a complaint with the Board of Rrilroad Commissioners, setting forth that in February, 1886, he bought three tickets over the Kansas Central railroad from Leavenworth to Olesburg. The road was blockaded with snow for three days, the agent being aware of the fact when he sold him the tickets. By reason of this delay he and his friends were put to an expense of \$26. He asks that the board compel the railroad company to refund the money. The board replied as follows: "The fact that you were hindered and delayed in getting home in February last over the Kansas Central railroad by reason of its being blockaded with snow does not necessarily require the company to refund you the expenses you were at in being thus delayed. The company did not cause the snow to fall and the blockade of the road was a great loss to the company. Whether or not the company was liable to you for the detention depends on other circumstances, such, for instance, as neglect to clear the road in as reasonable a time as they might gives each party to such controversy the right to trial by jury in a court, and this board can not call a jury and is not organized as a court."

Miscellaneous.

A LATE fire at Fredonia consumed all the buildings on the north side of the square, except the Commercial Hotel. The buildings burned were three livery stables, Dr. Cormack's residence and office, Drs. Wiley & Willet's office, Judge Stiver's office and building, W. R. Dunn's building, two story stone and occupied by W. I. Pierce & Bro.'s drug store, R. J. Mackey's skating rink, occupied as a laundry. The fire was supposed to be the work of incendiary. The nsurance amounted to about \$9,000.

In an opinion recently rendered to the Fovernor as to the eligibility of women to the office of justice of the peace, Attorney General Bradford holds that under the constitution of the United States; which declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside," women are citizens and that the State constitution does not by express terms confine eligibility to office to male citizens. It does so restrict the right of suffrage. In one case words importing a exual qualification are inserted in the constitution; in the others they are omitted. From the expression in the one and the silence in the other case there arises a

very strong implication that the framers in the same limits, when their attention was called to that subject. He is therefore in his stead; that on July of the opinion that there being no other 12, Thomson did not appear at the bank, objections a woman is eligible to be appointed to the office of justice of the peace under our constitution and laws and the decision of our Supreme Court. THE Chicago, Kansas & Western Railway Company recently held a special election of directors at Topeka, placing seven

of the Santa Fe people on the list in place of local names. The following now comprise the board: E. W. Kinsley, H. S. Burdett, G. A. Burdett, E. J. Thomas, J. F. McKim, A. F. Luke, D. L. Gallup, Boston; Joei Mulvane, J. S. Griswold, P. I. Bonebrake, J. R. Mulvane, G. F. Parmlee, Topeka; D. N. Finney, Neosho Falls. The chief engineer reports the following mile age on extensions now built and in opera tion: Hutchinson extension, to station 3,309, 62.6 miles; Chanute extension, to station 502, 9.5 miles; Mulvane extension, to station 792, 15 miles: Osage City extension to station, 1,000 being to a point of connection with the Southern Kansas at Quenemo Before sixty days there will be another and

important extension to note. THE meeting of the National Teachers Association closed at Topeka on the night of the 16th. There were over 6,000 teachers er-olled as in attendance, and the teachers made excursions to various points, some going to the Rocky mountains and others

to points west and north. ALL transcontinental railroad lines have established uniform rates to persons wishing to attend the great soldiers' reunion at San Francisco. In order that Kansas may appear to advantage as the home of th soldier, as the several delegations from other States pass through Kansas on their way to the encampment, Department Commander McDivitt calls upon "every post commander of all posts on the line of any of the roads over which any of these deleplay is made of flags and bunting and banners and music as such trains go through, and every citizen on any of these lines whether he lives in a palace or a dugout, is requested to display the national colors or bunting or something to indicate that it remain is the home of a patriot and a lover of the old flag, so that the delegations will never be out of sight of the national colors from the time they enter our State on the east until they pass out of it on the west."

THE Governor has proclaimed Wichita inhabitants. There are now five cities in Kansas possessed of that honor, as follows: your soul." Topeka, Leavenworth, Atchison, Kansas

City and Wichita. THE voter next fall can "pay his money and take his choice."

ONE of the murderers of Davis, the man found floating in the Arkansas river with a den City, the other morning. The man had concealed himself in a livery stable in that cilled by a volley of bullets. He died game, knocked out

MORE VICTIMS.

sion of the Prevident Savings Bank of St. Louis, Caused by a Heavy Embez

zlement by the Cashier-The Bank in the Hands of a Receiver.

ST. Louis, July 14 .- Great excitement prevailed on 'Change and in other com- and Elections upon the Payne case were mercial circles when it was announced at noon to-day that the Provident Savings bank had closed its doors, and the excitement became intense when it became had left for parts unknown. The wildwould amount to over \$100,000, but this was afterwards contradicted, and it was stated by a broker who is acquainted with the business of the bank that the amount could hardly be more than half that amount. Very few business houses had accounts with the bank, and the majority of the persons hurt will be small depositors, who can not afford to lose even the small sums they had on deposit. It was at first stated that a large manufacturing establishment that had an account with the bank was the cause of have done and the like, but besides this we have to inform you that the board has no jurisdiction to hear and decide on questions of damage arising in this way. The law stock of the concern has stood well on the market, and the failure comes like a thunderbolt, and was as much a surprise in a report which states that the only conto the brokers on the street as to the stitutional warrant for an investigation in a

smallest depositor.

Many of the school teachers now on a vacation will loose all they have in the world. Never since the failure of the and the clause conferring the right of ex-Citizens' bank has so many small depos-

itors suffered by a failure.
On the application of Carlos S. Greeley, the largest stockholder of the Providen Savings bank, filed in the Circuit Clerk's office shortly after noon to-day, Judge Lubke appointed William H. Thompson, President of the Bank of Commerce, receiver of the Provident, and fixed the bond therefor at \$1,000,000.

The bank was organized January 21, 1884, with a capital stock of \$200,000, and has since done quite an extensive business among the non-commercial classes. The defendants in the suit are James S. Garland, Almon B. Thomson, Thomas H. Swain, Wm. P. Mullen, Geo.

Scott, Carlos S. Greeley and Charles H. The officers of the bank are at present: James S. Garland, president; A. B. Thomson, cashier; and Thos. H. Swain, vice-president. The affidavit filed in the application alleges that by the charter the directors were fixed at nine, but in fact there are but seven; that affiant holds a larger number of shares than any other stockholder; that the other stockholders are widely scattered; that in February, 1886, J. S. Garland, president, became ill and was forced to very strong implication that the framers of the constitution placed eligibility to office on a broader basis than suffrage, else they would have expressly restricted within the same limits, when their attention abandon the bank's management, and for vestigation and they express the opinion that there was no evidence presented to the United States Senate which purports to prove that fraud, corruption or bribery was employed in Mr. Payne's election af-

> not believe he intends to again appear, neither is his whereabouts known. closes the fact that A. B. Thomson has embezzled and appropriated a large sum of money, believed to be \$40,000, and that investigation will disclose a still

larger amount embezzled. Current deposits as shown by the books at close of business, July 13, \$488,236.29; time deposits, \$426,619.17; cashier's checks heretofore issued and not yet paid, \$19,594.96; unpaid dividends, \$1,302; other indebtedness, \$50,000.

MAXWELL SENTENCED.

The Murderer of C. A. Preller in the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Sentenced to be Hanged - A Stay of Execution Granted Pending the Decision of the Supreme

Court on an Appeal. St. Louis, July 14.-Hugh M. Brooks, alias W. H. Lennox-Maxwell, convicted of murdering Charles Arthur Preller, was sentenced this morning to be hanged August 27, 1886.

THE SENTENCE.

"Hugh Mottram Brooks," said Judge Van Wagoner, "the motion for your new trial, and also your motion in arrest of judgment, have been overruled, and it now only remains for the Court to sen-

tence vou. His Honor paused after making these remarks, and the defendant said nothing, but merely compressed his lips all the more rigidly. Judge Van Wagoner the proceeded to pronounce sentence o

him as follows: "Hugh Mottram Brooks, alias W. H. Maxwell, alias Walter H. Lennox-Maxwell, alias Theodore Cecil d'Auquier: For your offense of murder in the first gations may travel to see that proper dis- degree, as charged in the indictment, and in pursuance of the verdict heretofore rendered against you, it is considered and adjudged by the Court that you be taken from this place to the place whence you came, there to in the custody of the sheriff until Friday, the 27th day of August, A. D., 1886, on which you be taken to the usual place of exe-cution in the city of St. Louis, and there on said Friday, the 27th day of August, A. D. 1886, between the hours of six and eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said city of the first class, it having over 15,000 day, you be hanged by the neck until you be dead; and may God have mercy on

A stay of execution was afterward granted until October 2, 1886, and an appeal to the State Supreme Court lowed. The grounds on which the State Supreme Court will be asked to reverse the decision of the lower bullet hole in the top of his head, was rid- court in the case are the same as were dled with bullets by a pursuing party at Frisco, about sixty miles southwest of Gar.

made the basis for an application for a new trial before the Criminal Court. of the main points, regard to exhuming a body with-out giving the defense due notice, town and was armed with a gun. The dep-was passed upon by the State Suprem uty sheriff of Finney County, with a posse | Court, who held that one side could take of six men, surrounded the stable and com- such action without notifying the other manded the murderer to surrender. The side, so that one of the points at least, on nan commenced firing and was instantly which a reversal was hoped for has been Irwin and James A. Greer.

THE PAYNE INVESTIGATION.

Three Reports Made by the Senate Committee-The Matter Will Probably be

Dropped. WASHINGTON, July 16 .- Three reports from the Senate Committee on Privileges

submitted yesterday. The report signed by Senators Pugh. Saulsbury, Vance and Eustis, the Democratic members of the committee, states known that the cashier, A. B. Thompson, | that the committee's first act was to comply fully with the first request of the Ohio est kinds of rumors pravailed, and it was | House of Representatives to make an exat one time stated that the shortage amination of the testimony taken by the select committee at Columbus. Upon this testimony Mr. Hoar made a report to the committee that after a careful reading noevidence, epinion or statement whatever was found personally inculpating Mr. Payne in any way with the corrupt use of money in connection with his election. Neither did such examination show that enough had been found to justify the charge that the election had been procured by the corrupt use of money and no new evidence had since been submitted. This report asks that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the

subject and that it be indefinitely post-

Senators Teller, Evarts and Legan unite case like that presented is in the clause-making each House of Congress the judge pulsion. The signers of the report do not find that a case has been presented that would affect Mr. Payne with such turpitude as would warrant his expulsion from the Senate. They therefore turn their attention to the validity of his election to the Senate and hold that the evidence in such a case must show that the fraud which it is alleged was committed embraced enough of the voting electors to have changed the result. The testimony presented by the Ohio House of Representatives shows that a number of members of the General Assembly have been brought into inculpation and have the weight of evidence against them. As to four members—Baker, Hunt, Schultz and Ziegler—it is found by the signers of the report that the testimony developed nothing of an inculpating character as to the two members, Kahle and Hall; the report finds that they were not diverted from their support of Mr. Pendleton to that of Mr. Payne. Of the two Senators and two Representatives named in the majority report of the select committee, Mooney and Roche of the House and White and Ramey of the Senate, the signers of the report refer with-out observation of their own to the majority and minority reports of the Ohio committee. They do not find that the select committee recommended any action by the Legislature looking to demand further infecting votes either in caucus or in the Legislature, whereby the election was carproof exists: therefore the report holds that the Senate would not be warranted under A partial investigation it is alleged dis- the constitution to institute an investigation. The report points out that the State is not under the restrictions which bind the Senate in such investigations and says the State should execute the laws respecting the purity of Senatorial elections by the indictment and conviction of bribe-givers and takers. As the matter stands the report holds tnat an investigation should not be instituted by the Senate.

Senators Hoar and Frye, in a separate report, state that they can not concur with views expressed by the other members of the committee; they think a case was presented in which it is their duty to permit the petitioners to present their evidence and to authorize proper process to aid in the procuring of the attendance of witnesses. As the Senate is the only court which can have jurisdiction of the tion, the report sets forth a series of ten propositions which Messrs. Little and But-terworth offer upon their own responsibility to establish to the satisfaction of the Senate, largely by witnesses not within reach of the Ohio Committee. In brief, among these are the following: That three-fourths of the members of the Legislature were pledged to Messrs. Pendleton and Ward just before the Legislative caucus; that large sums of money were placed by Mr. Payne's son and other friends at the control of the active managers of the Payne canvass; that a gentleman, whose name is offered to be given, would declare that Mr. David B. Paige had said he had handled \$65,000, and that Mr. Oliver B. Payne had said it cost him \$100,-000 to elect his father; that the members of the Legislature who changed from Pendleton to Payne did so after secret confidential interviews with the agents who had he disbursement of these moneys; and that, these members about that time displayed large sums of money, for which they could not satisfactorily account. The re-port discusses the above features of the case at great length, and the conclusion is reached that an investigation is warranted. The question is not, the report says, whether the case is proved-it is only whether it shall be inquired into. The report concludes with a resolution directing an investigation of the charge and the recommendation that it be adopted.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Surveyor General-Douglass W. Taylor, of Portland, Ore., of Oregon. : United States Commissioner—Lewis Williams, of Missouri, for the district of Alaska, to reside at Juneau City.

Register of the Land Office -W. A. Selkirk, at Sacramento, Cal. Indian Agent-Albert C. Williams, of New York, at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe

agency, I. T.
Receivers of Public Moneys—Duke A.
Burke, at Aberdeen, Dak.; William G.

Hobbs, at Springfield, Mo.; James N. Welsch, at Detroit, Mich. Rear Admirals in the Navy-Commodore James E. Jouett and Commodore John H.

Commodores in the Navy-Captains John

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. OCTTORWOOD FALLS . KATTAL

FORTY, LESS ONE.

Where the tired brooklet lingers, In a quiet little pool. Mistress Salmo Fontinalis Keeps a very private school: Forty little speckled beauties Came to learn of her each day.

"That's a good for nothing skipper, That's a harmless yellow b rd, That's the flicker of the sunshine When the alder leaves are stirred, That's the shadow of a cloudlet, That's a squirrel come to drink.

That-look for him, my darlings!-He's a fletce and hungry mink.
That's the ripple on the water
When the wind the wavelets stir,
That-snap quick! my little hearties—
That's a luscious grasshopper."

What was that which passed so quickly
With a slender shade behind!
What is that which stirs the alders
When no r pples tell of wind?
Whatsends Mistress Salmo darting
Underneath the stones in fear?

Crying: "Hide yourselves, my darlings! Our worst enemy is near."
"I am bound to understand it."
Says one self-proud speckled side;
"When I see the danger's real,
Then if need be I can hide."

So he waits alone and watches,
Sees the shadow pass again,
Sees a fly drop on the water—
Dashes at it might and main.
"M.ssed it! Well," he,says, "! never?
That's the worst jump made to-day!

"Here another comes—now for it!"
Splash! He's in the air to stay.
When the alders cease to tremble,
Silence comes and sun-glints shine,
Mis ress Salmo Foutinalis
Calls the roll—just thirty-nine.
—N. Y. Graphic.

A WORKING MAN.

Wonderful Industry and Endurance of Great Britain's Premier.

If this article were to be an exhaustive exposition of its title, and fully describe Mr. Gladstone at work, it would resolve itself into a minute description of every hour of the waking day. Mr. Gladstone is at work only once a day. But then it is all day long. Heaven, in endowing him with intellectual qualities of the highest order, added the gift rare in this combination of incomparable bodily health. Of his more than seventy years of life, very few weeks have been filched from him by illness. This is an advantage to a man in any rank of life. To a public man it is priceless. If we review the list of prominent public men throughout Europe and in the States. it will invariably be found that they are men of robust health. This is, of course, not because statesmanship is a peculiarly healthy avocation, but because only physically strong men can stand e wear and tear of public life.
"Gladstone, who was always fond of

music, is now quite enthusiastic about negro melodies," Lord Malmesbury writes under date 1860, in his recently published memoirs. 'He sings them with the greatest spirit and enjoyment, never leaving out a verse, and evidently abjured negro melodies, but this extract is strikingly illustrative of his disenjoyment.

Some years ago he was smitten with the china mania. This ran through the period of the Parliament of 1868, when he was, or might have been thought to be, engrossed with such works as the Irish Church bill, the Irish Land bill, the Education bill and the Ballot bill. But he found time to go on with the collection of china, pursuing a rare cup and saucer as if they were clauses of the Land bill, upon the carrying of which he had set his heart. He had not only a collection of china, but one of the best in the possession of a private collector, and every piece he had himself secured.

His passion for felling trees is of world-wide renown. It is characteristic of him that he should take up this unusual method for recreation. Felling a tree, as any who has tried it will know, provides for two or three hours, according to girth, about as hard work as a man can put his hand to; and this is the outdoor recreation which the Premier kindly takes to. He never rides, does not shoot nor hunt. He walks with long strides and unfailing vigor. But with a trusty axe in his hand, coat and waistcoat off, trouser-band tightened, and braces looped at his side, he enjoys some intervals of rest.

Like all men of healthy organization, the Premier must have his reasonable allowance of sleep. He can do with eight hours, when he can get it, but his allowance rarely exceeds seven. When at home in Hawarden, he makes a point of going to bed before midnight, and is down with the regularity of clock-work at a quarter to eight. His first work is walk over to the church in the neighboring village, of which his son is rector, where there is always early morning service. No vicissitudes of weather prevent him from fulfilling this duty, Lord William Bentick used to say of Mr. Bright that if he had not been a Quaker, he would have been a prizefighter. It is at least equally safe to assert that if Mr. Gladstone had not turned his attention to politics, he would have been a Bishop, and in due course an Archbishop. Failing that, every Sun-day morning when he is at Hawarden walks out to the reader's desk in the parish church and gratifies a crowded congregation by reading the lessons for

During the session of 1885, just before the adjournment for the Whitsun recess, Mr. Gladstone, as he sat upon the Treasury Bench, looked dead beat at last. Things were troublous at home and abroad. Negotiations with Russia were still proceeding to no visible end. Egypt was in a state of confusion; whilst in the House of Commons the free lances of the opposition, encouraged by this dark lookout, had redoubled their personal attacks upon the leader of the House; drawing from him an eloquent send you a shake of my hand from the House; drawing from him an eloquent send you a shake of my hand from the and pathetic protest in the name of the bottom of my heart." The sentiment

Commons. In addition to these es, he was suffering from a severe cold which made it painful and difficult for him to uplift his voice. He was bound for Hawarden as soon as the House adjourned, and it might reason-ably be expected that he would take the fullest opportunity of enjoying his rest. The House of Commons adjourned on the Thursday, and that same night the Premier slept amid the peace and rest of the woods that encircle Hawarden Castle. On the Sunday next he was standing at the desk reading the lesson as if this duty comprised the full labor of the week.

Whilst in residence at Hawarden, whether in the long recess or during the briefer intervals at Easter or Whit-ruary of this year, her pension dating suntide. Mr. Gladstone takes what he is pleased to call a holiday-that is to say, he does not within the space of twentyfour hours do more work than an average of two men might think was a fair

allotment for them jointly.

Apart from official labor, his correspondence is enormous. People write to him just as if he were the Times. He is, perhaps, a little too easily drawn, and is now suffering from indiscretions committed between 1874 and 1880. During that epoch time hung heavy on his hands. He had abandoned the leadership of the liberal party, and declared that henceforward he would devote himself to literary work.

But Mr. Gladstone was evidently unhappy. Not knowing what to do with a part of his leisure moments, he commenced a practice which soon provided sufficient work even for him. He began to correspond individually with the British nation. It is true that with a stern resolve to limit particular opportunities, he did not go beyond the use of post-cards. But these he poured forth in endless profusion, and it is probable that before the Disraeli Parliament showed signs of tottering to its fall, one per cent. of the population of the British Isles was in possession of a post-card written by Mr. Gladstone.

In the autumn of 1879 his restless energy and his insatiable appetite for work were, it may be supposed, fairly satisfied. It was at this time he embarked upon what is already known in history as the Midlothian campaign. It was my fortune to accompany him through that memorable journey, and though long accustomed to witness his ours de force in the House of Commons, was amazed at his tireless vitality. Take it for all in all, that was, I should say, the happiest three weeks of his life. It was, in its way, almost paralleled during the winter season of 1882. This was specially summoned with the object of elaborating a scheme for the better conduct of Parliamentary proceedings, which threatened to come to a dead lock owing to the untamed activity of the obstructionists. Mr. Gladstone took the series of resolutions in hand himself. carried them through preliminary stages by the force of irresistible eloquence, and then, night after night, fought word by word, and line by line, till the proposed resolutions were inscribed as standing orders.

Mr. Gladstone is, of course, assisted in his official correspondence by private secretaries. As Premier he has two, who find their hands pretty full in the course of the session. His official resi-dence and work-shop are situated at No. 10 Downing street, an eminently respectable, but somewhat dingy house in a cul-de-sac into which carriage enpreferring such as 'Camp Down trance is obtained from Parliament Races.'" Mr. Gladstone has long ago street. Sir Robert Walpole was the first English Premier who took this for his official residence. George II. offerposition. Whatever he undertakes he ed to present it to him for his private performs with the greatest spirit and use, but Sir Robert would accept it only all sorts to get their formal sanction upon condition that it should be a heritage for the Premier of the day. It is here the Cabinet councils are held.

At Hawarden the same solid simplicity is observable throughout the house, and in the library where Mr. Gladstone spends most of his time when within doors. But this room is richly furnished with books, a wall-covering for which one would cheerfully dispense with anything upholsterers could do. The large room, with its three windows and two fire-places, is literally built about with book-cases. There are in this and other rooms over ten thousand volumes. It may be mentioned, in support of the foregoing contention what Mr. Gladstone might have been if he had not been a statesman, that a considerable portion are theological works. Mr. Gladstone's correspondence, official and more especially private, seems to increase as the days roll by! He is as methodical as he is energetic, and each day sees its measure of work accomplished. It would of course be impossible even for Mr. Gladstone personaly to grapple with his correspondence, though he sees everything that is addressed to him. His secretaries open the letters, read them, fold them lengthwise, and endorse on the back the name of the writer, and the purport of his correspondence.

Occasionally he writes a letter in his own hand. But this is less frequent than befell in 1874 to 1880, for Mr. Gladstone's work daily increases, and he has more than once pathetically reminded an incredulous House of Commons, his capacity for dealing with it is shrinking. -Henry W. Lucy, in Youth's Compan-

A Collegian's Qualifications.

Bowdoin College has a student named Soule, who appears to have been admitted to one of the classes solely on his qualifications as a base-ball player. The college clubs have a rule that the members shal! be bona-fida students, and Soule's case was investigated. It appears that he was admitted without examination, took history and physiology as his special studies, but seldom appeared in the class-room. Soule testified that he had not been at school for four years before entering Bowdoin, but could not remember the name of his last teacher. President Hyde, declared

-Victor Hugo was lately invited to a medical banquet, which he was unable liberty and dignity of the House of was received with great laughter.

THE PENSION VETOES.

The Foolish, Careless and Injurious Leg-islation Which the Sturdy Chief Executive Is Stopping Before It Eats Into the U. S. Treasury.

The President has sent another batch of vetoes to the Senate. One of them stopped a bill which was almost a groterque illustration of the carelessness with which Congress passes these measures. It directed the name of a Phæton. Those vessels were of the soldier's widow to be placed on the most improved and modern types, and pension roll, subject to the pension laws. It turns out now that her name is on the pension roll under the law ruary of this year, her pension dating from November of last year; so that the bill seems to have been drafted and passed in sheer ignorance of the facts of the widow's case. To send up such a bill for the President's signature is, of course, to say the least, disrespect-

Another of these bills puts on the pension roll the widow of a Commodisease ten years after the war, and her application had already been rejected by the Pension Bureau because of her failure to show that the disease of which her husband died had any connection with the war. Another gives a soldier already in receipt of a pension, \$9,000 of back pension, for a period of tifteen years, during which he had made no claim on account of incapacity on account of disease, and removes the limit of time fixed by the law of 1879, or in other words repeals it for the benefit of this one man. Another gives a widow a pension on ac-count of the death of her husband from inflammation of the stomach ten years after the war, and disregards the fact that her application is pending before the bureau. Another provides for the erection of United States buildings at a cost of \$100,000, at Sioux City, Ia., not because the business of the Government at that point calls for them, but town. Another orders a "substantial and commodious public building, with fire-proof vaults," at a cost of \$100,-000, with an open space around it to protect it from adjacent fires, which is to provide accommodation for the post-office, and internal revenue office and pension office, at Zanesville, O., though the only Federal office in the

place is the post-office. What gives these bills importance is not so much the amount of money they vote away, as the careless, reckless spirit in which they are concocted and passed. On this point the President, in vetoing one of them, observes

very forcibly:

"In speaking of the promiseuous and filadvised grants of pensions which have lately
been presented to me for approval, I have
spoken of their "apparent Congressional sanction" in recognition of the fact that a large
proportion of these bills have never been
submitted to a majority of either branch
of Congress, but are the results of
nominal sessions held for the express
purpose of their consideration and attended
by a small minority of the members of the respective houses of the legislative branch of
Government.

"Thus, in considering these bills." Legivery forcibly:

Government.
"Thus, inconsidering these bills, I have not felt that I was aided by the deliberate judgment of the Congress; and when I have deemed it my duty to disapprove many of the bills presented, I have hardly regarded my action as a dissent from the conclusions of the people's representatives."

In other words, a large body of men, who are paid high salaries for attend-ing to the public business at Washington, but who have not during the past session furnished the country with a single piece of useful legislation, or one instructive debate, allow schemers of without their knowing it. The most charitable conclusion one can reach about these bills is that a considerable proportion of the members of both nouses are too idle and lazy to watch the business which passes through their hands under their own rules of procedure.

This, considered as a state of mind; is bad enough; but there is another aspect of the case, equally serious, which the President also touches on when he says in vetoing the widow De Kraft's pension bill:

"Every relaxation of principle in the granting of pensions invites applications without merit and encourages those who for gain urge honest men to become dishonest. This is the demoralizing lesson taught the people, that as against the public treasury the most questionable expedients are allowable."

That is to say, not one such pension can be granted without diffusing through a considerable portion of the community the feeling that there is plenty of money in the treasury for almost any purpose, and that almost any mode of getting it out is allowable. What Congressmen think so lightly of, their constituents do not long continue to regard as very serious, and from getting money to which you have no claim, out of the treasury, under the forms of law, to downright fraud on the treasury is a very short step. In fact, the poison of corruption lurks in the whole business, and President Cleveland has done the country no greater service than reprobating it in hard words .- N. Y. Post.

VALUABLE NAVAL LESSONS. Secretary Whitney Avoiding the Blunders

of Great Britain and His Republican Predecessors in Administering His De-The Roach, Robeson and Chandler

system, which succeeded so admirably in making our navy the scoff of the world and in squandering millions of the people's money, without giving any equivalent, seems to have been adopted in England. A storm is brewing over the heads of the admiralty on account of recent disclosures that the boasted British navy is not all it is represented to be and has an undue proportion of leaking ships and bursting guns. Some of the fast cruisers, says the Saturday Review, have proved to be craft which will go very fast over that he could properly be regarded as a college man, and the investigating clubs were forced to accept him as a ball player.—N. Y. Post. paratively slow. Perhaps such vessels must needs have some weakness which renders them little fit for prolonged

ors. The present hard working, ainstaking and conscientious head of the Navy Department is sparing no pains to rehabilitate the navy and is making the best use of the means placed at his disposal.

It will be well to profit by the disclosures which are being made in reference to the British navy, the leaky Calypso, the bursting gun on the Colling-wood and the serious defects of the the guns were pronounced by the Ordnance Department the best of their class. A searching inquiry is called for, and it is feared that the "invincible" British navy will be found to be in the same unprepared state as was the French army at the outbreak of the war of 1870. It is decidedly scientific work to make a vessel which will be both swift and strong, or a gun which will fire a very heavy shot by a very ough reorganization. It should be they reach that elevation. the first step taken by Congress to bring around the reconstruction of the in avoiding the blunders which have robbed some of her most vaunted ships of their prestige. The Secretary of the Navy has made the initiatory move to alty, to have a list and description of merchant steamers prepared for the department, to be regarded as available in case of emergency, to serve as a plan that is in operation with the great Powers of Europe, and must climbing up the crowded stairs, and will at once become engrossed by the

DEMOCRATIC DRIFT.

-General Logan's sarcastic reflections on Mr. Blaine clearly show that he has an impression that Blaine has no love for soldiers .- Grand Rapids Leader.

-- Secretary Bayard's position throughout the fisheries controversy has been consistent with his own dignity and that of the country. The result is that England is ready to make concessions and Canada is ready to back down .- St. Louis Republican.

--- If there really is any necessity, now when twenty years of peace have supervened, for the special pension legislation which the Republican organs are upholding against the Presidential veto, it car, only be because the Republican party in Congress has shamefully neglected its duty to the soldiers. From this proposition there is no escape.—Detroit Free Press.

-The President gives the Senate and House a reminder nearly every day that they are losing sight of the laws. This lesson which occasional vetoes give must have a beneficial effect upon legislation after awhile. For the first time in years there is a judicial mind in the White House which calls a halt to even Senators who have prided themselves on their legal knowledge while voting for un-constitutional bills.—Buffalo Times.

—The announcement that the Committee on Commerce of the Regood place, because it's dark, and there ican Senate is making tions to the River and Harbor bill They'll score half a dozen before they passed by the Democratic House, and finally get out. Next is the engineresponse to the Republican platforms recently adopted in Maine and Vermont condemning the Democrats for and you've got it. But it ain't fair to their extravagant appropriations. -N.

--- The Committee on Privileges and Elections in the United States Sen- takes all his clothes off are all we reckon ate have passed upon the effort of the on as cranks. There is no doubt that Republican ringsters of Ohio to be- the jumping cranks are in the majority. smirch the fair fame of Henry B. I expect they come great distances for Payne, a member of that body. There were upon that committee five Republicans and four Democrats. Upon both sides they were the men of highest repute in their respective parties the cream of the cream, as to ability, personal integrity, party standing and life-long experience in public service. Of these nine men, such as are above described, seven declared upon their solemn oaths that the charges against Senator Payne were unworthy of con sideration. - Cincinnati Enquirer.

General Black's Predecessor.

reau March 17, 1885. His record as a Union soldier is too well-known to need rehearsal here. His appointment was everywhere recognized as one eminently fit to be made. Entering upon his duties, what was the state of affairs which he found as to the officeholders under him? The office had been in Republican hands for twenty years. For more than half that time the Re publican party had been pledged publicly in all its conventions, State and national, to the great principal of "divorcing patronage from politics."

On the 11th of March, 1885, the day General Black went into office, there were 148 special examiners in the Pension Department, and not one of the entire twelve dozen and four was a Democrat. There were 229 clerks detailed to assist in special examination work and of the entire nineteen dozen the measured mile and then, when and one there were just 2 (two) Democrats. Adding all the other employes of the Pension Office to those and the total number of persons borne upon its salary-roll was 1,665. And out of that there were just seventeen Demohard work. The description seems to the genuine Civil-Service reform fit the Dolphin, or some of the other which as administered by General Dudnotorious graft turned out under the ley, was sanctioned by every Republications of Mr. Whitney's predeces an Administration.—Boston Globe.

CRANKS AND LOVERS.

Cranks are drawn to the capitol like birds about a beacon light. There is an off er placed on duty up in the dome off. Not a day passes while Congressis in session that they are not at the capitol. Cranks, newly-married folks and lovers tend naturally toward the dome with a view of getting nearer to heaven. There is a turn in the stairs that is known as the kissing corner. It is proverbial that lovers never pass up to the dome without stopping there to—take breath. It is said that a properly constituted girl always gets tired when she reaches that point, and a young man was never known to object. The turn is so situated that two persons standing there can be seen from neither above nor powerful charge of powder without bursting. Mr. Whitney is determined to secure those necessary elements in the building up of the most secure that the building up of the most secure that the building up of the most secure that the bull the bull the building up of the most secure that the bull the b pension roll the widow of a Commo-lore in the navy who died of heart-is hampered by the cumbersome to the other side of the dome and system which governs the de-made public property of by the echoes, partment, and needs a thorthor- are very careful to keep quiet when

. Cranks, if they are recognized as such, are not allowed to go on the dome, but navy. The department can take ad-vantage of the experience of England opportunity to slip up. Several attempts have been made by these advenwrought such mischief in her navy and | turers to step out into space in pursuit of eternity, but as yet only one has been successful. One man was caught by the tail of his coat just as he stood adopt a scheme which has proved of ready for a plunge forward. Many inestimable value to the British admir- have been caught calculating with inhave been caught calculating with insane eyes the distance to the concrete below. They have always been induced to go down in the ordinary way by the winding stairs.

the Navy Department, there will be no rotunda, and their eyes will get bright delay in repairing the blunders and and round at the prospect. Then they because the population is growing rapidly, and there is already a consider-ascalities of former years.—Albany all begin climbing over the railin a great hurry, as if they had forgotten something and hadn't time to take the stairs to get to it. A policeman always appears at this juncture, and the visitor is advised to take his time about it and go

by way of the stairs.
"I can tell them on sight," said the policeman to a reporter. "I can tell when they come for a jump, and I never give them a chance. There is something in their eyes and the way they look about them that reveals their purpose. But I presume any crank who got on the dome would feel it to be his duty to jump off. So we think it best not to let any cranks go up."
"No, we don't stop lovers," he added,

in response to an intimation that this variety of crank was not dangerous. "They never have energy enough to jump off. They have to stop at every landing to rest. Sometimes they make a good deal of noise about it. The 'kissing corner?' Yes, of course they stop there! But the real genuine article ain't satisfied with that. They stop at every turn in the stairs! Let's see, now. Let's make a calculation how many kisses a real spoony couple who are visiting Washington on their bridal tour will get in on a round of the Capitol. No, they can't kiss in the elevator; that's crowded; nor in the gallery, but they look as if they'd like to. There's the tomb of Washington under the crypt; they al-ways put their heads close together to weep over that, and never hear you tell that it is likely to call for two or three room, and then the crypt. After that millions more when the upper branch they get uneasy. It's all light in the gets through with it, is an unfortunate library and in the rotunda. But they call them cranks. It's only temporary with them. The genuine jumper, the man with a mission, and the man who

PERPETUAL PLAGUES. More Persons Killed by Consumption and Pneumonia Than by Epidemic Diseases.

A great deal of alarm is felt when cholera, small-pox, typhus fever or other epidemic diseases are prevalent. Yet over large areas of our country there are more people killed by diseases The record of General Black and of the respiratory organs than by that of his predecessor in the Pension all the more active diseases com-Office are matters of comparison and bined. Consumption destroys more contrast, on which no judicious Republives per thousand of the population lican organ will needlessly concentrate than any one other disease, and pneupublic attention. General Black went | monia is next to it. The former makes into office as head of the Pension Bureau March 17, 1885. His record as a and pneumonia sixty-three. Classing together consumption, pneumonia, heart-disease and bronchitis, the fatality of this group of allied disorders is one hundred and ninety-one in a thousand. Of course, the proportion is much greater along the sea-coast, the river bottoms and in damp low-lying localities, while in high dry regions diseases of the respiratory organs are infrequent. Experiments are now under way to test the virtues of rooms, the air in which is manipulated to make it correspond to the conditions that exist in mountainous regions-that is the air is rarified so that there is less pressure on the breathing apparatus. It is believed that by sanitary and mechanical measures, the dreadful mortality and suffering now caused by this class of disorders will be alleviated, and tens of thousands of valuable lives prolonged.-Demorest's Monthly.

-A young lady in Virginia committed suicide by throwing herself in New river. She went to the house, got out her best clothes and took them to the river with her. There she disrobed, crats. Seventeen in nearly 1,700! and put on the clothes she had brought That is just one per cent. And this with her, leaving the others on the bank with her, leaving the others on the bank of the river. She then is supposed to have waded out to a large rock and jumped into the water where it is very

FOR THE LAUNDRY. The Trouble They Cause the Policemen at How Woolen Goods, Flannels and Prints-

To wash woolen goods so that they will not shrink put three or four pails of cold, soft water in 'the wash tub; expressly to keep them from jumping then take two tablespoonsful of borax and one-half pint of soft soap, dissolve in about one quart of hot water; when thoroughly dissolved stir into the tub of water. Put in the goods and let stand an hour or two before washing. Rinse in cold rain water. Bright colors should stand but a short time.

A correspondent gives other directions for washing flannels, as follows: First, if they are white, I never put them in water more than blood warm, as hot water not only shrinks them, but turns them yellow. I would much prefer cold water if the weather is not too cold; but be sure that both suds and rinse are of the same temperature. Imake a strong suds, and rub them well on the board, then rinse in weak suds and hang up immediately, for nothing shrinks flannel more than the clothes-basket. I never allow mine to touch it. Then do not leave them out after sundown for one moment. If they are not dry hang in an open porch or in the house, but not by the fire. If you do not think it makes a difference just try it with two new pieces, leaving one out of doors and bringing the other in. I always wash my flannels first thing in the morning; then I have no trouble in getting them dry. Wash colored flannels in the same way, and my word for it, they will not shrink. I always use the wringer, as itmakes them so much dryer, and they. wear longer.

To wash print dresses, boil a pint of bran in a gallon of water; strain and use. The bran supplies the place of soap and starch; iron on wrong side.

Sweet skim-milk stiffens prints beautifully in place of starch, which sometimes leaves its pasty tracks on dark prints, though prints thus stiffened do smell horribly if left too long before

ironing. After the clothing are hung out the washer-woman should be required to clean tubs, boilers, wringers and other utensils needed in washing and put them away with care. Starching the clothes can be done before or after they are dried, but most laundresses prefer doing the work all at once, and starch the clothes that require starching as soon as they come from the blue water. A quarter of a pound of good starch will make two quarts of liquid starch.

To produce a good gloss on linen, pour a pint of boiling water on two ounces of gum arabic; cover it and let it stand over night. A teaspoonful of this is added to the starch.

A teaspoonful of borax put in the last water in which clothes are rinsed will whiten them wonderfully. Pound the borax so it will dissolve easily. This is especially good to remove the yellow that time gives to white garments that have been laid away for two or three years. - Boston Budget.

LIGHT AND BLINDNESS.

Interesting Account of the Visual Sensations Experienced by a Blind Man.

An interesting account has lately been furnished by M. Plateau, the eminent Belgian physicist (who has been blind nearly forty years), of the sensations he experienced in his eyes. He has no sense of objective light even when turning his eyes to the sun. But his visual field is always divided into spaces, some of which are pretty bright and others sombre or nearly dark, and whice merge into each other. Their general tint alternates, in time, between gray and redd sh. The relative arrangement of those different spaces is always the same, but the intensity of their tints varies. The central space seems now rather bright, now very dark; above and below, and on the left to the limits of the field, there is sometimes brightness, sometimes darkness, but on the right there is generally a vertical band, nearly black, and beyond this a space which is nearly always bright and reddish. These appearances follow all the movements of the eyes, which probably do not participate in the same way in the tints, but M. Plateau can not distinguish what belongs to one from what belongs to the other. No connection of the general tint with the work of digestion is observed. The author states that he became blind through looking fixedly at the sun for some time, with a view to observing his after sensa-tions; it was not till about fourteen years after this that inflammation of the chloroid set in, destroying vision, but, during the interval, he often saw colored and persistent halos round flames, etc., and he advises those who have such vision to consult an experienced oculist .- Chicago Interior.

Horse-Flesh in England.

Hippohagy is now seldom heard of. A few years ago it was strongly advocated in many quarters; but the British public, although ready to swallow almost any thing in the way of food . put before it, never took kindly to horseflesh, and turned a deaf ear to the persuasions of those who recommended the adoption of this kind of diet. It is probable, however, that horse-flesh is often eaten unawares, and that its consumption is far more common than is generally imagined. Butchers whose onsciences are not tender occasionally, it is feared, sell horse-flesh as ordinary meat to unsuspecting customers. An attempt is about to be made to put matters in this respect on a more satisfactory footing. At a meeting held for the purpose of eliciting an expression of opinion from the butchers of Manchester and Salford with regard to the sale of horse-flesh as human food, it was decided to appoint a committee for the purpose of getting an act of Parliament passed to compel butchers who sell horse-flesh to label it as such .—St. James' Gazette.

-A cow at Jamestown, N. Y., met with a sad fate one day recently. Her horns grew out in front and the points nearly met. In attempting to scratch her ear with her hind hoof she caught it in the loop formed by the horns, and in the struggle to release broke herall Any person who takes the paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is orimp facie evidence of INTENTIONAL FRAUD.

A MYSTERY.

O tell me where do the young men go
When the summer days are bright?
'Tis the saddest and darkest mystery
How they vanquish out of sight
As soon as the flowery season's open,
When hearts sould either be won or broker

They are not found at the mountains grand,
Where the airy misrs sweep down,
And cool airs blow, the sunsets gleam,
And the days are without their crown.
No meaning have the sweet wild roses;
Dull apathy o'er all reposes.

They do not hie to the pleasant springs, And the Paris to lettes shine, And the diamonds glitter all in vain, And the weary maidens pine: For all the glorious fetes, the dances, Were only in their girlish fancies.

They do not gladden the sad sea wave,
For even at Mount Desert
In crowds do the scaool-marms congregate,
And with pedgers uses alors. And with pedagogues alert, In dear old haunts of sly flirtation Talk of vain things like education.

They do not stay in the busy town in the midst of the broiling heat;
Like a barren waste is the promenade
That misses their ringing feet;
They do not flee to the suburbs drowsy,
Where even the robin's song sounds prosy.

Ah, can no one tell where they do abide, And relieve a maiden's griet?
Do they fade like ghosts in misty air,
Or blow away like a leat? Or into a charmed slumber falling, Hear not a voice of duty calling? -Susan Hartley Swett, in Harper's Bazar.

PETERSON'S "BOOBY."

He Proved, However, That "He Was Good for Something."

The people of Lowerton were more or less given to talking among themselves about the boy. And in talking about him they always evinced a deep pity for the parents, because they had born to them one who was of weak and foolish intellect. But notwithstanding past the crowd of onlookers to his home, the fact that this boy had been denied, for some mysterious reason, that gift which makes every possessor of it a king, and his parents the proud reflection that their offspring was unlike other children in the world, Clem Peterson and his wife could not help loving, and tenderly, the one who now and and tenderly, the one who now and henceforth was to claim unconsciously his movements were less sprightly, that greater consideration at their hands | while in his heart there brooded more which was only his due. He was now a boy of a dozen summers, and far a slow yet certain poison, was wearing from attractive in outward appearance. being singularly grotesque of form, and in his movements awkward in the highest degree. His features were more or less distorted, his hair was of a saffron hue, and his eyes the color of grass. His voice was thin and nasal, and in speaking he uttered his words in a drawling manner. Yet, notwithstand-ing all this comeliness and grace, there had visited Lowerton, he had allowed was that element in his character which on all occasions he was the same gentle being. In infancy his parents gave him the name of Tommy, and by this name he was known in the place, though a few disrespectful and unfeeling among He went to the village school, and on all occasions conducted himself with a decorum which ought to have put to shame many of his school-mates. It is open to grave doubt, however, if he bet, since, notwithstanding the fact that his teacher sought most assiduously to instill into his mind an acquaintance with at least the simplest rudiments of the mother tongue, she failed most sig-nally in her efforts to elevate the intellectual condition of one who had been far less endowed in this respect than his fellows. And failing as a scholar, Tommy also failed to do his part in the games and pastimes which obtain with most boys, and so in time it grew to table and unsympathetic among his anything."

The years went by, and Tommy was now nearing his sixteenth year. He no longer attended school, possibly for the reason that he had grown tired of the never-ending monotony of study which fell to his lot. His mother had passed to her grave leaving her husband to alone watch over and care for the one whose existence, it must be confessed, had brought to her life the pain of grievous disappointment. In the foundry near his home Clem Peterson toiled day after day for the support necessary to himself and the one dependent upon him, while Tommy—an idle nobody—wandered here and there about the village as curiosity prompted him, the sport of the small boys, and the butt of the large ones. At heart the father was a lonely, sad man, and the burden he was bearing rested heavily upon him. The lightest of his cares was to have food and clothing for himself and child, and had mere labor been the one consideration of his mind his life in the main had been an easy one. But that which, day after day, and week after week, preyed upon his soul only haunt him with a misery that would not go away, was the re flection that he was not as other fathers in the world, and why-he would query to himself over and over again-"Why was this curse visited upon me?"

"Don't take it so hard, Clem!" said Hank Ruben, a fellow-workman, one day, as the latter observed his friend in day, as the latter observed his friend in hour stood gazing out upon the awful an unusual sober mood. "It ain't scene was the poor demented youth, nothin' you're to blame for! Bear up, Tommy Peterson, Standing with arms bear up, old fellow! That ar' boy ain't always goin' to live!"

after doin' somethin' none of ye'll be more of the ludicrous than the serious.
'shame of him for! Now mind what Did he really understand the signifi-I'm atellin of ve!"

Of course it was wholly impossible for the latter individual to have spoken knowingly. I am led to think his reknowingly. I am led to think his rething going on?
mark proceeded entirely from a sincere! By ten 6'clock that forenoon fifteen

desire on his part to buoy up the heart of the father to a belief that in his child there was a spark of latent intelligence which one day would glow with the brightness of noble action.

But whether or not the speech had the effect intended, I am unable to say. Certainly it did not weigh in the mind of Ruben who, in language characteristic of him, retorted as follows: "Be blowed on his doin' somethin'

only thing he'll be respected for!"

A sigh was heard to fall from the lips of Peterson, and here the conversation ended. One morning, a week later, little Paddy Burns came running out of breath into the foundry with the alarming intelligence that "Booby" had fallen into the river. Instantly all the men dropped their work and started to go to the rescue of the unfortunate youth. "Oh!—he's got out—he's got out! Got out all himself, too I reckon!" shoutsome rods away. The men paused short, and bent their eyes in the tion referred to, and sure enough, who should be seen coming hurriedly up the

veritable Tommy holding his arms extended as he walked, the water dripping from his face and garments like rain, and the poor fellow an object of pity, vet merriment. "Feller citizern!" remarked Ruben, with an air of great seriousness and in is fulfilled the lotty prophecy once de-livered by our valued associate (turn-

ing toward Burns) respecting our young

friend. (Now looking in the direction

path leading from the river but the

a brave act on his part! He has did it! Behold the-cuss! Several present were led to indulge in laughter, and that of an immoderate character, because of Ruben's speech, though the greater number, out of regard, I think, for Peterson, refrained from any exhibition of hilarity. But the father apparently unmindful of the unkindly pleasantry on the part of the speaker, as also the merriment it had occasioned, went to his boy and taking him by the hand as if he had teen the there to kindly care for the one whom God had sent to him to care for and

Summer glided into autumn, and autumn died in the embrace of winter. In the foundry at Lowerton, Clem Peterson continued to toil as he had done, though he was not the same man even that he had been. His hair had and more deeply the sorrow which, like his life away. But Tommy was the same personality as formerly, only in physical stature he had grown until he was taller than most vouths of his years. No special incident had occurred in his history since the adventure narrated, save as this had been several times repeated in his case, and on one himself to be too familiar with the eledrew toward him the favorable regard phant, the result being he was suddenly of nearly all who knew him, and this and ungracefully lifted several feet into was his truly affectionate disposition. the air, and, descending to terra firma, Moreover, unlike most individuals born he had been severely reprimanded by to his lot, nothing ever appeared to the keeper for his daring impudence. in once Ruben upon himself to remind Burns of the prediction he had made concerning Tommy, and the answer he would invariably receive from his friend would be that there was "Plinty of time-plinty his companions had bestowed on him of time!" followed by the sentiment—the unchristian appellative—"Booby." somewhat varied in the mouth of the somewhat varied in the mouth of the speaker-"Them as the gods love, they don't always die early!"

At length winter relaxed her rigorous hold upon the year. The air grew mildsnow began to melt, the iceer, the ever required a knowledge of the alpha- bound streams to burst from their long imprisonment, while Spring, in all the plenitude of her joyance and beauty. stood waiting in the distance the glad proclamation of earth—"Return!" Upon the high hills skirting the valley of the Huron the dissolving snows de scended the steep slopes, and the little river, which in summertime and early autumn was as peaceful and fairy-like as a poet's dream, commenced to overflow its banks and enlarge its borders until it was as a sea. For more than be a common saying with the unchari- fifty miles back from its mouth, at the head of Lake Erie, like a demon uncomrades, that "Booby isn't good for fettered and free, the Huron rolled and plunged on hour after hour, sweeping in its mad career every thing in its path. At no point in its course did its waters rise to such a height and spend their fury with so much strength as Lowerton, where, in the brief space of fortyeight hours, property accessible to their influence and aggregating thousands of dollars in value was destroyed, families rendered homeless and poor, and human lives swept ruthlessly into eternity.

On the evening preceding the first day of the flood the people of the village retired to their homes at an early hour, little realizing the terrible events of the morrow. It was no unusual thing for the Huron to overflow its banks at this season of the year, but to do more than this was so rare an event it had not happened in over twenty years. Early the next morning, as in groups the excited inhabitants hastened to the scene of desolation and danger, and gazing up and down the valley beheld home after home surrounded by the merciless e ements, and the occupants thereof worse than prisoners, it needed but a glance, as it were, on the part of those who were safe beyond all harm, to understand that steps must be taken immediately for the relief of the sufferers. In less than half an hour more than a dozen boats, manned by skillful men, put out in various directions to the rescue of those who, with hearts full of anxiety and fear, were watching and waiting for deliverance. Among those who that akimbo, his head stretched forward, his always goin' to live!"

"Not a bit of it!" exclaimed Mike
Burns, another workman. "But don't
ye forgit, before Tom peters he'll be
after doin' somethin' none of ye'll be
afte Did he really understand the significance of all that was taking place, or was he prompted to lend his presence to etables and came again and again. The

families-with the exception of six members-residing in humble yet comfortable homes in the valley, homes of which they had become possessed through the hard, slender earnings of years, these had been removed to the village and cared for under hospitable roofs. They had been saved from the frenzy of the flood, but the rest, consistsoon to be borne away a wreck upon the and a fool at that. To die will be the deep and mighty current. Six men who, at early daybreak, had attempted to ford the stream to the village in to baby talk, gently informed Alice search of help had lost their lives in the that the infant was not to be seen, and effort, and their bodies were not recovered until the subsiding of the waters

on the seventh day.

Among the number who had perishfaithful and respected of those employed at the foundry. I have stated thatwith the above exception-fifteen families had been rescued from the frenzy of ed the lad, as he gazed toward the river the flood-no, not all rescued, either, for at early noon that same day it was soon discovered that Ruben's youngest child, hardly more than an infant, was missing! Up to that hour in the fearful excitement attending the rescue of permitted to see Mrs. Puggles' baby, the unfortunate people of the valley, strange as it may appear, neither Ruben nor his wife, nor, indeed, any one, had noticed that this little boy, who had been left sleeping in his cradle, was not among the number saved. No time gles. must be lost. The child must be found dignity as Tommy drew nearer. "Here- at once, since with each passing mo- ting on her bonnet and shawl, and runment the waters were rising higher and higher, and soon, very soon, indeed, it would be too late! The next moment the father, with blanched face and wildly beating heart, went rushing down the street leading to the river, closely of Tommy.) Though startlin', it was pressed by half a dozen men, each one eager to bear a part in the mission of life and love. But there was one who had preceded all of these, one who, half an hour before, through a presentment which had come to him-God alone knew how and why-had set out upon that sullen tide to seek and to save! But see! He is returning! Has he of the story, their time being taken up found the object of his quest, and is he bearing it to those who, terror-stricken, will receive it with hearts too full of gratitude to express it? Watch him as he comes! How adroitly he steers his craft among the drifting cakes of ice and floating debris! Slowly, yet surely, he is nearing the shore! What is that little figure that nestles at his feet? Ah! it is-it is the child-the child-Ruben's

child! The boat comes nearer-nearer, and now it grinds upon its keel, and strong arms reach forth and draw it and its oc cupants ashore, and Ruben, with tears streaming down his cheeks, while he lifts his little one to his breast, looks his thanks-it is all he can do-to his child's noble preserver—Tommy Peterson. The rest of that day, and, indeed, so long as he lived, Tommy and his achievement were the talk of the village, for the flood was apparently lost sight of in the minds of the people in the praises that were bestowed upon the brave youth. But at the cost of his life had he succeeded in his endeavor. night he was taken violently ill from undue exertion and exposure during the preceeding hours; and when the doctor came to see him he gave little or no hope of his living until the morning. Toward night the sufferer grew rapidly worse, and, suddenly clutching hold of his father's arm, and, raising himself up in bed, he exclaimed, in a moment of delirious enthusiasm: "Pa, tell the boys that Booby was good for something, for he saved—he saved Ruben's -child!" and, sinking back upon his pillow, he closed his eyes and said no more. The third day Tommy's funeral took place at the little church in the village. The house was filled to overflowing, and in his remarks the pastor. with much feeling, alluded to the sad misfortunes attending the life of the deceased, but said that all these were overshadowed and forgotten in the one grand and beautiful act which closed his earthly career. The father's sorrow, though calm, was deep, but the grief of Ruben and his wife was touching-He had saved their child!-Geo. Newell Lovejoy, in Chicago Current.

A SHARP-EYED BOY.

How He Laid Up a Snug Sum Toward Go ing to College.

A poor lad living near Philadelphia was invited a couple of years ago by a wealthy friend in town to dine with him. Among the dishes new to him on the tabl, he notice that one he particularly relished was sat down on the menu as "Filet de bœuf aux campignons." A sharp scrutiny showed him that the "champignons" were only mushrooms, such as he had gathered on the sheep walks. These, however, as his friend explained to him, were of fine quality, and had been cultivated and canned in France. They sold at retail, his friend explained to him, readily at sixty cents a can. Strolling through the market the next day, the boy saw one or two quart baskets of native mush-

rooms marked at that price. "Is there much demand for these things?" he asked. "We do not think much of them in the country.'

"They are considered a rare delicacy," said the man, "but only epicures can afford to buy them."

The lad passed on with a new thought in his brain. Why could he not grow mushrooms? He was poor, to be sure, and had little time to spare from his regular work and had no land. Here was a crop which he had been told could be raised in a cellar, one for which there was already a demand which could easily be increased, and no

supply.

He went home, and during the next few weeks read every book he could find on mushrooms, laid out beds in a back cellar, manufactured his spawn with a few old mushrooms and the manure heap, and last fall filled the market with his boxes of tiny silver buttons, blushing delicate pink. They were of precisely the same quality as the French Epicures eagerly filled their baskets, and others who never had tasted them crop fairly took the market, and the boy has already laid up a snug sum toward going to college.—Boston Budget. for rejoi cing.—Estelline (D. T.) Bell. the occasion because there was some- crop fairly took the market, and the

A "TICKY" CHILD.

Warning to Mothers who Indulge in Miscellaneous Baby Talk.

Mrs. Grimstone's little daughter, Alice, was sent on an errand to Mrs. Puggles, a neighbor who was the proud possessor of a somewhat new baby. Alice wanted to see the baby; but it ing of property, either had been or was happened to be ill just then, and could not be brought out.

Mrs Puggles, who was greatly given to baby talk, gently informed Alice added, in her peculiar way; "It's so ticky, muzzer's little darlin' sing!'

Baby talk was not used in the Grimstone family, and Alice did not undered was Mike Burns, one of the most stand it; but she did understand or believed that she did, the meaning of the word "ticky," which she had heard used at home in connection with the house dog. Rover, when that animal was afflicted with dog ticks-horrid things that suck blood and swell up until they are as big as acorps.

So Alice ran home with big eyes, and told her mother that she had not been because the poor little thing was "all ticky, just like Rover was." This was almost improbable; but Alice solemnly averred that she had received that statement from the lips of Mrs. Pug-

Mrs. Grimstone lost no time in putning to the neighbors to spread the sad news; and this mission of mercy occupied her attention so exclusively that Mr. G. had to go without his dinner.

Naturally the story grew with the telling, and in a very short time it was currently reported that Mrs. Puggles' baby had been neglected by its heartless and slatternly mother, until it had been literally covered with dog ticks, which had eaten great holes in its poor little flesh.

Of course the neighbors did not go to Mrs. Puggles to inquire into the truth with spreading and discussing it among each other; but the minister got hold of it, and hastened to inform that lady of the current reports.

She produced the infant, showing plainly that nothing of the kind was the matter with it, and wondered how such a story could have started.

"You told Mrs. Grimstone's little girl," said the minister, "that she could not see the baby because it was so ticky.

"May be I did; but that must have been my baby talk. I meant to say that the dear little thing was so sick, you know.'

"Well, Mrs. Puggles, I hope that you will consider this a solemn warning against indulging in miscellaneous baby talk."—Drake's Traveler's Magazine.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

Theodwinkle Goodfornought's Tax Duplicate for the Current Year.

Mr. Assessor, the following statement of my taxable property I am ready to swear (like smoke) is too true:

PLEASURE CARRIAGES - One buggy; but I consider it far from being a pleasure carriage to me. LIVE STOCK-One cat and four kit-

tens. One wife's mother; mine by right of storage. STEAM VESSELS-One tea-pot and one

full-rigged wash-boiler. Money on Hand-Silver half-dollar with hole in it; worked three days to invisibly plug it, but failed. In bank, \$000,000, less \$135 I owe there.

Notes-Seventy-six; but other men hold them. Bonds-Matrimonial; \$10 invested; subject to excessive taxation. Nontransferable

LUMBER-Half-box matches. REAL ESTATE-One corner lot-in grave-yard, one patch in potatoes, two patches in elbows, one residence-gained

n this State. MONEY LOANED ON PLEDGE-None; but plenty borrowed on it. VALUE OF ARTICLES HELD THIS YEAR

-Held a horse, valued at \$1,000, a few minutes one day last month, while owner went into store. JEWELS - Set superbly mounted clothes-pins. Richly embossed Etruscan dray-pin. Set of imitation brass

cuff-buttons. One elegantly inlaid black eye, warranted to wash.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—One combination, over-seaming, duplex, eightoctave, high-pressure jewsharp. no-stringed, self-tuning, upright washboard. One high-toned, long-range,

base rocking baby. Total valuation......

Deducting amount of debts..... Amount left-very far left \$9,407 -Tit-Bits.

GRAND PROSPECTS.

What the Farmer Said and What the Patriotic Editor Wrote.

A Dakota farmer recently called at the office of the local paper. "How are the crops looking out in

your neighborhood?" asked the editor. "Poor, very poor." "What's the matter with the wheat?" "Oh, fust it was dry weather and then

it was too wet, and the other day a hailstorm hit it. I don't count on more'n a quarter of a crop."
"How are other things?"

"Purty poor. Flax ain't doin' much, the frost took all the corn and the bugs have 'bout et up the pertaters."
"Well, that is bad—I am very sorry

The farmer went out and the editor grasped a pencil and wrote:
"We received a pleasant call from farmer Snoozenberry, of Wayback Township, Wednesday afternoon, who dropped in to renew his subscription. Mr. S. brought very flattering reports of the crops and was particularly enthusiastic about the wheat, which he says is actually booming. He remarked that he would not be afraid to guarantee every man in his township at least thircanned champignons, only they were dewy, fresh, and sold at twenty cents. | ty bushels to the acre. We would challenge any other section of the Territory to make as good a showing as this. He was very earnest in what he said on the subject and communicated his enthusiasm to every one. With only about half a crop in the other wheat-growing

THREE OF A KIND.

Ananias Outdone by a Trio of Passengers

They were snow-bound on a Western railroad, and killed time-and truthwith stories which, by the antipodal law of contraries, related to phenomenally fast trips on the rail. Some of the passengers in the "smoker" confined themselves to their experiences, while others, less conscientious but equally generous, "chipped in" anecdotes that would have made the hair of a sane locomotive engineer stand on end. Finally, when it was officially announced that the train was "stalled" for another twenty-four hours, competition in the Ananias business waxed so warm that only three men "stayed in." Said the

"I had the good luck to get on the special train of a Presidential candidate in 1884, during the heat of the cam-paign. He had to open one meeting and close another on the same evening, and the two were sixty miles apart. was on the train that did it, and we went so fast that the mile-posts ran together like a picket fence-so close, in fact, that the only man on board who got the figures correct was an instanta-

neous photographer."
No one smiled. In point of fact, at this stage of the game beverages were at a premium, while the second gentleman remarked, with the faintest suspicion of contempt:

"By a coincidence not at all curious I, too, had a ride with a Presidential candidate, and special dispatches which he received showed that he must make an awfully 'previous' sort of trip to reach the next town before the enthusiasm for him should get away. We had a train of three cars and, I give you my word of honor, we went so fast that, part of the way, by actual measurement, the rear of the last car was only four feet behind the front of the

cow-catcher." "Gentlemen," said No. 3, coming up with radiant courage, "your old fogy experiences remind one of the good old days of stage coaches and canal-boats. But it was my good fortune last fall to make a fairly quick trip from Bangor to Portland. I'm giving you the straight Kennebec river ice-house tip, when I say that in four minutes from the time we fairly got under way the ice in the water tank was boiling and melted lead from the seams of the cooler were burning holes in the car floor."

It is but fair to add that at this awful crisis some philanthropist produced a bottle of total abstinence antidote .-Drake's Travelers' Magazine.

THE GEORGIA STYLE. Running Accommodation Trains for th

Accommodation of Everybody. A few days ago a well-known citizen

of Atlanta had occasion to go from Wrightsville to Dublin. He took one of the accommodation trains between the two towns and prepared himself to sleep through the short journey. When the journey was about half over, and while the train was dashing along at a high rate of speed, the engineer observed a fine large gopher near the track.

"Jerusalem, the blest!" he ejaculated, turning to the fireman, "Put on brakes

and stop the train! He caught hold of the whistle lever and produced a succession of shrill blasts, which caused the brakemen back

in the cars to hurry to their posts and frantically endeavor to twist the brakes up to the last notch. The passengers thought the engineer had overtaken a herd of wild steers, or that a bridge had been washed away, and every one of them prepared to join in a prayer-meeting by way of preparation for impend-ing death. Finally, the train was stopped, but not until the gopher had been left half a mile behind. Determined not to lose his game, the engineer backed to the spot where he had seen the gopher, stopped the train, and, accompanied by the fireman, gave chase and captured it.

"Say," said a passenger to the conductor, as the train once more started toward Dublin, "what kind of a train is this?

"It's an accommodation train." the conductor replied, "and will accommodate an engineer as quickly as it will a passenger-especially when there's a gopher in the case."-Atlanta Constitu-

TOO PREMATURE.

Why a Hoosier Judge Quashed an Indict ment Against a Lawyer.

A lawyer at a little town in Delaware County, Ind., appeared in the Muncie County-seat the other day and came into court and asked Judge Lotz to dispose of his case. "What is your case," queried his

"Well," replied the rustic Kent, "it's

a plain drunk in a public place; but I move the court to quash the indictment.

"For what reason," said his Honor. "You see," said the mover, a comical smile making his ginger colored beard separate in different directions, and his pale blue eyes lighting up with fun. "I am indicted about six months by anticipation. This indictment states that I was drunk in a public place on December 26, 1886. Now it is possible that I shall be liable to indictment if I live to that date for that offense; if so, I will pay all the fines, but I want to be indicted after the offense."

Here the court counseled with the prosecution and quashed the indictment and the lawyer left the hall of justice .-Detroit Free Press.

Ideal Life in Vermont.

"No city life for me," said a Vermont farmer. "Gimme the country an' abeout a hundred acres o' land an' I'm satis-

"Have to get up pretty early in the morning, eh?" "Not very; three o'clock in summer an four in winter.

"Well, what do you do evenings?" "D'ye mean arter it gits tew dark ter work?"

"B'gosh, I go ter bed."-N. Y. Sun.

MISCELLANEOUS.

-It is said that in the extreme Scuth clothes-pins are not used. There the clothing is doubled over the line and allowed to hang until it is dry, which, owing to the warmth of the climate, is a matter of a short time. - Good Housekeeping.

-It is reported on "perfectly reliable authority" that the latest conundrum at the London clubs concerns Miss Fortescue, to whom Lord Garmoyle paid £10,000 for not marrying her. Thus is it: What is the most expensive kind of oil? Garmoyle. Because it costs £10,000 per gal.

-Samuel B. Downey, Captain of the Lancaster Bicycle Club, recently rode his wheel from Lancaster to Philadelphia and back, a distance of 136 miles. between 5:30 in the morning and 11:45 in the evening. He stayed nearly four hours in Philadelphia and stopped for supper on his way back.—Philadelphia

-A curious sale of skeletons is about to take place in Paris. These ghastly treasures belonged to a French doctor, who devoted his existence to studying distorted human nature, and haunted the hospitals to buy up the corpses of deformed persons. Accordingly he formed a perfect museum of horrors, for which his heirs now ask £1,200.

-The bent of the young American mind was strongly illustrated in the St. Louis high school, where the scholars were directed to prepare a list of the five greatest journalists dead and the five greatest living. The boys were nearly unanimous in heading their lists of greatest living journalists with the name of a well known base-

ball reporter .-- St. Louis Post. -A correspondent of a San Francisco society paper declares that in maka call he never knows what to do with his hands and feet, and asks advice on the subject. The shrewdly judging editor thereupon suggests that he take his hat with the former and his departure with the latter. If all writers on etiquette were as practical as this one they would not be the useless persons they are now. - San Franciscan.

-Mr. John Rogers, of Mansfield, Mass., had a throat-gargle compounded at a druggist's the other day. When carrying it home the bottle exploded, everything that the compound touched was burned. It turned out that the clerk had used aquafortis instead of aqua pura, or pure water, and that the aquafortis, in composition with glycerine in the prescription, made something about like nitro-glycerine.-

Boston Journal. -Several negroes recently captured large sturgeon in Big creek, Georgia. It had been seen swimming around the creek for more than a week, and that day they went prepared with spikes and axes to capture the monster. The water was three or four feet deep, and it took considerable work to bring him to shore. It was taken to Waynesboro, and weighed eighty-five pounds and measured six and one-half feet in length. It is the first sturgeon ever

captured in the creek .- N. O. Times. -John Carothers, while burning brush near Akron, O., caught his foot in a brush heap and was in danger of being burned to death. His yells brought a man, who said: "Pay me the five dollars you owe me and I'll help you out." Carothers insisted that he didn't owe any five dollars. "All right then, burn," said the man, and he walked away. Carothers then by frantic efforts released himself, but not before he was badly scorched .- Cleve-

land Leader. -A new law in New Jersey is aimed at the deceptive nursery agent. It provides that "any person selling fruit trees or fruit briers, who shall misrep resent the name or nature of said fruit trees or fruit briers, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail for a term not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court."

-A tourist in Alaska writes home: "There is not a horse, mule or cycle in Alaska; each and all would be useless as a means of locomotion. The whole country leads toward heaven at an angle of forty-five degrees. To move on you must climb and keep on climbing forever. The Indians, for that reason, with level heads avoid the land, except as a place to sleep on; they live and move in canoes. What the gondola is to the Venetians the canoe is to the people of Alaska."

VALUE OF THE GOAT.

An Animal Which Deserves a Promine n

In England they now have a special breed of goats for the dairy, and an association has been formed, the best animals registered in a flock book, and a general improvement determined on. In fact, an illustration of a celebrated dairy goat, recently appearing in an English paper, showed such a capacity of udder as to compare favorably with some cows now in our dairies. And why should not the goat be given a useful place among our domestic animals? If it can be so improved as to give large quantities of milk, it will largely contribute to the assistance of those who have no facilities for keeping a cow, while their prolificacy will place them within the reach of all. There is a very foolish prejudice against the goat. Its flesh is even superior to mutton, possessing a gamey flavor in which the sheep is lacking, and if the males are fatted, and sold at about one year old, we venture to predict that once the public is educated to the value of the meat there will grow up a demand which will not be easily supplied.
As to the flesh of the kid, it is excellent. The goat being herbaceous, and living on the same food as the sheep, should destroy all prejudice that may exist. The she-goat sometimes gives as much as six quarts of milk. if they are superior milkers, and the milk is not only rich as cream but in all the elements that form a complete food. Butter is not made from goats' milk, but some of the richest and best-flavored cheeses are produced from it. We predict that ere long we will begin to import strains of good milking goats from Europe.—Farm, Field and Slockman

are contributed by Pansy (Mrs. G. R. Alden), Margaret Sidney, Faye Huntington and the Rev. C. R. Livingston. It contains also an interesting letter from India, descriptive of "How Some Missionaries Travel." excellent short. Missionaries Travel," excellent short stories, poems, etc., etc. Ten cents a BUSINESS FAILURES IN 1885 AND number. \$1.00 per year. Boston: D.

Leavenworth county some time ago had a Democrntic connty attorney of the name of Wheat. The Republican State authorities at Topeka, became so exasperated at him because he did not close the saloons in Leavenworth, that Attorney General Bradford instituted proceedings to oust him from office, whereupon Mr. Wheat, the people's choice, quietly and politely sent in his resignation, that a true blue prohibition Republican might be appointed to his place, which was promptly done with a flourish as though all the saloons while the Democratic attorney was in office, that everybody expected. were to be closed up immediately if not sooner. Col. Anthony made so much noise about Leavenworth's open saloons while the Democratic attorney was in office, that everybody expected them to be shut up with a bang when a Republican was in his place. But how has it been? The good Republi-can attorncy selected by the Governor and Attorncy General to take the place of the Democrat against whom they were so wrathful for not closing the saloons, has kept his hands off and the saloons run on just as before—but with an exception. This exception relates to the Governor and Attorney General; they are no longer howling at the county attorney of Leavenworth for not closing the saloons—not a bit of it. The Attorney General has not visited Leavenworth several times to compel the good Republican county attorney to close the saloons or resign

-not a bit of it. The Leavenworth saloons did not even close on Decoration day, though a good Republican at, ruey had been appointed because the Democrat had not closed them up saloons did not even close on Decora tonday, though a good Republican at the Jemocrat had not closed them up for all time—not a bit of it. Can it trail committee, after which the call ty attorney has been working whisky-ites of Leavenworth for a delegation to elected temporary Chairman, and W. support the good Republican Governor and Attorney General in their candidaev for renomination and satisfied them in this way that he was doing his duty as an officer nobly, and that, though it was a great crime for a Democratic county atorney to allow of three members, on permanent or under good fence; also 200 acres of the saloons to run openly, it was all ganization, be appointed. Carried. right for a good Republican officer to let them do so? As the Attorney General and Governor have entirely On Order of Business—Dr. W. P. ceased their efforts to enforce the law in Leavenworth,our readers must ansswer these questions for themselves .-Heawatha D moerat.

"he above only proves that the proper thing for Democrats to do is to support the Republican-prohibition try and S. D. Breese. ticket. By so doing they protect their On Permanent Organization own interests. Of course it is a crime for a Democrat to hold the office of prosecuting attorney.

Every one of them ought to resign Mr. Wheat, and it was so understood by lov. Martin and Attorney General

Bradford at the time.

The Democratic saloon keepers of Leavenworth are making no fuss about first, this matter—theyknow they are in safe hands, and the Hiawatha Democrat man who is not posted on these mat-ters should be choked off. His knowledue of the understanding between the administration and the Democratic saloon keepers of Leavenworth"is very Fimited.-Leavenworth Times.

ANDERSON'S DEFEAT.

This from the Emporia Republican, exited by Goy. Eskridge, one of the oldes: and truest Republicans in Kansas, not only contains truth byt points a moral. It takes in a broader sweep than merely the 5th district and has a deeper significance than simply John Anderson's defeat:

The defeat of John A. Anderson in the a epublican Convention in the 5th District as candidate for Congress, will be considered a mistake by many Republicans throughout the State, and. der all the circumstances,it will have a. deffect not only upon the election of the old members who have been remainsted, but upon the siccess of the sentiments of the party of the entire State, not to further promulgate our views, antil after the meeting of the State Convention, having perfect the State that representative body of the entire Democracy of Rabored industriously for the people regardent the extertions of the Western Union Telegraph company and the policy of the Union Pacific, railroad company in keeping its land grant un-settled and untaxed afterthetime when Watson moved an amendment that the watson moved an amendment that the four candidates receiving the next highest votes be declared the alternations. Probably the money of these corporations had something to do with his defeat. However this may be, he finds himself unsupported by those in whose interests his best efforts were made. Through his energy, ability and

9

watchfulness, in the last apportion- time; which last motion prevailed by nent, Kansas was given seven memofficial Paper of Chase County.

WE.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

WE.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The Democratic press of Kansas is, with almost one accord, enthusiastic over the name of Hon. Thomas Moonlight, as a candidate for Governor. Abetter or stronger man could not be placed at the head of the ticket.—Peabody Graphic.

If half that is said by Republican papers of "Andy" Wilson, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth district, is true, he should be given the grand bounce. It would have been bad enough to beat John A. Anderson by fair means and with a worthy man, but to defeat him by chicanery and with a chronic bolter and tippler should not be submitted to. pers of the house, really one more than canery and with a chronic bolter and tippler should not be submitted to.—

Murion Record, Rep.

well, of Leavenworth, was elected to the United States Senate, and which investigation compelled the Senator to retigation compelled the Schator to re-The July Pansy (48 quarto pages, has never been elected to an office since. illustrated) is in every particular There are other instances in the history of this State, which we could mention,

During the first six months of the

conditions during the rest of the year -- Leavenworth Times.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CON-

Pursuant to call, the Democracy of Chase county, Kansas, met in mass convention, in District Court room, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing four delegates and four alterulation to the Democratic State Convention, which will be followed by preaching, which will be followed by preaching, which will be followed by roots to a stone south August 4, 1886, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket, and to elect four delegates and four alternates to the Domocratic Congressional Convention that will meet in Emporia, August 11, 1886, for the purpose of ler, of the Ohio Conference, will preach on Saturday evening at \$230 colorly. be possible that the Republican county was read by W. E. Timmons, Secretary. on Monday morning, at 8:30 o'clock. ty attorney has been working whisky
On motion. L. W. Coleman was S. Davis, Pastor.

> E. Timmons temporary S. cretary. W. P. Martin moved that a committee of five, on order of business; a sim-

On Order of Business-Dr. W. P. Pugh, T. B. Johnston, P. C. Jeffrey. D. M. Swope and J. R. Blackshere. On Resolutions-Dr. J. W. Stone.

and then this persecution of the saloon keep it will cease. At least it did cease in short order after the resignation of and the report was adopted.

And Committee on Resoltions next.
The delegates to the State Convention next, appointed or elected.
And next delegates to the Con-

gressional Convention, appointed or And finally miscellaneous business W. P. Pugh, Chairman.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then reported L. W. Coleman for permanent Chairman, and W, E. Timmons as permanent Secretary,

which report was, on motion, adopted.

WHEREAS, The Democratic State Convention will soon assemble in the city of Leavenworth, we deem it best, until said convention has expressed the sentiments of the party of the enour views, until after the meeting of the State Convention, having perfect faith in the wisdom of that representa-tive body of the entire Democracy of Kansas,

W. P. Martin moved to go into the election of four delegates to the State Watson moved an amendment that the

a vote of 23 for to 10 against; but the vote recurring on the original motion. as amended, it was lost by a vote of

J. R. Blackshere moved that we now proceed to the election of four delegates to the State Convention. Carried A ballot was then taken, which re-

S. N. Wood, ... 6 W.J. Dougherty, S. F. Jones, ... 6 Scattering,

Messrs. Lantry, Blackshere and V P. and J. H. Martin were then de clared elected as the delegates to the

On motion, Messrs. Burton, Brees Timmons and Newton, having receive the next highest votes, were declare A ballot for delegates to the Co gressional Convention was next take

gressional Convention was next taken with the following result:
J. R. Holmes, ...32 M. A. Campbell, 26
J. G. Faris, ...26 Al. C. Burton, ...18
W.J. Dougherty 17 L. W. Coleman, ...18
S. F. Jones, ...15 J. P. Kuhl,13
Wm. Foreman, ...12 Louis Hillert, ...11 Richd.Cuthbert, 10 W.W. Hotchkiss.

Scattering, 4
Messrs. Holmes, Campbell, Fariand Burton were then declared electer to the Congressions as the delegates to the Congression Convention.

On motion, Messrs. Dougherty, Coleman, Jones and Kuhl, having received the next highest votes, were declared the alternates to the same. Adjourned sine die,

QUARTERLY CONFERENCES.

The second quarterly Conference of the Cedar Point Circuit will be held, the Cedar Point Circuit will be held, to-morrow (Friday), July 23, at the Allen school-house, on Coon creek. Rev. B. Kelly, P. E., will preach at 5 o'clock, p. m., after which the quarterly Conference will be held. On Sunday, July 25, there will be a basket meeting held at the Frank ford, on Cedar creek. Rev. J. F. Palmer, of Reading, will preach, after which the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered. Preaching in the afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

GEO. B. NORTON, Pastor. GEO. B. NORTON, Pastor.

The second quarterly Conference of the Matfield Green Circuit, M. E. Church, will be held at High Prairie appointment, near Thurman postoffice, Saturday and Sunday, July 24 and 25, 1886. The business session will be held in the school-house, on Saturday, the Lord's supper. Services in the afternoon. II. A. Cook, Pastor. afternoon.

which is a story-and-a-half residence, 24x32. a well, a cistern, a rock smokeunder good fence; also 200 acres of land. 2½ miles north of Elmdale, all well fenced, and with wind mill on it. For terms apply to M. MARTIN, je17-tf Elmdale, Chase Co., Kas.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TATE OF KANSAS | SS.

On Resolutions—Dr. J. W. Stone, Geo. K. Barton, J. P. Kuhl, C. J. Lantry and S. D. Breese.
On Permanent Organization—W. P. Martin, John Frew and T. L. Upton.
A recess of ten minutes was then taken.
On re-assembling, the Committee on Order of Business reported as follows and the report was adopted:
The Committee on Order of Business recommend that the Committee on Permanent Organization report first,
And Committee on Resoltions next.

TATR OF KANSAS COUNTY CLERK.
County of Case
Office of County Clerk.
Office of County Clerk.
Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the county and State aforesaid, for the exception and masonry of a stone arched by idea areas the Octomodo fiver, at or a Clements, Chase county. Kansas, at what is k own as the John Pa ton John.
Bids will be opened at the office of the County Clerk, on Tuesday, August 3d, 1886 at 10 o'c ock. a m.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the County Clerk, on Tuesday, August 3d, 1886 at 10 o'c ock. a m.
The Board of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids; work to be done according to plans and specifications.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids; work to be done according to plans and specifications.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids; work to be done according to plans and specifications.

By order of the Board of County Commis-sion rs. of Chase county, Kansas [L. S.]

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

STATE OF KANSAS.] SS.

COUNTY OF CHASE. O. KAS. July 18, 1886. ;

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK. 1

CHASE CO. KAS. July 18, 1886. ;

Notice is hereby given that scaled bids will be rese yed at the other of the county Clerk of the county and State aforesaid for the grading and masonry necessary for the approaches to the iron bridge at Cartter's ford, in Chase county, Kansas.

Work to be done according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the County Clerk.

The Committee on Resolutions then made the following report, which, on motion, was received and adopted:

The Democracy of Chase county, in mass convention assembled do most heartily endorse and commend the wise, patriotic and business-like administration of President Cleveland.

Whereas, The Democratic State

Whereas, The Democratic State

Whereas, The Democratic State

County Clerk, Bids to be accompanied by a bond (with one or more sureties) of double the amount of the accompanying bid.

Bits will be opened at the office of the County Clerk, on Tuesday, August 3d, 1886.

The Boart of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or a 1 bids

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Clase county, Kansas.

Atte-t:

[L. S.]

County Clerk.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88.

Chase County, OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, |
CRASE CO. KANSAS, July 13, 1886. |
Notice is he eby given that scaled bids will be received at the office of the county Clerk of the county and State aloresaid, for the excavation and masonry for three piets for a bridge geross N ckel creek, where the Mat. 1d Green root crosses the said greek: also for selfergie bids for the wooden superstucture for the sing.

Ids to be accompanied by a hond (with one or more superises) of double like amonint of accompanying bid.

Work to be done according to the plans and spec fleations now on file in the odice of the county Clerk

Bids will be open dat this office, on Tuceday, August 3d. 18 6, at 2 o'cleck, p. m.

The Board of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas.

Attest:

J. J. Massey,
[L. S.]

Delinquent Tax List of 1885.

Chase county. Ss.

I. W. P. Martin, County Treasurer in and for the county and State at o esaid, do hereby give notice that I will to the first Tuesday in September, A. D. 1886, and the next succeeding days thereafter sell at public anaction, at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county. Kansas so much off of north side of each tract of land and town hereitarter described as may be necessary to pay the taxes senalties and charges thereon for the taxes senalties and charges thereon for the land of the senalties and charges thereon for the land 5.

Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls, this Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls, this 10th day of July, 1886.

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.

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ne 14				
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of nw 14	23 2	9 2	nw 1/ of nam 1/	0 00
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Jacob Bei-		ed Dec 28,	
ler	22 20 6	1882	30 20 6
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on certif.

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n ¼ of ne ¼
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of nw ¼
w ¼ of sw ¼
se ¼ less 20
acres off n
side paid on
certificate...

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

on Monday morning, at 8:30 o'clock. S. DAVIS, Pastor. FOR SALE, Eighteen acres of land at Elmdale, on which is a story-and-a-half residence.

FALLS TOWNSHIP.

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of aw ¼..... 33 19 9 lots20,26 and 27 6 20 8 a ½ of sw ¼... 15 19 8 aw ¼ of nw ¼. 16 19 8 TOLEDO TOWNSHIP

n 20 rois to middle of nw 14. said creek to at ne car of sw ¼ (f nw ¼; th nee s 48 rods; then w 10 r ods; thence n 48 rods; thence

NORTH COTTONWOOD FALSS

Lots. block. Lots. 8, 16, 18. 6 n ½ of 7 ... 6 n ½ of 7 ... 6 n ½ of 3 ... 7 1, 2, 3, 4, 22 ... 8 feet off of w side 4, 5, 6 ... 8 tot 11 and lot 12... 8

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

HUNT & MCWILLIAM's ADDITON. Block | Lots. COTTON OND

slocs. Lot. EMSLIE'S ADDITION

CARTTER'S ADDITION Block, Lots, Plick L21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31...4 ELMDALS Block, Lo-s 4, 5, 6, 9... 7, 2, 3, 4 9|n ½ CLEMENTS.

Lots. Block. Lots 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 1, 2, 3, 4, 19, 12... 36, 37, 38, 39, 6... 1 CEDAR POINT

Lots. Block | Lots. w 1/2 of 5 and c 1/2 of 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ... | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... | SAFFORD.

TOLEBO. Lots. Block. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. 18 MATFIELD GREEN. Lots Block. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,6... 7, 8, 9, 10... 31...

Lot. Block Lot. 7 22 36 J. W. MC'WILLIAMS"

REED'S ADDITION.

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

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inus. M. Littshiam

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

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eral Courtstnerein. Chas. H. Carswell, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections hade and promptly resulted. Office, east side of Brondway, south of bridge mch29-tf

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

Office 145 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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JOHN FREW. LAND SURVEYOR, CIVIL ENGINEER.

M. LAWRENCE,

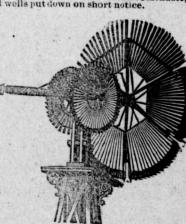
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And Pumps, put in at the Lowest Living Prices, All Work Guaranteed. JOEL B. BYRNES. je17-tf Strong City, Kansas.

JOHN B. SHIPMAN MONEYTOLOAN

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

ap23-tf STOCKS, GRAIN,

For unes are daily made by successful oprators in GR -IN. 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 shit customers.

Stock Privileges a specialty.
Address for errentars.

WILLIAM E. RICHARDS,
Banker and Broker.

38, 40 & 42 Broadway, New York.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage and receive free, a cestive box of goods which will help you to more money right away 'ban any-thing else in this world. All of eithersex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, abso-lutely sure. At once address TRUE & CO, Angusta, Maina. lutely sure At or Augusta, Maine.

"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; at ter three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	3 in.	5 111.	1/2 col.	1 0
weeks weeks weeks weeks weeks months months months	1.50 1.75 2.00 8.00 4.00 6.50	2.00 2.50 3.00 4.50 6.00 9.00	2.50 3 00 3 25 5 25 7 50 12 00	4.00 4.50 5.00 7.50 11.00 18.00	\$ 5 50 6 .50 8 .00 9 .00 14 .00 20 .00 32 .50 55 .00	18. 15. 17.0 25. 82. 55

TIME TABLE.

EAST, PASS MAIL.EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T Pm am pm pm pm am pm am Cedar Pt. 10 03 10 08 8 52 3 05 6 48 11 00 clements 40 14 10 20 9 11 3 34 7 c6 11 22 Elmdale. 10 31 40 36 9 39 421 7 35 12 01 Stropg... 10 45 10 52 10 06 5 03 8 00 2 50 Safford... 11 04 11 10 10 38 5 42 8 32 3 45 WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T

a m p m p m a m p m a m Satford ... 4 21 3 45 12 54 5 58 12 28 6 22 Strong ... 4 38 4 68 1 20 6 30 1 20 7 50 Elmdale ... 4 54 4 16 1 42 6 55 1 55 8 38 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 68

The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City, going east, at 12:13 o'clock, a. m., and gofor 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 line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

town, last Friday. Mr. H. C. Solomon, of Atchison, was

in town, Tuesday. Mr. C. S. McLane, of Florence, was in town, Saturday.

quite sick, this week.

Rev. N. B. Johnson, of Paola, arrived here, yesterday. Mr. E. S. Bertram, of Conneil Grove

was in town, last week. Mr. Will J. Carter, of Marion, was

in town, last Thursday. Mr. J. T. White, of Minneapolis, was in town, last Thursday.

Mr. H. H. Wilcox, of Butler county,

was in town, last Friday. The U. P. church is now being plastered by Mr. E. W. Brace.

Mr. J. S. Furbel, of Mannington, W. Va., was in town, Sunday. Mr. Wm. Bonewell arrived here,

last week, from Kansas City. Mr. F. Bernard, of Cedar Point, was down to Emporia, last Friday.

Mr. Dan Kirwin, of Strong City, down to Emporia, last Friday.

It has rained in several parts of the county, this week, but not in town.

from a severe spell of malarial fever.

We had the first tomatoes of the season off of our own vines, Tuesday. Born, June 30, 1886, in this city, to

Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Cooper, a daughter. The ice cream festival in Temeper-

Geo. Clevenger, of Bazaar, an eightpound son. Mrs. Arnold Brandley, of Cherry-

vale, is visiting at her mother's, Mrs. H. L. Hunt's. Mr. Sam. Harper, of Portsmouth,

Ohio, is here visiting his brother, Mr. John E. Harper. Mr. Geo. W. Hotchkiss moved into

his new residence, south of Mr. Hugh Jackson's, last Tuesday.

There ill be a game of base ball, Saturday afternoon, east of town, between our "boys" and the 4 Mile club. The M. E. Mite Society will give a

social at Mr. S. A. Breese's, Friday evening, July 30th. All are cordially invited. Miss Carrie Lloyd and her sister,

Mrs. Day, arrived here, last Thursday, from Cleveland, Ohio. the home of Mrs. Day,

for a visit in Illinois and Indiana, and to see a brother he has not seen for over twenty years.

Scroggin's daughter, Bessie, celebrated the fifth anniversary of her birth with a very enjoyable party.

The Good Templars, G. A. R., S. of V. and W. R. C., having rented Mr. T. C. Strickland's hall, will hereafter hold their meetings therein.

The Strong City Independent has been enlarged to a 32 column paper. We are pleased to note this sign of Kansas. prosperity in our contemporary.

Dr. Robt, Walsh and wife and their niece, Miss Ella Gibson, went to Kansas City, yesterday, the two former on

The house of Mrs. Wm. Manly, of Prairie Hill, was destroyed by fire, Monday, catching from Africa Silver knives—Mr. John Finley and wife and Mr. Gid. E. Monday, catching fro a defective flue. All the furniture was saved. No in- Finl

Dr. G. W. Smith, a cousin of Dr. J. W. Stone, arrived here, last Thursday, from Henderson, Ky. He will locate at Clements where he will receive a

hearty welcome. Prof. L. A. Lowther went to Topeka ast week, to attend the meeting of the S. Davis.

our midst highly recommended, has Stone, Mr. Geo.W. Estes and wife and associated himself with the law firm Miss Ida Estes. of Wood & Mackey, at Strong City.

Judge B. F. Brockett and wife, of Marion, were at Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Brockett's silver wedding. Mrs. Judge tute before separating for the year: Brockett started from here, Friday. to enthusiastic Institute Chase county San Francisco, Cal., as a delegate to the meeting of the Relief Corps.

There was a most pleasant surprise party at Mr. Wm Norton's, on Norton creek, last Thursday night, the surprising party getting to Mr. Norton's just as the family were retiring for the night, and dancing was kept up until day light the next morning.

The following named teachers of this county attended the National Teachers' Association at Topeka, last week: Misses Elsie McGrath, Ada Rogler, Mrs. J. C. Ragsdale is lying quite Maggie Stone, Nannie Pugh, Mrs. T. H. Grisham and Mr. B. F. Wasson homes, and that we tender our thanks

Matfield Green, was burned down, last Thursday night, supposed to be the this Institute with renewnd zeal and work of an incendiary. Three horses were burned to death and one was bad-Mrs. George W. Simmons has been ly scorched. A buggy and harness were also destroyed. One of the burned horses and the badly scorched

one belonged to Dr. Jones. The anniversary of the capture of the Bastile was celebrated, on Wednesday night of last week, in most enthusiastic manner, with music, songs and story, on the beautiful lawn adjoining the Union Hotel, in this city. The American flag and the French tri-color were prominently displayed, and a large number of tri-colored balloons were sent up. The entire proceedings were very interesting and enjoyable.

SILVER WEDDING.

In answer to beautifully printed silver wedding cards about one hun-dred persons gathered at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Brockett, in this city, last Thursday night, July 15, this city, last Thursday night, July 15, 1886, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of that lady and gentleman, which took place at Saybrook, Ohio, July 3, 1861, the anniversary celebration having been postponed until last Thursday night. Their beautiful lawn was decorated with Chinese lanterns and wall well. Mr. Jesse Gray has just recovered with Chinese lanterns and well supplied with seats and as groups of young folks and of old folks could be seen Mr. David Ford has moved into the here and there over it, by the light of new store building of Mr. J. M. Korr. the moon as well as by the light from the Chinese lanterns, it was a pleasing sight to look on. Music, song, croquet and pleasant conversation were indulged in, and every one present en-joyed themselves in the thought that it was a most happy occasion for Mr. and Mrs. Brockett to be thus surroundance Hall, last night, was quite a success.

Born, on Friday, July 16, 1886, to Mr. and Mr. F. R. Dodge, of Eldorado, a son.

Benefit to the first lied of t ance Hall, last night, was quite a suc- ed by their friends and neighbors who began to disperse, wishing the host and hostess many happy returns of T. B. Mason vs. W. B. Beebe, to set

were very useful, handsome and costly:
Silver water pitcher (tilter) and goblet—Mr. J. J. Massey and wife, Mr. W.
P. Martin and wife, Mr. John Madden
and wife, Mr. Dennis Madden and wife,
Mr. J. C. Davis and wife, Dr.C E.Hait
and wife, Mr. A. J. Crocker and wife,
Mrs. Lloyd, Miss Flora Gandy, Mr.
Clyde Jonnston, Mr. Ed. Pratt, Mr.
W. B. Fisher and wife. Mrs. Porter,
Misses Carrie and Maggie Breese,
Miss Mabel and Frank Howard, Mr.
J. K. Crawford and wife, Mr. Wm.
Rockwood, Mr. J. D. Minick, Mr.F. P.
Cochran and wife and Judge C. C. Whitson.

Silve to the first of the cost of the co

Silver tea set of five pieces—Mr. J. W. Ferry, Mr. John Roberts and Mr. C. C. Watson and wife.

A berry and a butter dish, with knife-Mrs. Hugh Jackson, Mrs. Asa Gillett, Mr. J. H. Scribner and wife, from Cleveland, Ohio. the home of Mrs. Day,

Mr. L. Martin leaves, this morning, for a visit in Illinois and Indiana, and to see a brother he has not seen for over twenty years.

Last Saturday afteraoon Mr. J. C. Scroggin's daughter, Bessie, celebrated the fifth anniversary of her birth with a very enjoyable party.

Gillett, Mr. J. H. Scribner and wife, Mr. J. C. Scroggin and wife, Mrs. L. P. Jenson and wife, Mrs. J. H. Doolittle, Mrs. M. G. Jones, Mrs. S. Davis, Mrs. S. P. Young, Mr. Jas. McNee and wife. Messrs. M. A. Campbell, T. J. Turner, E. W. Ellis, N. B. Scribner and wife, Mrs. Mrs. S. Davis, Mrs. S. P. Young, Mr. Jas. McNee and wife. Messrs. M. A. Campbell, T. J. Turner, E. W. Ellis, N. B. Scribner, W. J. Carter and Mrs. S. V, Manley.

Pickle castor—Mr. E. Grover and wife, Mrs. S. Davis, Mrs. S. P. Young, Mr. Jas. McNee and wife. Messrs. M. A. Campbell, T. J. Turner, E. W. Ellis, N. B. Scribner, W. J. Carter and Mrs. S. V, Manley.

Pickle castor—Mr. E. Grover and wife, Mrs. S. Davis, Mrs.

Silver pepper box—Misses Emma, Angie and Clara Reat and Miss Ethel

Half dozen silver knives-Miss Mabel Brockett.

Fancy velvet rug and ottoman cover—Mrs. C. Brockett, of Ashtabula, O. Set of silver spoons—Mother Kel-

Set of silver spoons-Mother Brock Glass dish filled with flowers-Mrs.

last week, to attend the meeting of the National Teachers' Association. From there he went to Sistersville, W. Va., to remain until fall.

Mr. I. C. Warren killed a mad dog. last Saturday, near the Barker place, on the Bazaar road. It had followed him for some distance, making rabid

S. Davis.

Silver cake stand and pickle castor—Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Zane, Miss Stella Hunt, Dr. R. Walsh and wife, Mrs. J. Ennings, Mr. E. A. Kinne and wife, Mr. S. D. Breese and wife, Mr. J. W. Williams and wife, Mr. J. M. Kerr and wife, Mr. J. M. Tuttle and wife, Mr. W. W. Sanders and wife, Mr. T. O. Kelly and him for some distance, making rabid demonstrations, before he killed it.

Mr. J. L. Brady, of Hodgeman who comes into county, a gentleman who comes into Dr. W. P. Pugh and wife, Mr. W. E. Timmons and wife, Mrs. Sallie Kellogg, Mr. G. E. Finley and wife, Mrs. Strickland, W.E. Newsom, Dr. W. P. Pugh and wife, Dr. J. W. Stone Mr. Geo. W. Extension of the county of th

CLOSE OF THE INSTITUTE.

The following was unanimously adopted by the members of the Instihas ever had, we, realizing that we have been benefited by the instruction have been benefited by the instruction received, and have enjoyed the association with each other, therefore Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt thanks to Profs. J. W. Cooper and A. H. Newton for their earnest endeavors in our behalf, and hope that in their future fields of labor they will be appreciated as they deserve

will be appreciated as they deserve.

Resolved, That we also extend to our worthy Superintendent, Mr. J. C. Davis, our hearty thanks for his able supervission of this Institute.

Resolved, That we appreciate the kindness of the school board and citizens of this city in furnishing us with cheerful rooms and pleasant Mr. A. Retan, of Emporia, was in and County Superintendent J. C. Davis.

The barn of Mr. John Marshall, near to the organist, Miss Anna Pence, and the choir for furnishing us with better music than we have had in the Insti-

tute in the past.

Resolved, That we go forth from the determination to practice the truths so ably taught. INSTITUTE REPORT.

Number enrolled: A. grade, 33; B. grade, 41; total, 74.

Percentage of Attendance: A grade, 93; B grade, 94; average, 94. Percentage of Punctuality: A grade, 92; B grade, 87; average, 89. Average Daily Attendance: A grade, 23 12-19; B grade, 34 6-19; average,

57 18-19. Percentage of Scholarship: A grade, 84: B grade, 78; average, 81.
Persons averaging 90 per cent. or more in scholarship.—A Grade—L.A. Lowther, 94; Orlando Elliott, 94; Eugene Chandler, 91; T. H. Faris, 90; Jennie Wright, 90; Lucy Drinkwater, 90. B Grade – Jessie Budham, 93; M. Cameron, 90; May Hadley, 90; Sadie Fichtner, 90. J. M. WARREN,

Secretary. DISTRICT COURT.

L. HOUK, JUDGE.

The July term of the District Court began on Tuesday of last week, and up to the time of our going to press had Consisting of Brea

Fanny Young vs. Luella Blandin e al.; dismissed. John L. Pratt vs. O. C. Pratt et al. contract; to be submitted on agreed

D. H. McGinley et al. vs. J. W. Ferry, damages; judgment for defendant. Young & Kelley vs. David Biggam;

verdiet for defendant.
L. W. Clay vs. E. A. Hildebrand, rents and profits; judgment for defend-

ant for cost

their wedding anniversary. The presents, of which the following is a list, were very useful, handsome and costant, by consent, and new trial granted.
J. W. McWilliams vs. Henry Brandley; also vs. Olive Madden, ejectment;

STRONG CITY CHIPS. Here we are again a little disfigured

but still in the ring.
Strong City is a little dull at present; but our citizens look forward to a boom in the near future. The handsome business block of

The handsome business block of David Rettiger is in a fair way for completion; and it will be the finest building in town. Dave never does anything by halves.

Mr. J. Foreacre, our worthy supervisor, left Strong, Friday night, for a short visit to Ohio.

read Mrs. S. V, Manley.

Pickle castor—Mr. E. Grover and wife, Messrs. C. A. Warren, Jos. A. Chew and J. O. Wolfe.

Half dozen silver salt cellars—Capt. and Mrs. C. N. Sterry, of Emporia.

Silver card receiver—Judge B. F. Brotkett and wife and Miss Lucia Keeve, of Marion, Kansas.

Silver cake stand—Dr. N. H. Webster and wife, of Bay City, Michigan.

Silver desert set, with call bell attached—Mr. W. J. Carter, of Marion, Kansas.

Silver water pitcher (tilter) and cup

short visit to Ohio.

The handsome residences of With Adare and E. A. Hildebrand are nearly done. They will give this town quite a different aspect. I wish we had a few more men just like.

The little son of Joel B. Byrnes is not expected to live. It will be remembered that he got burt some time ago by a piece of steel flying from a drill and striking him in the leg.

Strong City supports a "Kronic Krank Klub," where all questions of impertinence are ably cussed and disject this town quite a different aspect. I wish we had a few more men just like.

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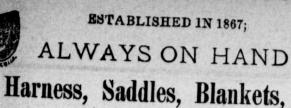
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Strong City supports a "Kronic Krank Klub," where all questions of impertinence are ably cussed and dis-

-Mrs. W. H. Cartter, Miss Nannie Cartter and Miss Linda Hollingsworth. Silver cup—Mr. J. F. Kirker and Wife. Waukesha Glenn.



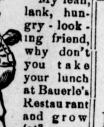
Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties.

TRUNKS AND VALISES;

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - KANSAS

BAUERLE'S



CONFECTIONARY

BAKERY.

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

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

PROPRIETOR OF THE

Feed Exchange EASTSIDE OF Broadway,

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,

ring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Fr Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known

Wood Mowing Machine and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire. Sole agents for this celebrated wire, the best now in use.

Full Live of Paint & Oil on Hand. A COMPLETE TINSHOP. facturers construct their machines so that the weight is largely on the right-hand wheel. Purchasers should avoid such machines.

all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices.

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. Fully warranted. Call and see it.

cussed, Barney Carlin, President, and Geo.Crum, Chief Krank. The hall is in front of Jos. Wotring's shoe shop. Call and see them when quite tame. G. L. Skinner, our City Marshal, got hurt quite badly, last Friday, by the upsetting of a buggy. He had gone out to arrest a man at Hilton's ranch. He got his man all the, same though

H. Brandley vs. Abe Collett, appeal from J. P.; dismissed,
J. M. Kerr vs. A. W. Blunt. et al., mechanic's lien; judgment for \$132.20 against Blunt.
J. M. Kerr vs. H. A. McDaniels et

Quite a disgraceful fow occuled on our streets, Thursday. We don't see why men want to pick the sidewalk to settle their difficulties. They should be fined heavily for so doing.

GREEN PEAS.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. 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. Valuable business property in Strong City. Inquire of Cochran & Harper, Cottonwood Falls. jy1-tf WANTED.

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

Machine Perfectly Balanced on the Axie.—Finger-Bar easily raised and folded —Easy to ride—No weight on horses necks. It is the lightest-draft Mower in the world.

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

Don't torget 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. J. S. Wheeler & Son's cattle sale

bargains; and don't you forget it. Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed times, at

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. Do not order your nursery stock un-

til you see George W. Hill, as he represents the Stark Nurseries, of Lou-isiana, Mo., the oldest and best in the Have some pictures made at the gallery in this city. All work is guaranteed to be satisfactory.

QUEEN OF WATERS. Guaranteed Medicinally Superior—containing more natural mineral salts. It is pure. Is the only diurectic water known in the world which acts directly upon the secretions of the Liver, Kidney, Urinary and Generative Organs, and is Nature's Sovereign Remedy for that numerous class of diseases that afflict the human family.

OF ALL KINDS.

Buffalo Robes, Jab. Robes, Wolf Robes Seal

Buffalo Robes, Jab. Robes, Wolf Robes Seal or a half barrel for \$3. Address T. H. BRYANT, BOX B, WAURESHA, WIS.

R.M.RYAN,

TRAINER AND BREEDER

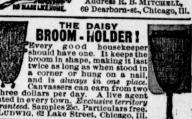
ROADSTERS & TROTTING HORSES;

Feed and Training Stable; Will Feed Boarding Horses

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



The Poultry kalser. Only 25c per year for 12 numbers of 16 pages each, \$20 in gold for the largest list of subscribers at 25c each by May 1, 1886; \$10 for the 2nd; \$5 for the 3d; \$3 for the 4th; \$2 for the 5th; \$1,50 for the 5th, and the next 10 largest \$1 each. Sample copies 2c. Address R. B. MITCHELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.





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

TEACHER OF Vocal & Instrumental Music,

COTTONWOOD FALLS.



THE OLD STONE STORE.

ELMDALE, KANSAS,

New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM.

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb18-tf

Shop east side of Broadway, north of Drs. tone & Zane's office. WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

Evanston, III. Rev. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, D. D., LL. D., President. Sixty-seven Professors and Instructors, and over 900 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 at a moderate cost. For catalogues address the President, or PROF. H. F. F18K, Evansion, Ill.

AGENT WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beauth Sample free to those becoming agents. Norisk, quick sales. Territory given. DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.



-UMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC Veterinary Specifics Cure Diseases of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY,

Used by U. S. Covernment. STABLE CHART Mounted on Rollers & Book Mailed Free.

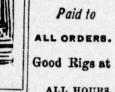




ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,

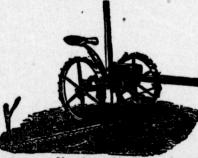
My lean, lank, hun-

PROMPT ATTENTION









Manufactured by the WALTER A. WOOD MOWING & REAPING MACHINE CO.

Width of Tread, 3 feet 71-2 in. Height of Driving Wheels 31 Inches.—From two to four inches higher than other Mowers. 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-fletrees under the Pole.—Most other Mowers have the Whiffletrees on top of the Pole, 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 iros, generally the latter.

Weight of Machine largely on the

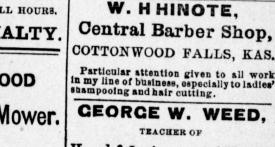
my employ and am prepared to do Allsmall castings are malleable, insuring great all kinds of work in that line, on atrength and durability.

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

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 cente.

has been post-poned.
Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for

his drug store. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their





HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y. DR. F. JOHNSON, Weight, 558 Pounds.-From 40 to 100

HAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY

HIS OLD STAND,

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE

JULIUS REMY. Tonsorial Artist.

NORTHWESTER N





In use for over 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R. R., &c.

Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y,

THE KING'S CHOICE.

Swift through the town one day a herald And loud the coming of the King probells rang.
And far and near the royal banners

For him He counts the richest will He Beside His board to sit as friend with And where the King His gracious presence Shall boon and blessing follow without

Then quick from mouth to mouth the question sped. With whom the royal guest should sit at meat; For some were rich in lands and stately halls, And some in gold held as a secret sweet: But one there was, a woman lone and

A sinner once, men whispered with rude Though weary years of penitence had passed
With good deeds filled, and prayers and
contrite tears.

And she, the message hearing, turned in haste
To set in order fair her lonely home.
What! does she dream," her jeering neighbors asked,
"That unto one like her the King will come?"

"Nay, nay," with quivering lips she made re-"I had but hoped that as He passed my I might, perhaps, one kindly glance ob-Content if but His shadow crossed my

Just then, in splendor stoled, the King drew near,
And close the sordid throng about Him
pressed;
But, heeding not, at Hilda's door He
paused:
"Lo! bere is one," He said, "that bears the

*And proves repentance with her love, though land
Nor gold is hers, nor treasure held in stealth.

Who loveth best is richest in My sight,
For in My kingdom love alone is wealth."

-Mary B. Sieight, in Chicas o Advance.

WALKING IN DARKNESS.

An Efficient Remedy for Sadness and Sor

Many have been greatly comforted by the cheering words of the prophet Isaiah: "Who is among you that feareth the Lord, that obeyeth the voice of His servant, that walketh in darkness, and hath no light? let him trust in the name of the Lord, and stay Lord." Though ever so greatly depressed or distressed, they are encouraged to cast their burdens on Him whom the apostle denominates "the God of all comfort." Whoever possesses the essential characteristics of a godly man, described in the prophet's words as one who fears and obeys God, is entitled to that support and solace which will change his darkness into light.

in the life, affords good and substantial ground for cheerfulness in the darkest scenes of earthly experience.
Thus it is declared that "the work of their perverted nature, to gravitate righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever." When the heart is true to God, and the life devoted to His service; there is an unequaled and invaluable preparation for any trial which may come; and all who thus "fear God and keep His com-'mandments' have within them a source of happiness of which nothing can deprive them. "In the fear of the Lord is strong confidence; and His children

shall have a place of refuge.

But notwithstanding "light is sown for the righteous, and gladness for the upright in heart," still those who are thus favored may sometimes be said to "walk in darkness and have no light." This, however, is not the ordinary condition of godliness. Light, rather than darkness, appropriately belongs to such a state, nothing properly belonging thereto less than darkness or more than light. Those found therein have been "called out of darkness into God's marvelous light," having been "delivered from the power of darkness and translated into the kingdom of God's dear Son." Concerning that "dear Son" it is said: "In Him was life, and the life was the light of men." The followers of Christ are called the "chil-dren of light." That great change which they experienced in becoming His disciples can not be better described than by saying that they were "enlightened." Many are the rays of light which have shined into a true disciple's whole intellectual and moral being, so that he may be said to "walk in the light." It has been well said of him: "He has the light of Divine knowledge in his understanding; the light of truth in his judgment; the light of hope in his soul; the light of that we should never suffer pain with-joy in his experience; the light of holi-out trying hard to be the better for it. ness in his life."

While it does not properly belong to the people of God to walk in dark-ness, yet it is sometimes true of the most sincere servants of the Lord that with a dismal clearness what a sorry they have little or no light. Various are the causes of this deplorable condition. The trials of life may be conducive to obscurity of light. Public calamity may be as a cloud concealing the noon-day sun. Bodily infirmities may lead to saying with Job, when shall "the night be gone?" Spiritual declension may result in the hiding of God's face from those who thus forsake Him. Too many walk in darkness because they live so far from God, who "is light, and in whom is no darkness at all." It is a close walk with God that insures walking in light, and verifies the declaration that "the path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." All backsliding is going out of light into darkness. Every neglected duty puts out light and brings on darkness. Every inattention to the means of grace gives increasing tendency to taking the steps of those who walk in darkness and have no

The remedy for the evil of walking

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. His word, and relying on Him in every time of need. God in His glorious attributes, as an object of trust, is no less sufficient as a deliverer from darkness at one time than at another. Though it may be all dark, yet by trusting in His name there may be an assurance Prepare Him room!" he cried, while glad that there is light somewhere, and that in due season the clouds will disperse and light again be given. All the be clouded children of God may rest their hopes on Him as upon a sure support, and ever make Him their all-sufficient dependence. In God they may find an unfailing foundation upon which to rest securely whatever may press upon them with crushing weight; and beneath the heaviest burdens of life they may be upheld so that they shall not sink nor fall. - Watchman.

MISSTATEMENTS.

A Common Evil Which Christians, Above All Others, Should Be Careful to

Misrepresentations are due to varied causes. There is, first, ignorance, or lack of information. Persons speak evil of things they know not of, or take the statements of others equally ignorant, and perhaps unprincipled, and report them as though they were facts. Again, prejudice, which prevents seeing more than one side of a question, and which causes persons to make up their minds first and look at the facts in the case afterward, if at all. Again, stubbornness and intractability, which cause persons to adhere towrong opinions, and render all efforts to correct them utterly useless; since the brighter the light shines, the more closely they shut their eyes. Still again, a sort of moral color-blindness, which causes people to see every thing in a wrong light, and, so far as practicable, keep on the wrong side of everything. Such men put darkness for light, and light for darkness; they call good evil, and evil good. Arguments which are convincing to ordinary minds have no possible weight with them; and fancies which would be esteemed as trivial by ordinary thinkers, to their minds have all the force of a mathematical demonstration; trifles light as air being "confirmation strong as proofs of holy

When all these things are considered, surely no one need be surprised that misrepresentations occur. In fact, it sometimes seems as if-between men who can not tell the truth, and men who do not wish to do it, and men who do not care whether the truth is upon his God." A remedy for told or not-it is a wonder that we get sadness and sorrowfulness of heart is as much truth as we do in this world. commended to all "whose God is the It is quite proper for us to recollect that if we are misrepresented we fare quite as well as many other good men have done. Perhaps no one was ever more thoroughly misrepresented than the Saviour; and it is enough for the servant to be as his Master. Men who will misrepresent the ideas of His servants, and men who will garble, misquote and misapply the Lord's words, are quite likely to garble, misquote and misapply the words of men; and it will frequently be found to be the ease that persons who are guilty of the | machine and leaving it so that any one True godliness implanted in the heart by Divine grace, and developed most outrageous misrepresentations can transcribe it, because the distraction of the machine and leaving it so that any one machine and leaving it is a second of the are persons who have been on the can be set to report the dictation at wrong side of almost every subject, any rate of speed.—Washington Critic. continually in the direction of error

and untruth. Complain as we will of misrepresentations, there is frequently no remedy. The man who is wicked enough to intentionally misrepresent another is not bourrette, summer tweed, mohair or likely to correct his error; and a person whose mind is so constituted that camel's-hair goods, which are designed he can not tell things as they are, the to wholly cover a stylish and expensive more he is reproved the more thor- traveling costume, protecting it from oughly his ideas become jumbled, and dust and travel marks, and enabling the the less likely he is to view matters in their true light. In such a case it is frequently best to leave him entirely alone, and, perhaps after ten or a dozen ulsters are cut to fit the form just easily, his own mind—which is something no one else can do for him. In a world three inches below the waist line, where so full of misrepresentation, Christians, of all others, should be watchful, and endeavor to speak with caution, can- are single-breasted, and button all the dor, and truthfulness; and the more way down. Handsome silk cord passethey themselves are misrepresented menteries trim the fronts of many of the more cautious should they be to the most expensive kinds, and nearly all keep themselves within the limits of candor, "speaking the truth in love." lined and pressed to lie very flat. -N. W. Christian Advocate.

Making Memory Useful.

King David tells us that days came to him in which, look where he might, canvas goods as delicate as veiling, there was one wretched sight that these fabrics figured with dots in silk would not go: "My sin is ever before me." When that distressing experience comes, let us try to turn it to spiritual advantage. Let us try to get good out of it. We have been too much accustomed to trying to escape from it, to look another way. We did not succeed even in that, so we had the pain without the discipline. What we should try for is that whenever the rod falls on us, we should learn from it You have been thinking well of

yourself, and your doings, when all of a sudden your little scaffolding of poor sticks breaks under you, and you see thing you have made of it all, what miserable mistakes you have blundered into, what inexpressible follies, worse things than follies, which bow you down, and (in brief) what a poor creature you are * * I say to you, welcome this fresh and startling view of things; turn to spiritual account this painful exercise which your soul is passing through. Do not take the heavy stripe and be none the better for You will bear all this in quite a different spirit than you have possibly known till now, if you resolve that it shall serve, it shall teach you what you tend to forget; it shall be a humbling, trying, painful, yet searching and efmeans of grace. -A. K. H. Boyd, D. D.

-You will never be right until your view of God as your Father swallows the richest description.—N. Y. Evening up all your other views of Him, or at least till they are brought into harmonious subordination to that view, which is the sweet end of the Gospel, and the life of our blessed Saviour's in darkness and having no light is teachings. A man could not do better trusting in the name of the Lord and staying upon God. This is confiding in the character of God as revealed in the character of God as revealed in the off of blessed Saviour's teachings. A man could not do better than devote his life to be the apostle of this one idea, the compassionate paternity of God.—F. W. Faber.

the Marvelous Instrument Invented by

Some Washington Electricians. Some electricians in this city have been at work for several months to perfect a phonograph which can be used with such accuracy as to be an aid in reporting with precision the proceedngs of courts and public assemblies. It is said that a state of perfection has already been attained which will warrant the introduction of this instrument in courts of justice. When the phonograph is perfected it will be a great help to stenographic reporters in one way and a great rival and hinderance in another way. One of the machines can be taken into a court for instance, and all of the proceedings will be re-corded by it. At the close of the day it can be taken to a room and gauged to talk at any rate of speed—at thirty words a minute, which can be written out by an ordinary long-hand writer. If it is desired to get the proceedings transcribed as fast as they occur new cylinders are put in the phonograph as fast as the proceedings are written out. For instance, long-hand writers can put in a cylinder and let it remain ten minutes, then take it out and put in another, and transfer the cylinder which has the proceedings upon another instrument, and it is made to repeat the proceedings with accuracy, and, at the expiration of its term, is replaced in the phonograph and the other cylinder taken from it, and so on. One of the great difficulties the scientists have encountered is in securing the distinction of tone and voice. Heretofore the phonograph has not been sufficiently distinct in the pitch of the voice to make one voice distinguish itself from another if they are similar in volume and tone. It is believed, however, that the instrument will be perfected

in a short time so that any one who has

heard a number of voices in a room can

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Four Items About Stylish Garments Re-

cently Introduced.

Long English ulsters are exhibited

made of finely-checked cheviot, fancy

looking and dressy costume. These

they fall loosely, giving the necessary

Some very chic and beautiful toilets

for watering-place wear are shown,

made of the new stripes in canvas and

velvet, with artistically fitted and draped

French polonaise above made of finest

embroidery matching the leading color

in the striped material. Some of these

novel patterns have the dots of

other figures on a large scale, but they

are not as attractive to refined tastes as

the smaller designs, though often chosen

by those who like them for fete and

A handsome gown worn recently at a

wedding out of town was made of am-

ber and crimson changeable silk, the

trimmings of dark laurel green velvet.

Panels of the velvet showed between

the box pleatings on the skirt. The

inches below the hips, and was trimmed

with a very rich passementerie of ruby

and amber beads, with small oval buttons to match. The bodice above, of

The new and fanciful summer wraps

ample waistcoat of velvet reached some

house dresses.

Post.

or stir the hay with forks or a tedder, readily distinguish them from the sounds otherwise it will take too long to dr y the phonograph will give out. It is the and the top will be dried to d ath be distinguishing of one voice from another fore the underside of the swarth is hardly that gives the names of the speakers. wilted. Start the rake by two p. m. For instance, if the phonograph is used and a sufficient force of teams to haul it to record the proceedings of the Legisall in before the dew falls. lature it will not, of course, have the The old farmer's saying, "I would rather have a pound of juice in my hay names of the persons participating in the debate, and the person translating from the record of the phonograph will than an ounce of water," is worth remembering, and if it looks likely to rain have to place the speakers by the tone before the hay is thought to be suffi-ently dry, start the teams to work. of voice. It is said that some of the official reporters intend trying the pho-Less damage will result by beginning nograph within a short time and detertoo soon than by having the partly mining how it will work in public de-bates. In event it fails they will have dried hay get drenched with rain. If the hay is somewhat green and heavy the closer it is packed in the mow the the proceedings by the usual methods and no risks will be run. When the better. It should be spread evenly and phonograph is perfected the stenographtramped as much as possible to get and ers intended to use it in their work as a keep the air out. safeguard. By its assistance they will

A practice that has been tried with be enabled to have every thing that is good success is to mix the green hay with some old hay or straw, putting said in their room, and a number of persons speaking at one time and the first a layer of the straw, then one of rapidity of their speech will be no inhay, then another of straw, and so on convenience, as the phonograph will till the mow is full or the stack comcatch every thing that is said. It will plete. The straw not only absorbs the be of more use as an amanuensis than moisture from the hay and thes aids in any thing else, enabling one to dictate preserving it, but it is itself improved any amount of correspondence to the by this absortion of the odors of the fresh hav so that stock will eat the straw up clean, when before they would

OVER-DRYING THE HAY.

Mistake Frequently Committed by Otherwise Careful Farmers.

Not only is the hay better when

housed or stacked as soon as possible

after cutting as it will keep, but the risk

of getting the crop damaged by rains is

avoided. The views of farmers have

changed very materially in later years

in regard to the amount of drying nec-

essary to insure the keeping of hay. Experience has shown that much less

drying is necessary than was formerly

supposed to be required, especially if the hay is put in a tight barn. If it sweats and heats some that need not

cause alarm, for to a limited extent, this

Of course the principle object in dry-

cause fermentation under the influence

of the air and the germs of ferment

rid of the water we can not help losing

much of the delicate volatile scents and

flavors which it is desirable to retain.

How quickly after grass is cut and it be-

gins to wilt is the air all about filled

with the escaping perfume of new mown hay; and so long as the drying

process goes on so long will this per-

fume be given out. Any method of

preserving grass, siloing or otherwise, which will retain all of ingredients in

the most perfect and natural manner

Among the best farmers the practice

now is to get the hay into the mow or

stack the day it is cut if possible. In good hay weather this can be done with

the right management. The mower is

started in the morning at least as soon

as the dew is off, and run until eleven or twelve o'clock. If the hay is green

and heavy it will be necessary to turn

will give the best food.

is no harm.

hay by exposure. The addition of salt to hav as it is being put up is thought by many to aid in keeping it. It is doubtful if any amount less than what would injure the stock does any good as a preservative. But a few quarts to the ton will improve the taste of the hay for the stock. - Col-

man's Rural World.

FOUNDERING HORSES.

How Many Valuable Animals Are Ruined by Ignorant Drivers. Horses are seldom foundered in cold weather with water. It is when the by drinking large quantities of water, and then standing still. The temperature of the stomach is reduced too suddenly and is chilled, which is called founder. The sudden reduction of the temperature stops the circulation of the 'But they can't do it.' "Can't do it." blood, which stiffens the body and limbs, from which a horse never entirely recovers. When traveling on the road, although the horse be very warm, he can with considerable safety be allowed to drink liberally, if he immediately go forward at the same gate, as that will keep up the circulation. But if a horse is hot and going to stand still, not over Courier. a swallow or two should at first be allowed him. Let him stand and cool before more is given. And the same is the case with the human system. We have known several cases where men have taken large drinks of cold water when they were hot, which either proved fatal to life or rendered them invalids ever after. Many a noble horse is ruined by ignorance and carelessness. There is no danger of feeding a horse when But be careful of cold water, especially in the hot days of summer .-Field and Farm.

FARM FISH PONDS.

How Farmers Can Easily Raise Enough Fish for Their Home Supply. Seth Green, the noted fish raiser, says: Many farms have soft, springy portions which can not be used for the growing

constructed without great expense, and enough raised for family use. But in the taking of fish, whether it be from a natural body of water or family use. Solemnly "Whet! The property of the room examined in another part of the room examined in another part of the room examined." the shot silk, was simply piped on the edges with velvet, and the sleeves were slashed just below the elbow over a puff of the velvet. Roses with dark green foliage, formed the floral adornings. natural body of water, or from a private pond, you should regulate the killing of for dressy wear are very graceful, very small and essentially Parisian. The shapes are almost indescribable. Some them the same as you would your fowls. Do not kill any more than you need at one time, for, although you can not see of the visites have velvet grenadine the fish to count them, the same as you backs and wide broche net sleeves, and would your fowls, yet the fact remains that when one of each is killed, there there are lace wraps with velvet fronts strapped across and held with gold buckles set with Rhine-stones. Short remains one less fish or chicken for future dinners, as the case may be, and rounding dolman shapes are loose in you should no more think of killing the back, with trim jacket-fronts belted more fish than you would use than you from the sides only, or held at the waist with ribbon ties. Three different fabwould chickens. I know the temptation is most too strong to resist when fish rics are often used upon these diminuare biting well to stop taking them when you have enough for your own use; but if you do take them don't let be is." them go to waste. You have plenty of neighbors in your vicinity who would be glad of them, and perhaps some day couldn't do it without my knowledge." -The skeleton of a man in a sitting posture was unearthed at Nevada, Col., by workmen engaged in grading. The bldest inhabitant was unable to account for the presence of the remains in the locality, being more than half a mile from the nearest cemetery.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

-Of 3,144 churches and chapels in forty-two Episcopal dioceses in this country, 2,182 have free seats. - Chicago

-Right Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, Missionary Bishop of Idaho and Utah, has been elected Bishop of the Diocese of Missouri.

--- According to the Baptist Year Book there are one thousand five hundred students preparing for the ministry in the various schools of the denomination.

-The Corean Government has issued an educational law which requires all children between eight and thirteen years of age to attend school. -A Roman Catholic Church is to be

built at Jerusalem, in which masses ing the hay is to get rid of the water which, if retained undiminished, would will be said daily for the dead and dying throughout Christendom. It is to be called the "Chapel of the Dead." -Permission has been granted by

floating in it; the secondary object is to lessen the weight and thus lessen cost of the Government to establish a Young Men's Christian Association in Bo handling. But the more of the watery part of the grass we can retain the more hemia, with the parent society at Prague, and branches wherever there the hay will be like grass; and in getting are ten members. -Probably the youngest State Superintendent of Public Instruction is Oscar H. Cooper, of Texas. He is

twenty-three years old, and a graduate of Yale. He will have partial control of an immense school fund. -The Rescue and Evangelization Mission, a branch of the Salvation Army which has split off from the parent stem, has prohibited the use of military titles by its members, and the

wearing of uniforms. - Albany Journal. -The treasurer of the Northwestern University, at the annual meeting at Evanston, Ill., recently, reported the ownership of real estate valued at \$1,726,802, and liabilities of only \$135,-409. The students number 943 .- Chi-

cago Times. -Two Dartmouth Sophomores were recently expelled for sending in false excuses to the faculty. The day has passed when the artful Sophomore can attend the funeral of his grandmother four times every term.— Burlington Free Press.

-The statistical report of the Presbytery of Chicago for the year 1886, shows an additition to the churches during the past year of 1,088 on examination and 1,068 by certificate—an increase over the preceding year of 488. The contributions for various objects amounted to \$347,714, a large advance on the preceding year. The total on the preceding year. The total number of members in the churches, 12,489; Sabbath-school membership, 15,970. —Chicago Tribune.

-It is refreshing after reading a long article by some college professor to hear the following laconic address delivered to the graduating class of the University of the Pacific by President Stratton. Approaching them with that characteristic blending of fatherly dignity and brotherly warmth which has made his presidency such a signal success, he said, only: "Young ladies and gentlemen of the graduating class, be true-true to your instructors, true to your alma mater, true to yourselves, true to your God, and, as your past has been honorable your future shall be assured." Every auditor applauded hardly touch it. Here is another proof that valuable matter is given off from member it for life.—San Francisco Call.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

-It is suggested that the appearance of cholera in Venice is due to the defective drainage of her streets .-Philadelphia Call.

-When you hear anybody declaring that a certain newspaper article scandalous, you can make up your mind that he has read every word of

that article. - Troy Times. -Beecher says: "I hold that a man should be a round and perfect man.' horse's blood is hot that he can be Herein Henry Ward differs from the foundered by standing in cold water or generality of people. Most folks like by drinking large quantities of water. a man who is square.—Lowell Citizen.

-"I see they are trying to put a stop "I'll bet you fifty dollars they can." Chicago News.

-Contributor-"Here is a manu script I wish to submit-" Editor (waving his hand)-"I am sorry. We are all full just now." Contributor—
"Very well; I will call again when some of you are sober."-Boston

-A Kentucky woman has nearly reformed her husband by persuading him to use bottles of whisky as weights for the clock. The oftener he drinks the slower the clock goes, and the longer he has to wait for his meals."-Chicago

Ledger. -A dog in Harrisburg was run over and killed by the steam calliope in a because the other man whose business circus parade. The music evolved by he minds generally isn't grateful the diabolical instrument would have killed the dog anyhow, but its death would have been more lingering.-Norristown Herald.

cian, solemnly. "What! You don't mean to say that Jones has skipped to Canada? Well! well!"—N. Y. Sun.

-A lady brought home that unique blossom, a lady's slipper, from a woodland ramble, not long ago. Young Tommie failed to show as much admira-tion for it as the rest of the family, and even affected some scorn. He said he didn't see any sense in giving that name to the flower, because a real lady's slipper "doesn't look a bit like that, and, beside, has one side flat and hard."—Springfield Homestead.

-Gray-"And you claim that Black is a total abstainer." Green-"Certainly Gray-"Come, now, doesn't he ELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-A New York teacher has been fined wenty days' pay for thrashing a boy. -The trustees of Cornell University

have decided to open a law school in September of next year.—Buffalo Express. -It is proposed to add certain new

degrees at Princeton College, such as Doctor of Literature (Lit. D.) and Bachelor of Divinity (B. D.).

-New York takes four of the twelve onors, including the valedictory, of the graduating class at Yale, and Connecti-cut four. The other four are scattered among the other States. -Rev. M. N. Gilbert, of Christ Epis-

copal Church, St. Paul, has been elected as assistant to Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, with a salary of three thousand dollars. Mr. Gilbert was born in Otsego County, N. Y., and is thirty-eight years -Oscar H. Cooper, the new State

Superintendent of Public Instruction in Texas, is the youngest man in the United States holding a similar position. He is only twenty-three years of age and a graduate of Yale, where he was formerly a tutor. - Chicago Journal. -During the past year \$350,000 have

been contributed to the Salvatiou Army in Great Britain alone, and 1,000 girls have been rescued from the streets, and nineteen homes for the friendless established.

-English Methodism is beginning to protest with great earnestness against the the three years' limit of its pastorate, and a prominent London journal says it is successfully emptying the largest chapels in city and country, and condemns it as being no longer necessary, and totally un-Wesleyan .- Christian Union.

-As an example of the confidence that some professors have in their students, it is said that a prominent Cornell professor, leaving town before a few of his students had taken the examination, generously sent a set of questions to these students to be answered in their rooms.-N. Y. Mail.

-In China the converts of the English and American churches put together amount now to something like fifty thousand, as against half a dozen fortyfive years ago; and in one mission alone -a mission of the Church of Englandin the province of Fuh-Kien, there are some two thousand baptized members. The mission was begun in 1850.

-In the public schools of New York they spare the rod, and the New York papers agree with Solomon in believing that they are spoiling the children. The discipline of the schools seems to be very much worse than when corporeal pun shment was allowed. One boy recently became very unruly and the teacher gave him a little tap on the cheek. It was not claimed that the boy was hurt in the least yet the teacher was fined sixty-five dollars.—Chicago Mail.

-Dr. Smith, pastor of the First Methodist Church in St. Paul, found a gang of men paving the street in front of his them to stop. They did not. Then he said that they must stop, and right off, too. If they did not he would make a complaint against each individual work-man, and see that he was arrested and punished for breaking the Sabbath day. At this the pavers took up their tools and quit work, and the energetic pastor walked into the pulpit and preached with great fervor, saying, in the course of the sermon, that he proposed to have Sunday observed in front of his church if not in any other part of St. Paul.-N. Y. Sun.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-A Jewish paper says, "Resolutions can effect little; revolution is what is needed." -The man of concise speech is a

reasure. He who knows when to be silent is grounded in wisdom. The droner is intolerable.—N. Y. Majl. -In Russia it is never asked "What's

in a name?" It is taken for granted it's the whole alphabet.—Binghamton Republican. -The difference between a buzz-saw and a bull-dog is that when the former

is most dangerous it never shows its teeth .- New Haven News. -A Wisconsin cow has died from

chewing tobacco. Despite this warning it is not likely that any other cow will give up her "eud."-Norristown Herald. -The wise young man who goes

courting will make himself solid with the family dog. It is comparatively easy to escape from the father .- Detroit Free Press.

-The reason the man who minds the other man's business doesn't get r ch is, enough to be reciprocal and mind the business of the man who minds his business. See?—Sommerville Journal.

-A small boy in Maine listened de-—A millionaire, who was looking at a level tract of land which he had just the firebrands to the tails of foxes, and bought at an extravagant price, said to then sending them through the Phillisthe agent who had sold it to him: "I tines' corn, and at the conclusion of the do admire a rich green flat." "So do narrative asked innocently: "Aunty, I," significantly replied the agent. did it pop?"

some ornaments)—Hortense, dear, I wouldn't touch those things. Hortense -O, they're not so very dusty, mamma. -Chicago Tribune.

-A lady who sat in an auction-room with her husband a few days ago, noticed another lady clad in light mourning, who, unable to find a seat, had been obliged to stand. "Do get up and give her your chair, James," said the lady; "she looks so tired." "She's used to it," whispered the husband; "can't you see she's a widow of long standing?"—Brooklyn Eagle.

-- "What a very pretty girl your friend is, Miss Constantina," said Dumley. said Dumley. "Such bright eyes and clear complexion one seldom sees. Hasn't she Irish blood in her veins?" "O yes," Miss Constanneighbors in your vicinity who would be glad of them, and perhaps some day when your provisions happened to be low you might go home and find that a neighbor, who had not forgotten your kindness, had sent something in.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Green—"No, sir, not a drop. He couldn't do it without my knowledge." Green—"Because in her veins?" "O yes," Miss Constantina replied, "she is a true daughter of Erin Go Bragh," "Well, all I have to my hired man is courting his hired girl, and neither of our families can keep the smallest secret from the other."—Albany Journal.

Green—"No, sir, not a drop. He in her veins?" "O yes," Miss Constantina replied, "she is a true daughter of Erin Go Bragh," "Well, all I have to say is," added Dumley, who greatly admires a pretty girl, "Mr. and Mrs. Go Bragh ought to be proud of her.".

Albany Journal. Why, yes," answered Katle, wise little olf,
"But the counting should be begun
With the other one instead of yourself—
And he should be Number One."
—Charles R. Tallot, in St. Nickolas.

"PANTHER" AND "LION."

Story of the Children's Adventure on Rusaway Engine.

"Pan-t-h-e-r; what does that spell, Artie?"

"Panther; a wild beast," replied the lad, whose little sister had spelt the name letter by letter. And where do you think the letters were printed? No, not in a book, nor on a paper at all! they were on an engine!

On a fine new engine, which had not long come out of "the shops," as the manufactory is termed. These "shops" are not places where you can go and buy toys or sweetmeats-oh, dear, no! The engine-shops are great sheds where railway engines are built. Some have six wheels, some eight; some have tenders for coal and water; some have no tenders, but carry their own coal. The great engines have tenders; the

"tank" engines, none.

The engine which Artie and his sister Jane were looking at had six wheels. On each side was one big wheel, rising high over their heads, and two smaller wheels, one in front, and the other behind the big wheel. There was a tender, too, with coal on the top, and water in the tank underneath; for engines want to eat and drink, just as little folks do, only the engines eat coal (which we hope none of our readers ever do), and drink water, which we all do.

This engine, whose name was "Panther," was standing by itself, smoking very quietly. I say, Jenny, wouldn't at be fun to

get up on the "Panther," and make it carry us to the station and back?" Yes, but what would father and Mr. Oldham say?" replied Jane, tim-

"Do you think I can't drive an engine? Why, I've often been with father and Jack Gibbs."

"That's different, Artic. But this is a half holiday, and there are not many people in the yard. No one can help

"All the better!" said Artie. "We shall not be seen. But I say, I'll tell you what we'll do; we'll ask Ben Best -he'll help us, and we can go on the side line to the 'points' and back."

These children were the son and daughter of an engine-driver. The boy was just beginning to learn how to clean an engine. He had to get inside and underneath into the fire-box, and sometimes he slept there!

But Artie Barton knew a little about engines, and was so fond of them. He "loved them," he used to say.

The children were gazing at the "Panther," and Artie was just going to get up on the "footplate," where the men stand, when Ben Best came

"Hollo, Arthur! you'd better come "No. Ben; Jenny and I are going

for a ride to the cross-over road and back. Will you come?" The "cross-over" is a place where pair of rails unite the main lines: by means of "points" the trains or engines can be shunted or passed over from one line to the other.

go, too. It is not far, and there's no danger, for the points are shut and we

"All right. Come, Jenny, give me your hand," said her brother, "mind the wheel: there! Isn't that lovely?" "How high up we are!" exclaimed the girl. "We can see a long way in front. What a nice glass; there's water "We can see a long way in in it -see!"

"Don't touch any thing, Jenny, you may burn your hand. Now, Ben, there's no one here only the 'cleaners,' and they won't tell. The men are 'off,' and there is no train due, I know.

Ben climbed up, and said: "I'll drive. "No, I'll start her-it's only a little way. You can run her back. Now then;

hold tight, Jenny." Jenny held tight, and Artie pushed the handle which lets the steam go out of that great rounded dome you see on top of engines to move the wheels. The steam rushed out with a loud fizz, whiz, whiz! and the big engine

started. When Ben and Arthur thought they thad got as much speed as was wanted, they tried to pull back the handle again, and stop the steam. The handle had been pushed open a very little; and very fortunate it was for the children that the "regulator" was so

Because when they tried to pull it back and stop the steam they could

Artie and Ben and Jane all tried to gether to pull the handle into its place. But it was no use. The little hands could not move the great handle, which was rather too high for them to grasp properly.

"The valve has stuck," said Ben. "We are in a nice pickle."
"Pull the lever back, and reverse the gear; that will stop her," said

But they could not do that either. The power of the steam was too great for their strength, and the engine ran on quietly, slowly, but surely, through the points, which acted by themselves,

out on to the railway line.
"We shall be killed!" cried Jane. "Oh, if we run into any thing, whatever will happen to all of us?"

"There is a train on the other line in the station," eried Ben, "I will jump off and tell the men." "No, no!" screamed Jane, "they

will see us, and come to stop us."

"We must whistle," said Artie, who
was a brave boy. "If we don't we may run over some one. The driver of that train will see us, and we are not

The big engine was running about twelve miles an hour-not at all quick- Times.

ly. But a mile or so in front was a fall in the railroad—a downhill bit of line on which the big "Panther" would race very fast, and perhaps a train would be at the junction, which was miles away. So, unless the only five miles away. So, unless the engine could be stopped before that, a terrible accident might happen.

The boys knew all this quite well, so Ben opened the steam whistle, and blew a loud screeching. All the rail-way people wondered to see the en-The signal-man had not been told it was coming, but he made the rails safe for it to pass. Then as it passed, the people all saw the children, who called out: "Help, help, we can't stop the 'Panther!" while on a voyage to Port au Prince,

Help them! of course. The station-master ran to the engine which was with the train in the station, and said: "Uncouple and go after the engine, or we shall have a fearful accident. Be quick!"

The fireman (or "stoker," as some people call him) had already begun to loose the engine. His driver had thought of running after the runaway engine, too. So in a moment the "Lion" (that was the engine's name) was ready. Then there was a chase!

—the "Lion" after the "Panther."

The "Panther" was a good way in front when the "Lion" crossed over the rails to the same line and ran after him. The man in the signal-box put the signals at "danger"; the red arms on the post would stop any more trains, and he telegraphed: "A runaway engine is coming to the junction," so that no accident should happen.
Whiz! went the "Panther" along the

line, and "puff, puff" came the "Lion" after him, going tender in front. The "Panther" was running engine in front, so the two tenders would be together when the engines united, like two birds tail to tail. The "Lion" was going much faster than the "Panther," so it was not long before the "Lion's" tender touched the other, and ran on with it, pushing it.

Then the driver of the "Lion" climbed along the tender, holding to the rod which you see runs round tenders, and stepped from one to the other. Then he walked along the "Panther's" tender, and reached the foot plate, where the three children were stand-

ing.
The engine-driver in a moment stopped the "Panther," and the "Lion" move.

They came back safely, none the worse. But a great deal of trouble en-The driver and fireman of the "Pather" were fined for not looking his post. The boys were well whipped by their parents, and not allowed on engines any more until they were made firemen on "goods" trains. Jenny was punished, too, for going on the engine; while the men of the "Lion" were rewarded for catching the "Panther."

By their quickness and the signalman's action an accident was prevented. But the two lads were always very careful in future, when they rose to be engine-drivers, as they did in after years; and they never permitted any stranger to ride on their engines, for they too well remember the danger they had incurred themselves in that run when the "Panther" got loose.— Little Folks.

Bric-a-Brac Lunacy-

The craze for so-called bric-a-brac An old castor that once beionged to the Fancuil family, worth about \$20, brought \$200, but the climax was reached in the struggle among the different heirs for the possession of a portrait of Mary Faneuil. worth as a simple work of art about \$50, but prized as an ancestral heirloom. The representatives of two historical societies who were prepared to bid up to the liberal sum of \$250, but were snuffed out at the first bid of \$500, followed by \$800 and \$1,000 successively, the bidding continuing in jumps of \$100 to \$300, until the niece of the historical Faneuil was knocked down at \$2,800. A small miniature of George Bethune sold for \$750. The prices realized on every article down to a fifty-cent match box at \$3 practically excluded the outside public .-Chicago Herald.

-The demand is for a free Sunday. The American working-men should resist this demand. A free Sunday is a working Sunday. Sunday in London -shops shut, cabs and ears few, streets deserted, galleries closed. Sunday in Rome-shops open, streets crowed, galleries thronged; a quarter of Rome out for a holiday, three-quarters of Rome at work to allow the one-quarter Golden Rule.

-The faded ink on old documents, papers, parchments, etc., may be so restored as to render the writing perfeetly legible. The process consists in The writing will immediately appear quite dark in color, and this color, in the

-Conjuor-"My assistant will new guess on the spot how many hairs any gentleman present has on his head."
Shockheade member of the audience -"How many are there on mine?" Assistant - "2,457,624." Conjuror ber is exact."

-The hopeful six-y ar-old son of one of Waterbury's best-known lawyers —"Would you believe," said a thrift-walked into the district court-room the less young man to a friend, "that I had other morning, and, presenting a black a fortune in my grasp last evening?" kitten with a string about its neck, "How so?" asked the friend. "I shook said: 'Papa, will you take care of my hands with a girl whose fingers were cat until school is out?" - Hartford covered with diamonds." - N. Y. Tele

SUCCESSFUL TESTS.

disfactory Results Obtained by Applying

The evidence of the value of oil for this purpose continues to be of the most satisfactory nature, and fully justifies the policy of the Hydrographic Office in disseminating the facts as widely as ten boards and timbers.—N. Y. Telepossible. The use of mineral oil is not | gram. recommended, while the importance of carrying a supply of animal or vegetable oil, to be used in emergencies, can ble oil, to be used in emergencies, can many small birds.—*Troy Times*.

Captain Wass, of the brig Morancy, with five times its bulk of plaster, and while on a voyage from Rockport, Me., dusted into the centre of the leaves with to Port au Prince, Hayti, encountered a hurricane from southwest to northwest. accompanied by a tremendous sea, which washed his deck load overboard, tore the tarpaulins from the hatches, smashed the cabin windows, swept away every movable thing about the deck overboard, and did other damage. Finding two feet of water in the hold, and seeing his ship was threatened with destruction, the Captain determined to filing to a chisel edge. When sharp it use oil. The vessel was hove to under storm trysail. A small canvas bag filled with shakings, saturated with boiled linseed oil, was hung at the weather cathead; a swab saturated with kerosene and boiled linseed oil was suspended over the side, abreast the main rigging; two oil kegs, filled with kerosene, were lashed on the rail, abreast the fore rigging, and on the weather quarter, and the faucets turned so that the oil ran over the side very slowly. The effect was seen very soon long-necked bottle, raise the horse's in the perceptible smoothing of the previously breaking seas. The oil slick extended at least two hundred yards to windward of the vessel, and scarcely a drop of water came on board after the pretty well back. This done, most a pretty well back. use of oil was begun. There were used during the gale five gallons boiled linseed, and three gallons kerosene oil. The length of time during which the oil was in use is not stated. Captain Wass is a firm believer in the oil theory, and never goes to sea without a supply.

Captain Davis, master of the bark

Jas. H. Borland, in an interview stated that, on his last voyage from South America to New York, during heavy gales, with mountainous sea running, he used oil to quiet the waters on February 26, March 1, and March 3, 1886. He used four bags of oil, one from each was stopped at the same time by its bow and one from each main channel, fireman, who remained on it. The with short lanyards attached, allowing driver's strong hand easily shut the the bags to dip in the water at each roll stiff handle which the boys could not of the vessel. He made the experiment of the vessel. He made the experiment both running before the wind and sea, and hove-to, and in each case found the oil to take the combers off the sea and prevent the water from breaking on board. He says that when running beafter their engine. The foreman of the yard was sent away for not being at of points, and that when she does so the seas sometimes break on board over the opposite quarter, unless some method is found to rig the bags out so that the oil will cover a sufficiently wide space astern to prevent this. He recommends rigging spars out over the bows lashed to the catheads, if they can be made strong enough, and hanging the bags to these so that the oil will spread over a surface twice the greatest beam of the ship. Bags hung from the fore yardarm for short, and the bags weighted to prevent the wind dashing them against the ship's side and blowing the oil on board. Captain Davis used linseed oil; and, when all of that was gone, he used common varnish. The oil had the desired effect, but the varnish was too thick, and did not answer the purpose. One gallon of oil per hour was used for the four bags while running, and a less quantity would be required when hove to. Iron davits would be the proper thing from which to hang the bags. Vessels should be fitted, and oil carried for this purpose, and not wait for a gale of mid-line and not wait for a gale of mid-line and independent the should an animate and independent existence. In the pursuit of learning, and interest of science, no seeming destruction of material is of any moment, and we trust no economical poultry raiser will accuse us of extravagance if we remove each day or oftener oil per hour was used for the four bags while running, and a less quantity would be required when hove to. Iron davits would be the proper thing from which to hang the bags. Vessels should be fitted, and oil carried for this purpose, and not wait for a gale of mid-line and independent existence. In the pursuit of learning, and in the interest of science, no seeming destruction of material is of any moment, and we trust no economical poultry raiser will accuse us of extravagance if we remove each day or oftener oil per hour was used for the four bags while running, and a less quantity would be required when hove to. Iron davits would be the proper thing from which to hang the bags. Vessels should be fitted, and oil carried for this purpose, and not wait for a gale of mid-line and independent existence. In the pursuit of learning, and in the interest of science, no seem.

Shoulders. \$6 0.6 6.

WOOL-M ssouri unwashed. \$6 0.0 1900L-MSD.

Shoulders. \$6 0.0 4.90

WOOL-MSD.

Shoulders. \$6 0.0 4.90 reached its height in Boston the other while running, and a less quantity would day when the Bethune collection was be required when hove to. Iron davits and not wait for a gale of wind and the seas to break on board before commenc-

ing to make preparations. Captain McGregor, of the English steamer Albano, reports to this office that he used oil on his last passage from Baltimore to Dublin. Experienced very heavy gales and seas from westward in latitude 44 degrees 10 minutes N., longitude 29 degrees 12 minutes W. Placed two oil bags astern, filled with linseed oil oakum. Previous to placing the bags over the stern had taken heavy seas aboard, flooding the decks, but after towing the bags no more water came aboard. The gale lasted three days, with very heavy seas, but owing to the oil, ran quite easy and took no water. Used about seven gallons altogether.— U. S. Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean.

AN HONEST CANUCK.

oking for a Merchant of Whom He Bought Goods In 1836.

An honest-faced old stranger, well street," said he. "An't there been a good many changes thereabouts?" of the two hundred and nineteenth hour of incubation the bill opens and flesh appears on the breast. Four hours after the breast bone is seen; and in six street," continued the stranger, "the less two hours after the breast bone is seen; and in six hours after the breast bone is seen; and in six hours after this the ribs appear, formmoistening the paper with water, and then pass over the lines a brush which has been wet in a solution of ammonia. limit a balance due on them." H'm, h'm," said the merchant. "I remember what the place looked like; the case of parchment, will be preserved. On man lived over his store, up a flight of paper, however, the color gradually steps on the side of the building. I fades again, but may be restored at pleasure by the application of the sulphide.—Chicago Herald.

wanted a few shirts, but didn't want to pay the price he asked. I told him I didn't have more money than I had offered. As I was leaving the store he called out and said I could take them and pay the balance next time I came to town. Now I can't find the place." "How long ago was it?" queried the merchant. "Well, somewhere along in 1836," replied the stranger, scarcely The gentleman may count his hair if able to refrain from joining in the shouts he likes, when he will see that the num- of laughter that arose from the listeners .- Montreal Journal of Commerce.

-"Would you believe," said a thrift-

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-The use of paris green on potatoe

a pair of bellows, will destroy cabbage worms. - Albany Journal.

-After cutting, orchard grass springs rapidly, and the aftergrowth is heavy. This should not be pastured during the summer or fall, but should be reserved

work because of the increased tax it works much more effectively, especially when there are weeds to be cut. -Prajrie Farmer.

A good black varnish for iron or other metals may be made by dissolving three ounces of asphaltum, four quarts of umber. Heat is required to effect the dissolving, and while the compound is cooling mix with turpentine-Chicago Times.

head, thrust the bottle into his mouth and while the liquid is running into the norses will swallow nicely .- N. Y. Post.

-When bees are swarming it is the old colony leaving the hive and abandoning the stores to the young members. The old queen goes with them, and they seek a new location, with nothing for a beginning except what honey they fill themselves with as they take their departure.-N. E. Farmer.

-If broken rice be boiled with onethird milk and two-thirds water, adding one egg to each pint of liquid, and the mass thickened with oat-meal and cornmeal while boiling, it will prove an excellent diet for very young chicks. It keeps well and may be crumbled very easily when cold.-Boston Herald.

-Graham bread made expressly for dyspeptics, should contain neither yeast, molasses, nor soda. The objection to molasses lies in its natural acidity, requiring soda in the bread, and in its being very apt to create acidity in the stoma h, while soda is something no person with weak and impaired digestive organs should use.-The Ca-

WONDERS OF INCUBATION.

egg from the beginning, as no amount of warmth and quiet will produce a bird from a sterile egg; but with this fact assured, the hen has sat on her eggs hardly twelve hours before we find some lineaments of the head and body of a chicken. The heart may be seen to beat at the second day, and its aspect, or shape, is that of a tiny horse-shoe. Blood-vessels appear at the end of the second day, and their faint pulsation is distinguishable, one being the left ventricle and the other the rudiment of the great artery. About the fiftieth hour one aur.cle of the heart appears, re-sembling a loop folded down upon it-self. At the end of seventy hours symptoms of the wings are apparent, and on the head five bubbles are seen, two for the incipient brain, one for the bill, and the other two for the front and back of the head. At the end of the fourth day the auricles, already visible, approach nearer to the heart, and the liver appears toward the fifth day. At the end of seven hours more we see An honest-faced old stranger, well the lungs and stomach, and, with into the sixties, and apparently well-to- wonderful rapidity. are developed do, called at the office of a leading wholesale grocery firm on St. Peter times, the loins and the upper jaw. At the one hundred and forty-fourth Rome at work to allow the one-quarter to have a holiday. A free Sunday is always, everywhere, a working Sunday. The movement toward the secularization of Sunday is a conspiracy for depriving the laboring man of his rest.—

Wholesate grocery in in on St. At the one hundred and forty-fourth street the other afternoon, evidently a little puzzled at the appearance of all around him. "I'm from Trout river to form the laboring man of his rest.—

At the one hundred and forty-fourth hour two ventricles are visible, and two of Ague and Fever, whether of the single around him. "I'm from Trout river and I've just been down along St. Paul The seventh day the brains seems to have some consistency; and at the end

ing the back of the chicken; and the bill is distinctly visible, as well as the gall bladder. The bill becomes green at the end of two-hundred and thirty-six hours, and if we remove the chick from the shell it evidently moves itself. At the two hundredth hour the eyes appear, and eighty-eight hours after the ribs are perfect. At the three hundred and thirty-first the spleen draws near to the stomach and the lungs to the chest. About the fifteenth day the bill frequently opens and shuts, and a careful listener can catch the smothered cry of the imprisoned chick at the end of the

ers, have more or less connection.-

-The horse that leads well has the first element of a good and pleasant saddle-horse.—Americ n Agriculturist. -It is poor economy not to keep

-It is said that pyrethrum, mixed

for winter grazing. - Western Rural.

-When a hoe becomes dull it retards

boiled oil, and eight ounces of burnt

Stages of Development Necessary to Con vert the Egg Into a Downy Chick. It is wonderful to trace the development of the chicken, during the process of incubation, from the day on which the mother hen begins her tedious term

eighteenth day.

For the remaining three days it grows continually, developing the finishing touches to its various organs, and to the sitken covering of down which envelops the tiny creature from glossy beak to slender drumstick. Strength comes with all the accelerated forces of quickening life, and a few strokes of the powerful bill sets the pretty prisoner free, and his after life and prosperity is something with which we, as his own-

Walking down Broadway is very pleasant when you feel well, and T— K—never felt better than when his friend asked him how he got over that severe cough of his so speedily. "Ah, my boy," said T—, "G. M. D. did it!" And his friend wondered what G. M. D. meant. He-knew it did not mean a Good Many Doctors, for T— K—had tried a dozen in vain. "I have it," said he, just hitting the nail on the head, "you mean Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery,' or Gold Medal Deserved as my friend J— S— always dubs it," Sold by druggists.

THERE are instances where quail on toast has been followed in due time by three cents on the dollar.—Chicago Journal.

WE accidently overheard the following dialogue on the street yesterday.

Jones. Smith, why don't you stop that disgusting hawking and spitting?

Smith. How can I? You know! am a martyr to catarrh.

J. Do as I did. I had the disease in its worst form but I am well now.

S. What did you do for it?

J. I used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cured me and it will cure you.

S. I've heard of it, and by Jove I'll try it.

J. Do so. You'll find it at all the drug stores in town.

An indirect way of getting a drink of water at a cheap boarding-house is to ask for a third cup of tea.

Old pill boxes are spread over the land

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 contond 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.

JOHN RUSKIN wants the sewing-machine to go. Let him put his feet on the treadle and work it. then.

WHEN THE SCALP IS ANNOYED with Dand-ruff, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP will be found an infallible remedy. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

To succeed in his profession the physician must have patients

As A hair dressing, Hall's Hair Renewer has no equal. Ask your druggist for it. The only warranted cure for chills and fever is Ayer's Ague Cure.

Sold again—Second-hand articles.—Bur lington Free Press.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the debilitated woman's best restorative An ode to a goat may be called a nanny

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

MENTAL gymnastics-Jumping to a con-

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small deses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY. July 16. CATTLE—Shipping steers... \$4 00 @ 4 40
Native cows...... 2 10 @ 3 75
Butchers' steers... 3 00 @ 4 10 HOGS-Good to choice heavy 63 ½ 31 ½ 32 ½ 1 85 6 00 15 95 7 11 6

No. 2 soft...

CORN—No. 2.

DATS—No. 2.

RYE—No. 2.

FLOUR—Fancy, per sack...

HAY—New.

BUTTER—Choice creamery...

CHESE—Full cream...

EGGS—Cho.ce.

BACON—Ham...

Shoulders...

Sides...

FLOUR—Winter wheat
WHEAT—No. 2 red
No. 3
No. 2 spr ng
CORN—No. 2
OATS—No. 2
RYR—No. 2
BUTTER—Creamery
PORK

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

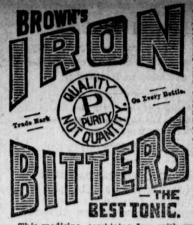
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offe ed to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more cor-tain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller dozes 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, as ngle 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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This medicine, combining Iron with pure This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chillsand Fevers, and Neuralgia.

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It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation

stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

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NOT A LIQUID or SNUFF. No poisonous drugs. No offensive odor.

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CURES

ALL DISEASES OF THE

LIVER

KIDNEYS

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FOR SALA

HAY-FEVER

ON TAINING ASH BARK AND THE PRICKLY ASH BARK AND THE PRICKLY ASH BARK AND THE PRICKLY ASH BARK AND OTHER EQUALLY EFFICIENT REMEDIES. It has stood the Test of Years, in Curing all Diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER, STOM. ACH, KIDNEYS, BOW ELS, &c. It Purifies the Blood, Invigorates and Cleanses the System. RICHLA

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTI-PATION, JAUNDICE SICKHEADACHE, BIL disappear at once under its beneficial influence. It is purely a Medicine

as its cathartic proper ties forbids its use as BOWELS beverage. It is pleas-ant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults. **ALLDRUGGISTS** PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO PRICE DOLLAR St. Louis and Kansas Cri

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(La Belle Wagon Works, Fond du Lac, Wis.

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EDUCATIONAL.

UNION COLLEGE of LAW, Chicago, Fall Term be B. PHARMACY, DENTAL, MEDI

A. N.K.-D. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper. The Principles of the Party Set Forth-A Full State Ticket Placed in the Field -C. H. Branscombe for Governor.

EMPORIA, Kan., July 14.—The Prohibition State Convention met yesterday pursuant to call, and after a preliminary organization and appointment of committees adjourned until this morning.

Second Day.

EMPORIA, Kan., July 15 .- At eight o'clock yesterday morning the Prohibition convention assembled at Whitley Opera House. The Committee on Organization reported for permanent officers: H. C. Vrooman, of Osage County, chairman; W. E. Fosnot, of Reno County, secretary; Dr. D. M. Gillespie, of Saline County, assistant

Order of business-Nominations in the following order: For Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney General, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Associate Justice.
Judge Vrooman, on taking the chair,
made a few remarks explanatory of his
position, dwelling at some length on the
respectability of the Prohibition party, the

charges that they were the "fag end" of all other parties to the contrary notwithstand-

ing.
The Committee on Resolutions then re-

The Committee on Resolutions then reported as follows:

The Prohibition party of Kansas in delegate convention assembled July 14, adopt the following as the principles to which we are unalterably committed and for the adoption of which as the policy of our State and Nation we will zealously labor.

First—We recognize Almighty God as the rightful sovereign of all nations and peoples, from whom all just powers of government are derived and with whose laws all human enactments should square as the only safety, happiness and prosperity for mankind.

Second—That we regard the constitutional and statutory prohibition of the liquor traffic both in State and Nation as the most vital and important political issue, realizing that said traffic is the cause of crimes—the source of poverty, the arch enemy of labor, the foc of industry, the destroyer of private as well as public virtue, the great parent of sedition, anarchy, vice, social and industrial disorder and the fountain of all political corruption, and we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor to labor for its total annihilation; our best endeavors to secure the election of officers who believe in the principle of prohibition and will use their official power for the enforcement thereof in the State and Nation: and to that end we demand that the Federal Government shall use all its constitutional power to prohibit the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in the Territories, District of Columbia, and especially in the capitol building of the Nation; that no revenue stamps for the sale of liquors either in the Territories, District of Columbia or the States, where prohibition has been adopted, should be issued, unless the applicant therefor has complied with the prohibition law of said State; that the interstate traffic in the same should be prohibited, and we protest against the Government receiving a single penny of revonue from the liquor traffic anywhere, and we demand that the prohibition for the selective against the dram shops as well as the drug sh

gurposes, to the States for their adoption or rejection.

Third—That we oppose offices with a life tenure; a judiciary independent of and irresponsible to the people; the distribution of the Government officials, and are in favor of stripping our members of Congress of Federal patronage; to the legislation that discriminates in favor of one section or class of citizens to the disadvantage of another; to any system of taxation that increases the cost of the necessities of life; we are in favor of raising revenue by taxing the luxuries of life, thus laying the heavy burdens upon those who are able to bear them.

Fourth—That we are in favor of the unrestricted coinage and use as currency of both gold and silver, and the use by the General Government of the surplus in the Treasury as fast as it accumulates and not necessary for the current expenses of the Government, to the extinguishment of the public debt, and that such gold and silver currency be supplemented by the issuance of greenbacks sufficient to meet the demands of trade and the wants of the people, and that the same be made a legal tender for all debts, public and private.

Fith—That we believe in the political

the wants of the people, and that the same be made a legal tender for all debts, public and private,

Fifth—That we believe in the political equality of the sexes. and we demand that the legislature submit such an amendment to the people for adoption or rejection to the constitution of the State as will secure to women equal political rights with men: and we demand that polygamy be suppressed by the judiciary, if it can, by the military if it must. Sixth—We believe the right of suffrage should be uniform throughout the United States in the election of all our national officers, guarded by just and efficient laws, securing a fair ballot, an honest count and accourate expression of the popular will.

Seventh—That we are opposed to all monopolies of every form and character, managed by the few to the detriment of the many, to grants of public lands to corporations putting them beyond the reach of actual settlers. And inasmuch as the right to enter upon and hold the public domain under the homestead and pre-empt on laws is regarded as the settled policy of the country, we hold that those seeking homes should be permitted to settle upon the same without interference or molestation, and that all disputes in regard thereto be settled by the Government immediately: and we demand the speedy forfeiture of all unearned land grants; we also favor the establishing of a government postal telegraph system.

Eighth—That we are in favor of the enact-

vor the establishing of a government postal telegraph system.

Eighth—That we are in favor of the enactment by the Congress of the United States of a general pension law by which all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Union who are so far disabled by wounds or disease as to be incapacitated for making a living may be placed upon the pension rolls, without regard to whether such disability was contracted while in the service or since his discharge therefrom, providing such disability was not the result of the culpable negligence, recklessness or procurement of the applicant; but we are opposed to the enactment of special pension laws, and believe that the practice has led to great abuse and wine-spread demoralization in Congress and the country, and we are opposed to discrimination in pensions, and hold that each honorably discharged Union soldier or sailor is entitled to exactly the same pension for the same class of disability, without regard to rank.

Ninth—That we recognize the equal politi-

the same class of disability, without regard to rank.

Ninth—That we recognize the equal political rights of the colored people with all others, as settled by the amendment to the constitution of the United States and pledge ourselves to uphold and maintain there, and we denounce the party that has continually pledged but failed to protect these people at the hallot box, in opera houses and hotels, under the doctrine of State rights.

Tenth—That raitroads derive all their powers from the State and are responsible to the State for the man wer in which they exercise such powers; we demand that the present railroad law be so amended as to establish rates for the transportation of freights upon the various railroads in the State, and that such rates should be so adjusted that remuneration for the services performed by them should be just and equitable, but that they should not be permitted to establish rates to raise a revenue to be applied in payment of dividends on illegal and excessive issues of stock or interest on fetitious indebtedness, and we pledge ourselves to support such measures and laws as may be necessary to discountenance such practice.

Eleventh—That we sympathize with every proper effort of the wase-exener to improve \$1.8 moral and financial condition, recogniz-

ing the fact that labor is the source of all real wealth, and that the "laborer is worthy of his hire." We view with alarm the encreachments of corporate capital upon the rights of labor, wherefore we demand for the wage-workers of our country, both male and femaie, a fair day's wages for a fair day's work; and we demand such legislation as will provide for the settlement of all differences between capital and labor that produces it by arbitration under that unerring rule that "whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so unto them."

Twelfth—That we have no sympathy with the whining cry of many of our officials of inability to enforce the prohibitory law because they are not encouraged by public opinion, and we call upon them to do their duty with the same fidelity and agility which they exhibit in breaking up a gambling pool, a nest of counterfeiters or the pursuit of a horse thief.

Thirteenth—That we behold with alarm the growing desceration of the Sabbath day, and are thereby admonished that it is our duty, both by precept and example, to use our best endeavors to preserve its sanctity, and we therefore demand that all statutes forbidding the desceration of this holy day shall be faithfully enforced.

Fourteenth—That we are opposed to the importation of convict and pauper labor and the acquisition of the public lands by alien absentees.

the acquisition of the public lands by alien absentees.

Fitteenth—That we recognize the W. C. T. U. as our most potent ally in the great work of reform in which we are engaged, and in our fight for God and home and native land; we invite the mothers, wives and daughters, the fathers, sons and brothers of this State who are tired of hypoerisy and treachery, extortion and debauchery to unite with us in wiping out all these evils and the parties that uphold, sanction and vote for them, and we will ever pray for the success of these principles and "vote as we pray."

A resolution offered by C. H. Branscombe

A resolution offered by C. H. Branscombe was unanimously adopted eulogizing ex-Governor John P. St. John for his efforts in furthering the cause of prohibition.

A motion to proceed to nomination of State officers having carried, M. J. Brooks, colored, nominated J. P. St. John. The name of 1. M. Forest, of Thayer, Neosho County, was mentioned.

osho County, was mentioned.

H. L. Burgess, of Olathe, named 1. O.
Pickering of the same place.

It was announced that St. John would not accept, so his name was withdrawn. The name of Rev. J. M. Richardson, chairman of the State Central Committee,

was, in an eloquent manner, presented to the convention by Cyrus Corning, of Osage. I. O. Pickering withdrew.

Van B. Bennett offered the name of Hon. Charles H. Branscomb, of Lawrence.

Mr. Forrest rose to a point of privilege and stated that he would not allow his name to be used against that of Branscomb and asked that the latter be declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

Mr. Branscomb withdrew, and Mr. For-

rest having no further objections to being a candidate, his name being the only one now before the meeting, on motion an informal ballot was taken, which resulted as fol-Blank, 1; Lathrop, 1; Branscomb, 8; Richardson, 3; Pickering, 16; Forrest, 196.

After this vote it was decided to vote hereafter by counties, through chairmen to be appointed, and the convention proceeded

to separate into counties.

A motion was then made that the nomination of Mr. Forrest be declared unani-

Objection was made to this until Mr. For rest made an explanation as to his position as regards anti-monopoly and currency re-form, it being charged that he was a banker and charged two per cent. a month on money loaned.

This created considerable commotion in the audience, and Mr. Forrest being called on was brought into the hall and asked to explain his position.

He said that he thoroughly understood and could sustain the platform adopted of "prohibition and monopoly and woman suf-frage," but admitted that he did loan money at two per cent. a month, a larger rate than that prescribed by law. This caused another sensation, and Cyrus Corning of Osage County, notified the convention that his delegation had instructed him to protest the convention that his delegation had instructed him to protest the convention that his delegation had instructed him to protest the convention that his delegation had instructed him to protest the convention that his delegation had instructed him to protest the convention that his delegation had instructed him to protest the convention that the conventi against any such nominee. Another delegate protested that Mr. Corning did not voice the sentiment of Osage. Another delegate suggested that if it did that Osage might leave and welcome.

Forrest then withdrew with a few grace-

ful remarks, and moved that Mr. Brans-combe be made the unanimous choice of the convention for Governor, which was agreed to, and C. H. Branscombe was so declared. Nominations for Lieutenant Governor were mentioned: Hon. J. E. Rastall, of Burlingame; J. A. Washburne, of Osage; William Crosby, of Valley Falls; R. L. Lotz, of Emporia; J. H. Hyers, of Eureka; Hon. T. W. Houston, of Garnet, and the convention then proceeded by ballot by counties, the vote resulting as follows: Houston, 180; Crosby 22; Mrs. Branscomb,

On motion the nomination of Colonel Houston was made unanimous. N. B. Klaine, of the Dodge City Times, was made the unanimous choice for Sec-

On motion C. H. Langston was unan imously chosen as candidate for the office The following were also chosen unani-

retary of State.

nously for the offices named:
W. S. Waite, of Lincoln, for Attorney

William Crosby for Treasurer. Mrs. Dr. Cuthbert for Superintendent of Public Instruction Judge Peyton, of Emporia, for Associate

In the afternoon the chairman announced that the first order of business would be a collection to defray convention expenses and over \$100 was received in a few mo ments.

On motion three cheers were given for Mr. Forrest, the defeated banker candidate for nomination for Governor, who was then called on and assured the meeting of his hearty support.

The following were then announced as the State Central Committee for the ensu-Second district-Rev. A. M. Richardson,

Lawrence, chairman.
First district—H. B. Callahan, Tonga-Third district-M. V. B. Bennett, Colum-

Fourth district—M. S. Piper, Emporia. Fifth district—D. M. Gillespie, Salina. Sixth district—W. S. Waite, Lincoln Center.

Seventh district-James Lengellier, Ness City.

At large—I. O. Pickering, Olathe; J. E. Rastall, Burlingame; J. W. Foirest, Thayer; Cyrus Corning, Quenemo; W. C. Brooks,

Mr. W. B. Mayes, candidate for Congress for the Seventh district on the Republican ticket, addressed the convention on the political situation

Mrs. Rastall and Mrs. Griffith as representatives of the W. C. T. U. were then introduced, and the former explained the purposes which they represented, after which she introduced Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop as the 'Daniel Webster' of the W. C. T. U., who proceeded to further explain woman's work in the temperance cause. The rest of the afternoon was devoted to

speech-making and general congratulations on the success attained by the convention Queen Victoria will celebrate the jubilee year by having a new impression of the coinage and of the postage stamp made The present portrait on current coins repre

sents her Majesty as she looked forty years ago, and she desires a change made to a true likeness now,

OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The President Issues a Circular Warning
Them against Interfering in Politics.
WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following executive order was issued by the President vesterday afternoon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 14.

To the Heads of Departments in the Service of the General Government:

Washington, July 14.

To the Heads of Departments in the Service of the General Government:

I deem this a proper time to especially warn all subordinates in the several departments and all office-helders under the General Government against the use of their official positions in attempts to control political movements in their localities. Office-holders are the agents of the people, not their masters; not only is their time and labor due to the Government, but they should scrupulously avoid in their political action as well as in the discharge of their official duty offending by a display of obtrustive partisanship their neighbors who have relations with them as public officials. They should also constantly remember that their party friends from whom they have received preferment have not invested them with the power of arbitrarily managing their political affairs. They have no right, as officeholders, to diotate the political action of their party associates, or to throttle freedom of action within party lines by methods and practices which pervert every useful and justifiable purpose of party organization. The influence of Federal officeholders should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions. The use by these officials of their positions to compass their selection as delegates to political conventions is indecent and unfair, and a proper regard for the propriecies and requirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns. Individual interests and activity in political affairs are by no means condemned. Office holders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden the exercise of political privileges, but their privileges are not enlarged, nor is their duty to party increased to pernicious activity by office holding. A just discrimination in this regard between the tengent of the propriecious activity by office holding. A just discrimination in this regard between the people and those entrusted with official place, an

MICHIGAN LAND FRAUDS.

An Extensive System of Cheating and Fraud Practiced on the Indians and the Government.

DETROIT, Mich., July 15 .- In yesterday's dispatches mention was made of cases being commenced in the United States court for alleged trespass on Government and Indian lands. This has been done at the instance of Mark W. Stevens, appointed last fall Indian agent at Mackinac, who charges some prominent and well known lumbermen in Michigan with having for years systematically cheated and robbed the Indians of Michigan and the Govern-ment of extensive tracts of valuable timber lands. He went to Washington and conferred with the proper authorities with the result stated. Stevens' report is very long and is dated at Flint, Mich., April 15, 1886. It is addressed "To the Commissioner of Indian Affairs." Stevens went to Isabella County in accordance with instructions from the department to investigate the timber trespasses reported to have been committed by one Phillip Gruett upon selected lands of the Chippewa, Swan Creek and Black River Indians. He found timber frauds and trespasses of the gravest and most serious character committed by speculators from Isabella and adjoining counties. He specifies many cases. Titles have been secured from the Indians for some lands by forgery, or else while the Indians were drunk. Owing to the claim of title to some of these lands, the Indians of timber have been cut from the vacant Indian lands. He says there is a strong combination of land and timber speculators who have unquestionably stolen valuable timbers on these lands. The suits already begun are for sums ranging from \$500 to \$5,000. Summons for five suits, returnable Augnst 3, have been served and over thirty more will be served later.

THE TEACHERS.

The Convention Discussing Various Subject

TOPEKA, Kan., July 15 .- The first number on the programme of the National Teachers' Association yesterday morning was an address by President N. A. Calkner, of New York. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Clinton, Ia., then delivered an address on "Physiology and Hygiene with Reference to the Use of Alcoholic Drinks and Narcotto the Use of Alcoholic Drinks and Narcotics," and the meeting closed with a paper on the "Effects of Alcohol on the Human System," by Prof. A. C. Boyden, of Bridgewater, Mass. At 2:30 in the afternoon the kindergarten department held a session in the Methodist Church. Mrs. T. A. B. Dunning, of Wisconsin delivered an address on "Freehel's consin, delivered an address on "Froebel's Principles in the Family and Kindergarten." A general discussion of the question fol-lowed, which was indulged in by Miss Jennie Y. Jones, of Minnesota; Miss Mary C. McCullough, of Missouri, and I. N. Mitchell, of Michigan. The department of normal schools held its first meeting in repre-sentatives' hall. A. G. Boyden, of Massachusetts, delivered a brief address on the distinctive principles of normal school works, and was followed by A. B. Tay lor, president of the Emporia nor mal school, who made a report on organization, course of study and method of instruction in the normal schools of the United States. The meeting closed with an extensive discussion of the report. Among the exhibits which have been arranged for the entertainment of visiting teachers the art exhibit deserves special mention, that from Cincinnati, in charge of Miss Chris-

Floods in the South,

continuous rains throughout the State have caused the greatest flood since 1867. Farmcaused the greatest flood since 1867. Farm-ers on the Cape Fear river have lost all their crops and many have been forced to into a violent feve. He became delirileave their homes on account of the flood.

Many turpentine distilleries are under came near his bed. It required the comwere called in, and all their efforts seemed jured and only in a few sections on the stiff uplands is there much prospect of any sort of crops. The damage in many sections is well night total and in others from one-quarkely night total and only in a few sections on the stiff uplands is there much prospect of any sort of crops. The damage in many sections is the symptoms were all similar to those in cases of hydrophobia. The constant attendance and skill of his physicians, however, pulled him through.

Remanded to Jail.

HENRIETTA, Tex., July 14 .- In the County Court yesterday Jack Douthitt and

LAMENTABLE TRAGEDY.

Art Illinois Farmer Shot and Kaled By His Son-in-Law, Whom He Was Assaulting With a Pitchfork—The Tragedy the Out-come of a Family Difficulty.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., July 14 .- A la mentable tragedy occurred yesterday morning near Tamaroa, ten miles east of kere, in the killing of John W. Corgan, an old and prominent citizen of the county, by his son-in-law, Harry Miller.

Miller has been living on a farm three miles east of Tamaroa, which he rented from Corgan. About three months since they had a difficulty, which was compromised in the courts here by Corgan giving a peace bond, and allowing Miller giving a peace bond, and allowing Miller by the glare from the volcano which had to remain upon the farm until suddenly burst forth. The scene was the expiration of his lease, October 1. Since that time the parties have not been friendly, and Miller moved off the place last Monday. On Tuesday he went back to get his share of an oat crop that had been grown on the farm, taking four wagons, with necessary hands. Below is given a synopsis of the evidence of W. S. Jones, an eye-witness, before the coroner's jury at Tamaroa yesterday "My name is W. S. Jones; age, thirty-

six years; live three miles east of Tama-Miller came to my house this morning, and asked me to go and help him haul his share of the oat crop off Corgan's farm. I went and took a hand with There were four wagons with two men to each wagon. When we arrived at the field two of the party got out and let the fence down, and Miller started to drive in. I hallooed to him that he had better tell Corgan he had come to divide the oats. Just then he looked up and said: 'Yonder they come, now-all of them with pitchforks!' By this time Corgan had got within about one hundred yards of Miller, and said: 'Get out of here, you thief. You come here to steal again. You get out, or I'll put you out.' Miller had, as yet, said nothing to Corgan, who had arrived at the wagon by this time. Miller said: 'I am now ready to divide those oats.' Corgan said: 'I am not ready to divide them, and won't divide them.' At this time he was near the horses' heads, and came around to the side of the wagon and made at Miller with the fork, trying to get in the wagon,

which he finally did.

About this time John Corgan, Jr., aged about eighteen years, came up, and made at Miller with a fork. Corgan, Sr., was still in the wagon, and striking at Miller with a pitchfork, and Miller was warding off the blows with one hand and holding his team with the other, and finally hit Corgan, knocking him out of the wagon. Corgan rose and grabbed the fork and started for him, trying to stick him with the fork.

Miller then drew his pistol and shot.
Mr. Corgan fell in his son's arms and expired in a few minutes. Miller turned to Mr. Corgan's sons, two of whom were present, and said: 'Boys, you see what I have had to do.' He then turned his town, accompanied by his brother, Wm. Miller. The shooting occurred on the farm known as the Pyle place, three miles east of Tamaroa."

THE STORY CORROBORATED. The above evidence was corroborated in all the main facts by most of the witnesses. The pistol used was a small 32caliber, rusty concern, that did not look like it would more than make a noise. The ball entered the body between the first and second ribs of the right side, four inches from the center of the sternum, five inches above the right nipple and two inches below the collar bone, passed in an oblique direction to the left side, cutting either the main artery or going through the heart.

Dr. Ward probed the wound, but ould not find the ball. The hemorrhage was internal, escaping through the mouth. Corgan lived in Tamaroa, and with his two sons, John, Jr., and Frank, was out on the farm harvesting hay. He was a large, fine-looking man, and one who was very positive in all his opinions, a very strong friend, but had no use for his enemies. He had been a resident of this county for many years, and was well

known and respected. After the shooting Miller came to Tamaroa and gave himself up to 'Squire Willoughby, who surned him over to Constable Crain, and he was brought here and placed in jail. He is a man of ordinary appearance and intelligence, comes of a highly respected family, aged twenty-four years, and has been married to Mr. Corgan's daughter for three years. He appears to fee, very badly about the matter and regrets it very much. He says that it was a matter of life and death with him. Coroner Farmer selected a jury yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to investigate the matter. There were eleven witnesses to the tragedy, two of whom were brothers to Miller, and two sons of the deceased. At the time of his death Mr. Corgan was engaged in merchandizing in Tamaroa.

A SINGULAR CASE.

The Symptoms of Violent Hydrophobia Resulting From the Bite of a Water Moccasin Snake-The Patient Recover

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 13 .- Mr. Wm

Reed, while bathing in Flat creek, near Shelbyville, Tenn., a few weeks ago, began to feel around under rocks for fish. tina Sullivan, superintendent of drawing in the public schools of that city, being notbut upon bringing it to the surface of the water found it to be a large water moc-RALEIGH, N. C., July 15.—Heavy and casin. The snake bit Mr. Reed on the thumb, but, as it was killed, nothing was thought of it until a water and stores and dwellings are deserted. him to his bed. Several medical men were called in, and all their efforts seemed sicians, however, pulled him through, and he is now getting well.

Mr. Blaine and the Presidency.

Boston, July 13 .- A Washington spe-Sterling Dawson, two of the men charged cial to the Herald says that Congressman with killing the Smith brothers last week, Milliken, of Maine, does not believe Mr. were refused bail and remanded to jail, Blaine will return to Washin gton to live awaiting the next grand jury. Doe Thompson, the other defendant, was admitted to
son, the other defendant, was admitted to bail in the sum of \$3,000 in each of the tendered unanimously. He is the only three cases. The evidence elicited at the man with whom the Republicans can sucexamining trial indicates that Doc Thompson did not do any shooting, although he held the gun in his hand at the time the that the people of Maine could not force it upon him. Until the next campaign he will devote his leisure to literary work, Until the next campaign he Maxwell, the murderer of Preller, was which is an agreeable occupation and sentenced to death at St. Louis on the 14th. GRAND BUT FEARFUL

tions in New Zealand

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Further deails of the New Zealand earthquakes and volcanic eruptions received by the steamer Alameda state the most violent disturbances were felt in the neighborhood of Raton. The violence of the earthquakes led the people to think the island but he island by the people to think the island had blown up and would sink in the sea. The sensa-tion experienced is said to have been fearful and almost beyond description. Immediately after the earthquake the inhabitants rushed about frantically in all directions. When a second one was felt the entire country for miles around was lit up us grand as it was awful. Huge rolumes of smoke illuminated with flames simultaneously burst forth-over the range of mountains over sixty miles in length and above the flames could be distinctly seen volumes of fire presenting the appearance of meteors chasing one another along the expanse of the bay. The natives who escaped clustered in groups frightened to death and held religious services, and then, as another earthquake would make itself felt, fall with their faces to the ground shivering with fear. As soon as the news of the fearful occurrences were received at Auckland the Government agent made preparations to go to the relief of the sufferers, and wagons were chartered and filled with provisions and clothing. Johnson, the Government agent, on his arrival at Raton, sent back the following account:

"The scene amongst the mountains as viewed from the Wairoa road was terribly grand. Flashes of lightning, peals of thun-der and shocks of earthquakes were incessant, while dust was falling in dense show ers. In addition to these inconveniences, the roads in the entire country are covered with several feet of blue clay mud direct from the volcanoes. All vegetation was destroyed and the aspect of the country entirely changed. Blue lake and Ratakahi have been transformed into mud patches. The outlet of the lake has been blocked and bridges which cross its lower end, covered with mud. Nearly all the buildings that I have noticed were smashed in by falling mud. At this place the new temperance hall and two principal hotels were, as nearly all the other buildings, wrecked. The house occupied by Mrs. Hazard and family was borne down by the weight of the debris. Mrs. Hazard was dug out alive, but four of her children were found dead beside her. Her husband is also missing." Detailed reports of the killed of the foreign residents at other

points had not been received at the time the Alameda sailed. The captain of the steamship Southern Cross, who arrived at Auckland June 18, reported having felt at sea the effect of reported having felt at sea the effect earthquakes and volcanic disturbances. He said that on the morning of June 10, the said that on the morning of June 10, the
day following the earthquakes, he experienced a downfall of dust which
continued during three hours. From
ten in the morning there was
darkness with balls of fire playing around
the rigging and masthead. A terrible gale
suddenly sprang up which carried away ail
his canvas before it could be taken it.

EDUCATIONAL.

An Extensive Gathering of School Teacher at Topeka, Kan.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 13 .- The Nationa Council of Education convened in this city yesterday morning with a large attendance. The report of the committee on the education of girls was first presented and the subject "Technical Training for Girls" was discussed by H. M. Jones, of Omaha. In discussing the lines of industry which women might properly enter upon, if prepared by a proper training, the following were presented: First, Some professions should be largely filled by women, as teaching and medicine; second, scientific or learned occupations, as designing or patterns, draughting, engraving, architectural designing, assaying of metals, etc.; third, certain mechanical occupations, like printing, wood carving the manufacture of watches, jewelry, instruments, etc.; fourth, certain common occups tions, like cooking, housekeeping, milinery dressmaking, etc., which would be elevated and made honorable if girls were trained for a successful pursuit of them. It was recommended that, as in existing technical schools for young men, a good academic education be made a prerequisite for admission to a school for girls, the special course to be pursued being determined by the occu-pation in view. The report closed with a brief discussion of the differences in the sexes in the qualities of independence and aggressive force, holding that this difference was largely due to the different influence surrounding them all through life, develop ing them in these opposite directions.

MEXICAN VETERANS. A Bill Passes Both Houses Granting Them

a Pension-Its Provisions. WASHINGTON, July 13 .- The Senate yes terday passed the House bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mex-

The bill as passed directs the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension roll the names of the surviving officers and enlisted men, including mariners, militia and volunteers, who, being duly enlisted, actual ly served sixty days with the army or navy of the United States in Mexico, or on the coasts or frontier thereof, or en route thereto in the war with that nation, or who were actually engaged in a battle in that war and were honorably discharged, and their surviving widows, provided, that such widows have not remarried, and provided that every such officer, enlisted man or widow, who is or may become sixty-two years of age. or who is or may be come subject to any disability or dependency equivalent to some cause recognized by the pension laws as a sufficient reason for the allowance of a pension, shall be entitled to the benefits of the act, except where such disability or dependency was incurred in aiding or abetting the late rebellion. The pensions are to be \$8 per month, payable only after the passage of this act. The law is not to apply to persons already receiving pensions at or over that rate and where persons entitled under this law are already receiving pensions less than \$8 a month, th pension will only be for the difference up to \$8.

Congressional Attorneys. WASHINGTON, July 13 .- The Senate

Committee on Judiciary yesterday agreed to report back the Railroad Attorneys bill, the majority of the committee consenting to a favorable report. Under its provisions Congressmen may become attorneys for subsidized or land-grant roads in suits between one company and another or between a company and an individual, but are prohibited from serving as attorneys in cases in which the Government has an interest, The prohibition is extended to other than railroad interests, so that Congressmen may not serve any corporation as attorney whose interests are or may become the subject of Congressional legislation.

The Great Emporium.

Destines everybody to know that he

BEST AND LARGEST STOCKS

Of goods ever brought to this market,

GOODS,

NOTIONS.

GROCERIES,

COFFINS, FURNITURE,

CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS,

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