W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Propritor.

Chase

followers were set free.

brought against the proprietors.

A. R. TOPPING, of Delavan, Wis., lately

drove out with Miss Winnifred C. Dewey,

and both were instantly killed while cross

age was very much greater than was at

A COMPANY has been organized at Belle-

In the Circuit Court at Fort Wayne,

signment to cover liabilities of about seven

RECENT estimates show that the Michi

gan wheat crop yields somewhat more than

TRE SOUTH.

THE Molin lumber mills, about twenty

WILLIAM DIXON was convicted of murder

sixteen bushels per acre on the average.

own to a point opposite St. Louis.

140 feet.

the average.

first expected.

Homer Hale.

thousand dollars.

was ten thousand dollars.

of goods thus pawned \$1,831,000.

rom thirst, the ground having

reled shot-gun and slew his enemy.

THE last spike on the Louisville, New

GENERAL.

dor and the northeast coast of Newfound-

Newfoundland are surrounded by icebergs

THE first installment of thirty boats for

One Captain reports having seen 253.

hundred and thirty more are to follow.

and boarding house keepers. Altogether

there were fourteen thousand more visitors

in the gay city in July last year than in

The Countess De La Torre was fined the

other day, at the rate of ten shillings a

By a late report all the railroads in

from jail by a masked mob and lynched.

the same month this year.

Soudan climate.

A GREAT famine is threatened in Labra-

no medical attention.

south of Memphis.

September 12th.

killed, August 27.

far.

ng the railway track.

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

County

VOLUME X.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1884.

A WEEK'S NEWS.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail

WASHINGTON NOTES.

DR. FRANK T. HOWE, of the editoral staff of the National Republican, formerly of lieved he was murdered. Boston, was stricken by the heat recently and his case is considered serious.

J. H. SQUIER, a private banker in Wash ington, who recently made an assignment, killed himself with a pocket-knife.

THE EAST.

THE Monongahela miners in convention assembled at Pittsburgh September 10th, resolved to continue the strike for three and one-half cents per bushel,

THE Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company's office, at New Haven, Conn., was lately closed under an attachment.

THE United States Electrical Conference which convened lately was formally opened in the Exposition Building at Phil adelphia, with Professor Simon Newcomb in the chair.

THE National Prison Association of the United States lately met at Saratoga. Ex-President Hayes was chosen Chairman. A number of interesting papers were read.

DURING the first week of September four men were killed in New York State by the giving way of road bridges under the weight of portable thrashing engines on which they were riding. All of these casualties occurred at different times and places.

THE steamer Wyoming recently landed at New York five hundred proselytes for Utah.

ERNEST SCHILLING, the coachman who aloped with the daughter of Jay Gould's private secretary, was found to be an im oecunious German nobleman. An accident in Cragan's Japan works in

Brooklyn, by which a varnish kettle of great proportions caught fire, killed five men recently.

THE mercury September 10 in New York rose to ninety-three degrees. Nine deaths occurred at Bellevue Hospital from the destroyed by fire recently. The loss is one heat, and the street car lines were almost compelled to stop operations. A Philadelhundred thousand dollars; the insurance phia dispatch reported intense suffering among the animals at the State Fair, while fancy poultry died in large numbers. at a dance on Red River last December.

Two of the commissioners appointed by the Recorder of New York to investigate the condition of William C. Rhinelander, who married below his station, reported that he is insane, while the third took a contrary view. THE sugar-refining firm of Burger, Burl-

butt & Livingstone, of New York, lately made an assignment, giving preferences for about \$120,000. MISS SARAH E. STEVENS recently disap-

peared mysteriously from her home near New Brunswick, N. J. Foul play is suspected, as a farmer named Pendrun was heard in a quarrel with her.

On September 11th there were thirtythe from the

offering to take seventy-five per cent. of the Alexandria indemnity if it is paid at 100, rye 100, oats 93, barley 96%, Irish potatoes 104%, tobacco 100, apples 109%. This is a splendid showing. OKLAHOMA PAYNE has been released on once or in instalments, to run over a period of ten years. \$1,000 bail at Fort Smith, and seven of his

A GREAT ball in honor of the Czar and Czarina was recently given at Warsaw. GEORGE MOORE, Superior Court Judge THE United States Consul at Lyons reof Jackson County, California, was found ports to the State Department at Washdead in his room September 9th. It is beington that the French wheat crop of this year will exceed that of 1883 by thirty million bushels, and that the crop is excel-An inexhaustible supply of natural gas lent. The wheat yield of England will has been reached at Findlay, O., at a depth also be abundant. In consequence of the abundance the price of grain declined JOHN CHAMBERS, one of the pioneers of Michigan, died recently at Vermontville, rapidly.

leaving a large estate to an adopted son. MERVYN SMITH a wealthy citizen of Montreal, who married a handsome Amer-THREE men were suddenly killed by an ican girl named Kate Wheeler ten years explosion at Pekin, Ill., recently. It occurred in a distillery in the cookeries. The ago, has become jealous of an English charge of criminal negligence will be coachman, and has entered suit for a separation. THE Indiana corn crop has recently been

It has lately come to light that the late Lord Ampthill, when a Washington atstimated at about seventy-five per cent. of ache, was so sure that he would suddenly fall dead from heart disease in some place where he was not known that he always carried in his waistcoat pocket a card inscribed with his address.

LATER reports from the cyclone which recently visited Wisconsin, Michigan and THE seed-leaf tobacco crop now being harvested throughout the country is said other Northern States, show that the damto be the best and heaviest for many years. It has recently come to light that Private Henry, of the Arctic exploring party, was discharged from the army once for forgery. ville, Ill., to construct a railway from that

THE appointment of Viceroy of India has been conferred upon Lord Dufferin. TYPHOID fever has broken out in one o ockey named Gibbons A. Fitch recently

the British regiments at Cairo. obtained judgment for \$4,000 for being THE Social Science Association adjourned struck on the head with a sulky whip by o meet at New Orleans next December. Their next annual meeting will be held at J. E. NORTON & Co., well-known cigar Saratega, September, 1885. lealers in Chicago, recently made an as-

FRANK H. MASON, United States Consul at Marseilles, lately received the commendation of the State Department for remaining at his post during the cholera epidemic and furnishing valuable information.

DURING the first eight months of this year 112,512 immigrants entered Canada. Of these 48.275 passed through to the three miles from Pensacola, Fla., belong-United States. ing to the estate of D. F. Sullivan, were

On a recent date there were 996 cases of cholera at Naples and 328 deaths. Several deaths occurred at Avelino, Bergamo, Campobasso, Cremona and Cimeo. At Genoa there were twenty-one deaths.

at Little Rock, Ark. He shot Sam Lester THE English Consul at Alexandria reported recently that many families were In investigating the affairs of the susreduced to a suffering condition for lack of pended commission firm of Payne, Viley the indemnity awarded to them, and have & Co., of Louisville, it has been discovered sold their certificates to speculators at a that the senior partner hypothecated warehouse receipts for 4,000 rolls of bagging for liscount of fifty per cent.

IT was recently reported that the French his personal indebtedness to the Kentucky National Bank, making the total value of had captured Mahonora, in Madagascar, south of Tamatave.

Evans ALNUT, formerly a well-known lawyer of Louisville, died at the Anchor-age insame asylum from brutal injuries Four students of the Collegiate Institute at St. Catharines, Ont., were drowned in the canal near Port Dalhousie, not long by the guards six weeks ago. He received ago.

THERE has been some excitement lately On September 10th torrents of rain fell about the reported inhuman treatment by in Southern Texas, where live stock valued the Spaniards of a former Cuban officer at \$1,000,000 was threatened with death confined in a dungeon.

THE American and British scientists re cently made an excursion trip to the TOLER, the Chief of Police at Hot Rocky Mountains.

SHOCKING TREATMENT. KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Kentucky Convicts Abused and Beater Until Two of Them Die.

Courant.

State Charitable institutions, made his monthly settlement with the State Treas-ST. Louis, September 15 .- A special from Lexington., Ky., says: The Coroner's jury finished its inquest into the death of John O'Brien and James Smith, the two convicts alleged to have been killed at the convict camp at the water works reservoir. The testimony revealed a terrible state of affairs at the camp and the most inhuman treatment of the convicts by their keepers. Drs. Buckner and Scott, who held a post mortem on the bodles, testified that O'Brien showed bruises upon both sides of the chest and upon the back and serotum. The bruises were not sufficient to have killed a well man, but would certainly be serious to a sick one and hasten his death. The negro Smith's body showed no signs of mistreat-ment except a contusion upon the head, which was not considered fatal. The doc-tors thought that Smith had pleurisy, and that neither O'Brien nor Smith were in con-dition to work. The bodies of the men were in an advanced stage of decomposition, therefore the autopsy was not as satis-factory as it might otherwise have been.

A SAD STORY. Green Parker, a convict, whose time expired Friday, testified that W. B. Comer whipped O'Brien severely three or four times Tuesday with a leather strap, because he would not work. O'Brien protesting all the time that he was sick and could not work. Half an hour after the first whipping Comer went to where O'Brien was sit-ting in the sun and felt his pulse. He then said: "There is nothing the matter with you," and knocked him down and kicked him in the side several times. J. J. Quinn, a guard, also kicked O'Brien sev-eral times. O'Brien got on his knees and erat times. O'Brien got on his knees and begged for mercy, saying he would work if he could, but was too sick. "If you have no pity for me," he pleaded, "have pity on my poor wife and children." Comer cursed him and said, "G-d-n you, I'll kill you, instead of thinking about hell." About this time Quinn knocked the nearo. (Smith) down and triad to get scome negro (Smith) down, and tried to get some of the convict carters to run their carts over both Smith and O'Brien, who lay senseless on the ground. Smith rose and in a dazed manner

ATTEMPTED TO STAGGER AWAY. and Quinn called upon the other guards to shoot him. O'Brien and Smith were then taken to their quarters, and died within an hour. O'Brien never spoke after he was knocked down the last time. Twenty-five or thirty convicts were examined, and they all told the same story and substantiated Parker's statement. Captain Dandridge, of the firm of Mason & Co., who are working the convicts, was present, and told each of the convicts to tell the

BEATEN. According to the testimony, the convicts

are treated very brutally, and are not al-lowed to sit down from four a. m. to seven p. m., being compelled to stand while eat-ing their meals of corn bread and bacon. Several of the convicts made proffers of their bodies, showing where they had been lashed mercilessly, as the still fester-

oner's jury found a verdict that John O'Brien came to his death at the hands of

vision, but has remained at his headquarters

TALK OF LYNCHING.

Great excitement prevails and there is talk

of organizing a mob to take Comer out of the

jail and hang him, and to go to the convict

camp and furnish all the convicts with

plain clothes and turn them loose, but better counsel is likely to prevail. The convicts,

three or four hundred in number, were brought here several months ago to con-

struct the reservoir of the new water works

by Mason & Co., the contractors, who are

also lessees of the Kentucky penitentiary,

and a majority of the citizens have objected

buy O'Brien a new coffin and shroud, and

his body will be taken from the convict

burying ground and reinterred in the Catho-

lic cemetery. O'Brien's family reside in

to it all along. Money has, been raised

justice. Dandridge ex-

NUMBER 50.

MORE CANNIBALISM.

Party of Castaways on the Verge of Death by Starvation, With Prayer for Forgive ness for the Deed, Sacrifice One of Their Number to Allay the Pangs of Hunger-The Rescued Survivors Arrested for Mus der.

LONDON, September 8. Captain Dudley of the yacht Mignontte and the two seamen who, survived the wreck of that vessel in the Indian Ocean. were arrested Saturday evening and will be charged in court this morning with the murder of the cabin boy Parker, who perished on the rait on which they floated until picked up by the bark Monte-tuma. From statements made as to the ature of the testimony to be given, the case seems likely to be one of the great-est sensations of the season. One of the survivors states that when the desperation of hunger had brought them o the pass of hastening Parker's death, each man still drew back and signalled to another to do the terrible deed. Parker in his weakness was meanwhile oblivious to the scene around him. Finally the captain kneeled and prayed forgiveness for the act which he was about to per-loym. He then approached the boy and said .

"Now, Parker, the time has come." The lad roused by these words, and seeing the knife in Dudley's hand, realzed the dread fate in store for him. "What me, sir!" he cried, appeal-

ingly. "Yes, my boy," replied the Captain, "it will be only one stab, and all will be over.

With these words he plunged the knife into the boy's trembling form, and almost before life was extinct the crazed men were quenching their thirst with the flowing blood. Parker's flesh was after-ward eaten, Captain Dudley doling it out to his fellow unfortunates.

ORDERED TO DUTY.

ergeants Brainard and Long and Private Cornell, of the Greely Party, Have their Leave of Absence Revoked and are Ordered to Duty for Exhibiting Them-selves at a Cleveland Museum.

CLEVLAND, O., September S.

The recent publication in the papers, of the story of a division in the Greely party at Cape Sabine, and the attention thereby drawn to the fact that three of the survivors, including the lead rs of the alleged factions, were on exhibition at a museum in this city, resulted Saturday in an order from the War Department for their return to duty. A dispatch was sent to Captain Van Horne, local recruiting officer, inquiring if Ser-local recruiting officer, inquiring if Ser-geants Brainard and Long and Private Cornell were here. Upon the receipt of an affirmative reply, the department asked for explicit details, as to their employ-ment. Captain Van Horne reported that Brainard was delivering lectures at a dime museum, while Long and Cornell occupied seats on the stage. In response to this report, the Secretary of War sent a peremptory order, directing the imme-

monthly settlement with the State Treas-urer on the 8th, the following being the monthly expenditures of the various insti-tutions: Blind Asylum, \$529.59; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, \$2,512.77; Insane Asy-lum, Topeka, \$4,627.72; Insane Asylum, Osawafomie, \$7,800.22; Idiotic and Imbeelle Youth, \$364.73; State Reform School, Scott, 4

Hon. August Honn. Treasurer of the

\$991.41 THE St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company has submitted its annual report for the year ended June 30, 1884, to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. As shown by the report the capital stock is \$25,-000,000, and the number of miles of steel rail in Kansas January 1, were 198, while the whole number of miles of the road are 774%. On the line of the road in Kansas are thirty-nine stations, of which twelve are

"common points." The employes of the road number 2,519, and the number of pasengers carried during the year were 531,-80, against 376,458 carried in 1883, while the tons of freight transported were 882,745, against 757,451 tons transported last year. The operating expenses and taxes of the entire line in 1883 amounted to \$1,566,112.87, of which \$420,640.43 were the expenses in Kansas, while in 1884 the expenses of the entire line were \$1,888,342.29, the proportion of Kansas being \$384,641.83. On the other hand the earnings from all sources for

the entire road in 1883 were \$3,778,285.20, which were increased in 1884 to \$4,324,-623.96 THE Kansas Lumber Company has filed a complaint with the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, alleging that they had shipped a car of lumber from San Francisco, California, to Hutchinson, Kansas, and that the lumber was shipped through Hutchin-son to Halstead and back again to the objective point of shipment, the railroad charging for the shipment from Halstead to

Hutchinson. The complainants allege that the lumber was billed to Hutchinson, and they requested the railroad company to leave the lumber there when it passed through. They now ask the Commis to request the company to remit the over-

DR. D. J. HOLLAND, the Missouri Pacific surgeon, has returned to Atchison from the scene of the Central Branch wreck, near

Frankfort, bringing with him George H. Hill, of Atchison, who had his arm and collar bone broken. The other injured parties, namely Mrs A. N. Hunter, of Craig, Mo., and Miss Jesse, of Knoxville, lowa, B. H. White, of Seneca, C. T. Vernou, of Concor-dia, Miss Kate Kelley, of Frankfort, Mis. E. R. Taylor, of Downs, Mrs. W. F. Craft, of Wordward Is. and Miss Ellicit of Previous Woodward, Ia., and Miss Elliott of Brownville, Pa., were more or less bruised but not seriously injured.

THE Kansas City Water Works Company has purchased ground on the river near whole truth, without fear, and he would Argentine, and on the removal of the Stock protect them, and they testified unre-Yards to their new location they propose to remove the water works to a new point above Argentine. servedly.

E. E. VAIL, editor of the Augusta Electric Light, was sandbagged and robbed at Topeka recently by some toughs, who invited him out to drink. WHILE picnicking on the Neosho River,

near Parsons, recently, with several other

in Winchester.

SITTING BULL and several of his follow; for fifteen weeks. ers have been taken to New York by Colonel Allen, under a permit from Secretary Te ler.

A RECENT fire in the Pine Brook mines at Scianton, Pa., caused a loss of \$50,000. AT a recent large meeting of Tammany Hall Cieveland was endorsed for President, but against the protestations of Mr.

Grady.

THE WEST.

THE commission dealers at the Chicago stock yards lately tendered to the National Committee ten head of cattle, to be placed among herds said to be afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia, as an experiment to decide the question of contagion.

C. H. THROSDORFF, the owner of several farms near New Philadelphia, Ohio, recently went to Cleveland to be treated for an affection of the brain. When he was advised that recovery was impossible he went to the Lake Park and ended his life with a revolver.

HANNAH RUTLEDGE, a resident of Chicago since 1843, died on the 9th, in her one hundred and third year. On one of the coldest days last winter she walked seven miles.

THE jail in Kansas City is represented by the grand jury as having from four to seven prisoners in each cell, besides invisible inmates, and complaints are made that tainted meats are served on the table.

CHAPMAN, who was arrested in Missouri for the murder of Nicholas Hubbard at Charleston, Ill., made to the Sheriff a voluntary confession of his guilt, but implicated another person in the crime.

DURING the first eight months of this year 18,263 immigrants settled in Wiscon-

JUDGE CROWELL, the newly appointed Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, is a resident of St. Paul. E. A. Clifford, formerly postmaster at Evanston, Ill., is his deputy An assignment has been filed by the

Union Catholic Publishing Company of London. The neighbors considered it a nuisance. Chicago, with liabilities of \$15,000. The Rounds Type Press Company of Chicago, failed some days ago, but the fact was not publicly known until lately, when nearly all the creditors met and resolved to continue the basiness under trustees. The establishment owes about \$50,000, and has a very valuable plant.

THE Republican State Convention of Missouri met September 9th and nominated a partial ticket, indorsing Hon. Nicholas Ford. the Greenbacker, for Governor.

A MEXICAN woman, reputed to be a witch, was horribly murdered by three men in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, recently, who were laboring under a superstitious delusion.

A DISEASE, the nature of which is not known, has broken out among the cattle of Uriah Blue, near Clinton, Ill. Some deaths have resulted. It is thought by many that the cattle have eaten poisonous weeds.

main at Rome. OFFICIAL reports of the State of crops in Nebraska are encouraging. The condition of corn is placed at 106 per cent., wheat a proposition to the Egyptian authorities,

9

Springs, having been apprised that his THE death of M. Jean Auguoren Banal life was in danger from a desperate man well-known chemist and physicist, was named Edward Howell, took a double-barlately announced at Paris.

THE LATEST.

THERE are 19,000 French soldiers in Ton-Orleans & Texas road was driven on the 11th at a point about one hundred miles

DR. JEAN AUGUSTIN BARREL, & well-SAMUEL CHECIT, Chief of Creek Nation. known chemist and physician of Paris, died recently. died of Bright's disease at Dennison, Tex.,

A son of King Kalakaua, of the Sand-A LATE fire at Lexington, Ky., destroyed wich Islands, was stricken with cholera at the stable of Smith & Merritt and eleven Naples.

horses and two mules. JOHN ROBERTS was recently arrested at CHOLERA is dving out in Spain, owing to the vigilant quarantine regulations of the Havil, Ill., on a charge of throwing a medical authorities. switch, by which a freight train was

A BRUTAL murder was recently committed by prison guards at Lexington, Ky., ditched and the engineer and brakeman while they were supervising convicts. Two It is reported that the fairs all unrough of the convicts who were too sick to work the West this year have been successful so were lashed unmercifully, kicked and

knocked till they fell senseless. The guards then tried to hire a negro to run over the bodies with his wagon. Citizens organized to lynch the guards, but one esaped and the other is held by officers.

land, owing to the failure of the codfishing THE Rev. Camillius P. Mass, of Detroit, this season. The catch will be 500,000 as been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop quintals short. About 800 families are reof Covington, Ky., to succeed Bishop ported to be starving already. To add to Toebbe. the horrors the coasts of both Labrador and

STAFFORD & Co., of Providence, R. L. nd Fall River, Mass., cotton goods manufacturers, have failed. The liabilities exceed \$250,000. the Nile expedition has left England. One

THE Shanghai Chamber of Commerce protests against the closing of the Chinese CHOLERA is ruining the Parisians and rivers to foreign vessels, and urges that making the fortune of the London hotel hanghai be made a neutral port.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, seems to be a Prince among Kings. He has already contributed \$60,000 for the relief of the cholera sufferers in Italy, and, moreover, he has gone among the patients cheering and omforting them. day, for keeping twenty-one cats and dogs

BENJAMIN JOHNSON, colored, was hanged on her premises in Pembroke square, at Cincinnati recently for complicity in the murder of Beverly Taylor, his wife, and their little girl at Avondale, near that city. Frank Hutchings was hanged at Great Britain stand to-day at an average San Francisco for murder.

cost of \$204,000 per mile, and pay five per JAMES R. SHIPHERD, well known in the cent. on the investment. The average retail trade of Cleveland, was recently arcost of all the railroads in existence in the rested for stealing from his employers, United States to-day is \$59,409 per mile. and was suspended from Plymouth Church. Owing to the depressed condition of the He ended his earthly troubles by hanging umbering trade in Canada a number of himself in his garret. vovageurs have determined to accept the

THE office of a street railway at Augusta, offer of the British Government to join the Georgia, was recently invaded by burglars, Gordon relief expedition under Lord Wolwho finished their work by murdering the seley. It is thought by many British offinight watchman, saturating his corpse cers that they will not be able to stand the with oil and burning it into a cinder.

MORMON missionaries named Wiley and SAM JACKSON, a colored man who out-Humphrey, who were lateiv about to com raged a thirteen-year-old white girl remence operations in Lancaster County, cently near Monticello, Ark., was taken South Carolina, promptly accepted notice from the citizens to leave. THERE has been a rupture in the rela-

ENCOURAGING reports of the corn and tions existing between the Vatican and the Republic of Costa Rica. Valire, potato crops have been received from sev eral destricts in Illinois and Iowa. Papel Nuncio, has been ordered to re-

IT is estimated that the corn crop of Iowa this year will be 300,000,000 bushels, the largest ever known in the Hawkeye

went into the river to bathe, and from some unknown cause, suddenly sunk to the bottom of the stream, and was drowned before istance could reach him. He was par tially crippled, and it was supposed that he was seized with cramps.

W. B. Comer and J. J. Quinn, and James Smith at the hands of J. J. Quinn. Comer THE State penitentiary officials have made their August settlement with the State Treasurer. The expenditures for the month is in jail under the charge of murder, but Quinn left the country last Thursday. Capof August were \$13,378.55, and the receipts tain Dandridge has telegraphed in all directions to have him arrested and were \$12,293.90. The coal statement shows that 10,534 bushels of coal were supplied to brought to the various State institutions, and 48,297 presses great astonishment at the revela-tions made to the coroner's jury. His conshels were sold, making a total of 58,831 bushels. fidence in Comer has been so great that he has not given the camp his personal super-

COLONEL A. B. JETMORE, the Prohibition nominee for Governor, has written his reply to the Committee of Notification, and leclines the nomination, and says that pro-

hibition can only be accomplished by the aid of the Republican party. He thinks it is not yet time to form a National Prohibition party, because all such reforms come slowly and need the nursing care of a strong political party. Believing that noth-ing can be expected from the Democrats to aid prohibition, while the Republican party has done all that has been done for it, he says it would be unwise to form such a party until there is positive proof that the iblican party has become hostile to prohibition. As a friendly constituency, the Prohibitionists would have more influence in and with the Republican party, and may accomplish something, while as enemies they become wholly impotent to accomplish anything for prohibition. He has confidence in the Republican party to believe that it will do for prohibition all that the labor

and influence of its friends in the party show it justly to be entitled to. If experience should prove that in this he was mis-

taken, then it will be time enough to raise up a new party that, will be a friend of prohibition. He applies the same reason-ing to the cause of the party in National politics, and says he will give his support to the Republican National and State tickets and so promote the cause of temperance and prohibition.

THE State Fair stockholders held their Fifty-fifth street, on Tuesday, not to the annual meeting at Topeka on the 11th, and Troy boat, but to the "little side door" of the elected as directors for the ensuing year A. S. Johnson, P. I. Bonebrake, A. Sells. William Sims and J. R. Mulvane, of To-peka; W. H. Gill, of Larned; F. Wellhouse, of Leavenworth; D. A. Valentine, of Clay Ceater; L. Severy, of Emporia; Hon. E. N. Morrill, of Hiawatha; S. M. Wood, of Chase County; E. B. Purcell, of Manhattan, and J. N. Insley, of Jefferson County.

A DISEASE has appeared among the cattle in the northwestern part of Osage County. Several fatal cases have been reported. The owners of the cattle do not know what the sease is, but a quarantine has been established to prevent its spread. After being affected the cattle only live a day or two. Drowsiness, costiveness and bloody discharges were its main symptoms. The State Veterinary Surgeon was sent for. THE Democratic nominating convention

of the Fifth Congressional District convened in Junction City on the 10th. Eight of the ten counties of the district were represented. L. W. Barton, of Cloud, was permanent Chairman, and T. J. Smith, of Washington, Secretary. Hon. A. C. Car-nahan, of Cloud County, was nominated as tandidate for Congress.

late return of the part o Portsm ing wounds evidenced. They testified that N. H., where they will be assigned to the guards have a habit of hand-cuffing duty. prisoners and whipping them with lash through which tacks are stuck. The Cor-

Brainard says that his superiors seem to consider that he and his comrades are degrading themselves by giving exhibitions, and have therefore cancelled their verbal leave of absence. The trio left for the East yesterday morning.

A PATHETIC CASE.

starvation and Death in a Land of Plenty-The Pathetic Story of a Polish Family Who Died for the Wants of the Bare Necessaries of Life in Leavenworth, Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Septemper 7. Several weeks ago these dispatches gave an account of the death of a Polish lady named Brolsaw, as a result of starvation. As stated, the family had arrived here penniless and hungry, having paid all their money for railroad fare, and their condition was unknown until it was brought to light by the death of the wife and mother.

The death of Mrs. Brolsaw was followed by the sickness of her husband, due to his long privations, and although he was assisted and kindly hands and hearts did all in their power to bring him back to health, his death is now chronicled. All that remains of the family now is two children, a boy two years of age, and a little girl six months, and they, too, have taken sick and beyond recovery, it is thought. Everything will be done for them that is possible, but with little hope of saving them.

The pathetic side of this case, a whole family perishing from hunger in a land of plenty, where all that was necessary to bring succor was a simple an-nouncement of their condition, has attracted considerable attention abroad, and the original story was copied into the San Francisco Call, where it came to the notice of a Mrs. Josephine Antonicsius, a Polish lady. She wrote to Mrs. Peat, who had been prominent in aiding the family, sending a leaf and a few immortelles to place on the grave, and saying that al-though poor herself, the family were her country folks, and if the exact address of Mrs. Peat was furnished her she had some gold jewelry, brought from her na-tive land, which she would gladly sell for the benefit of the suffering Brolsaws. The case is one of the saddest in history.

Prison Reform Association. SARATOGA, N.-Y., September 7. The National Prison Association met. here yesterday. Ex-President Hayes, presided. Rev. Lyman D. Abbott delivered the initial address. Last evening Dr. Prime, Rev. H. L. Waite, of Philadelphia, and others discussed "Christianity and the Criminal." To-day papers will be read on "Inter-State Extradition" by Pardon C. Brown, of Albany, and on Pardoning Power" by Professor Francis Wayland, of Yale College, to be followed by debate. Many persons who are prom-inently identified with prison management. in every section of the country, are gathered bere.

New York city. He had been sent up from Paducah for two years for forgery. MOROSINI'S GIRL.

Further Facts of The Millionaire's Daughter and Her Husband.

NEW YORK, September 13 .- From what could be learned as to the movements of the coachman, Ernest J. Schilling and his bride-the daughter of G. P. Morosini, the millionaire banker-they went di-

rectly from the minister's house in saloon on Walker street and West Broadway, kept by Stepe & Hulskamp, the latter being the step-father of the ambitious coach-man. Here the couple were gladly welcomed and preparations were at once made to cele brate the wedding in Bowery style. A table was cleared off in the saloon and a

FEAST SERVED UP of the best the house afforded. There was plenty of Swiss cheese, Limberger, rye bread and cold ham from the lunch counter, and a

keg of beer conveniently near te wash it all down, but the bride for some reason did not appreciate the feast and the "growler" was wedding supper had been disposed of, the couple boarded a Broadway car and went to the Grand Central depot, where they took a train that soon bore them past the house in which a broken-hearted father was mourning over the desertion of his favorite child. Where the couple went is, except to a few, a matter of speculation. The only persons who can set the matter at rest are Theodore Huiskamp, the step-father, and Mrs. Slope, the wife of his part-ner in the saloon, and they refuse to say anything about it. The little place was full of people yesterday, who expressed the liveliest interest in the sensational elopement

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

OCTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

THE TANGLED SKEIN.

One day, when loiteringly I went To see my pretty Millicent, I found her sitting by the door; And scarcery took my seat before She said, with musical refrain: "Please hold for me this tangled skein."

1 took it from her fingers soft. And looked across the garden-croft, And up and down the arbored door; She chatted livelier than before; And though my arms were tense with pain, I firmly held the tangled skein.

Sometimes the yarn would stick an l cling; Sometimes it caught her finger-ring; Till bands and yarn were in erlaced Before the tire one threads were placed. And so I could not but remain And help her with the tangled skein.

This nearness of a rosy face. Her silver volce, her matchless grace, Gave me a most exulisi e thrill. "O, Mi licent!" I stammered, "will You make my crocked utterance plan? I-well-please smooth the tangled skein!"

And when the yarn slipped from each hand she did not fail to understand. Yet made me tell the tale once more While sitting by that summer door: But when I gave the kiss 'twas plain Love had smoothed out the tangled skein. —Joel Benton, in The Continent.

WOMEN IN AFRICA.

The Experiences of Explorers and Mis sionaries with Them-Queens and Lead-ing Ladies Extend Cordial Welcome to All Gentlemen Travelers-A Missionary Offered Fourteen Wives, Whom He Refused-The Prompt Marriage of a Young Widow.

Some of the explorers and missionaries who are now in Africa, or who have recently returned, tell very interesting stories of their experiences with the natives. Some of them are laughable, and many of them show that African travelers nowadays know better how to deal with the natives than formerly, and that they can travel more cheaply and safely through Africa than any of their predecessors, excepting Livingstone.

The unique present that Mtesa, the King of Uganda, offered to one of the missionaries at his capital a while ago has highly amused that good man's to see every unmarried carrier camp fall into line with alacrity. English friends. Mtesa is the powerful despot whose sway extends over the country north and west of Victoria Nyanza. The writings of Speke, Grant and Stanley have made him the most celebrated of African potentates. When Stanley saw him, eight years ago, he was at war, and his forces numbered over one hundred thousand men. In 1877, at Stanley's urgent request, missionaries were sent to Mtesa. For many months they lived on the fat of the land, but, at length, the novelty of having white men at Rubaga wore away, and Mtesa began to neglect the guests whom he had welcomed so royally. When they found they were in danger of starving in the midst of plenty, one of them took their protest to the King. He listened in apparent sorrow, and then gave an order to one of his attendants, who at once withdrew. Presently in marched fourteen of the buxom belles of Uganda and made their obeisance to the King.

"Here," said Mtesa, "I give you these women for your wives. I can not feed you any longer, but your wives will plant your garden and cook your food and you will lack for nothing. Take them and go." protested the poor mission-

"But," ary, "we don't want wives. We want food. Beside the white men's laws

really thought they were making the Blaine's Credit Mobilier Connectues. white man a most favorable and iant offer. They were astonished at his hard heartedness, but they would not take no for an answer. Finally, they visited hum in his hut and renewed their suit with desperate ardor begotten of their knowledge of the fact that he intended to leave the country on the nextday.

Serpo Pinto politely but firmly gave them the mitten. The young girl was heart-broken and her sister became very angry. "What do you mean?" she cried.

"Isn't my sister good enough for you? Are there any pret ler or nicer women in the country you came from?" Poor Pinto was in a pickle. He was

accustomed to dealings with tricky, bullying, or hostile chiefs, but this new and unexpected embarrassment seemed to require some other sort of diplo-He was wondering how to get macy. He was wondering how to get rid of his unwelcome visitors when one of the women attached to his caravan, the wife of one of his head men, rushed into the hut and helped him out of his dilemma

"Look here," she screamed, with feigned anger. "What do you mean by trying to take my husband away from me? He is my man. You have no right to him. Get out of here," and she bundled their royal highnesses out of the hut, and Serpo Pinto took h s departure bright and early next morning without stopping to say good-bye.

Capella and Ivens, in their recent two ears' explorations, did much for geographical science, and also made a matimonial match in a nove and expeditious way. They had in their caravan the young widow of one o their carriers, who died on the march. Capella observed one day that the girl was looking very forlorn and dejected. He asked her if she'd like to marry again. She said she had no objections. That afternoon when they halted for the day the explorer announced to the fifty or sixty carriers:

"The nice young widow whom we have with us says she is willing to marry again. Now all you men who have no wives and who would like to have her for a wife fall into line.'

The white men were highly amused to see every unmarried carrier in the

"Now, my girl," said Capella, "all these men would like to have you for a wife. Make your choice carefully and be sure to pick out the man you like

The girl walked down the line and the explorers say it was highly diverting to see the solemn and anxious aspect of most of the men as she looked them over and deliberated on her choice. She took her pick, and the happy couple were pronounced man and wife in short order.

Many of the chiefs in Africa have a bad habit of appearing before the explorers and personating their sovereign, the big King, whom the explorer is on his way to visit. They do this for the purpose of getting a handsome present. The explorers have discovered a means that is generally effective in exposing these frauds. As a rule, none but the great chiefs are allowed to wear or possess gaudy clothes or colored blankets. If goods of this description are offered to the sub-chiefs who masquerade as His Ma esty the King, they refuse to receive them and stand revealed as frauds. Consul Elton, in his travels in East Africa, had a piece of red velvet which he reserved for great chie's or imposters, and in both cases it answered adm rably. Many people wonder if Africa will ever offer an inviting field to emigrants from over-crowded civilized countries. South Africa there is an area five times the size of France that is temperate in climate and well suited to make homes for the Caucasian race. But the Dutch the central regions of Africa the conditions of soil and climate that white years ago a large number of these Boers left the Transvaal. After long wanderings and great suffering six hundred of them are now opening new farms twelve native tribes who, perhaps, had never before seen white faces. Their stone cottages are scattered over the rolling downs of a beautiful and healthful the Atlantic ocean. Two streams irrigate their farms and a well-built canal, with many branches, brings water within reach of their houses and gardens. peaks highly of their kindness, moralwhich Cameron said was admirably adapted to European occupation, and it which in time will place many Africa. -- Brooklyn Eagle.

Of course, it is well known that in men require may be found. Seven hundred m les northwest of their old homes. They dwell in peace among plateau about fifteen degrees south latitude, two hundred and fifty miles from Earl Mayo, who visited them last year, ity and physical vigor. They are on the southern edge of the immense plateau is not improbable that they are only the pioneers in a colonizing movement Caucasian immigrants in the highlands of

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1889. One of the greatest sensations in American polities was produced by the investigation of the Credit Mobilier in its relation to members the Credit Mobilier in its relation to members of Congress, which occurred during the win-ter of 1872-3. During the political campaign of 1872-3, charges were made in certain news-papers that Oakes Ames, a member of Con-press from Massachusetts and the leading mind in the Union Facilic Railroad enter-prise, had used the stock and dividends of an inside corporation known as the "Credit Mobilier of America" to advance the inter-ests of the enterprise in Congress. Some of these publications went so far as to give the names of the beneficiaries. The following mames were included in the ist: James G. Biane, of Maine: James W. Patterson, of New Hampshire: Henry Wilson of Massa-chusetts: Senayler Colfax, of Indiana; Thomas D. Elliott, of Massachusetts; Henry L. Jawes, of Massachusetts; George S. Bout-well, of Pennsylvania, The charge did not attract muce attention at first, but, after a while, several of the gentlemen mentioned denied that they ever received any of the stock or bonds of the Credit Mobilier from Oake's Ames, as alleged. Soon alter the elec-tion it began to be understood that this ran-dom newspaper charge was the beginning of every se hous matter. On the first day of the short session of the Forty-third Congress, in December, 1872, James G. Blaine, of Maine, the Spea er of the House of Representatives, left the chair to which he called S. S. Cox in his absence, and taking the floor, moved the appointment of a committee to investigate "accusations made in the public p. ess, founded on alleged letters of Oakes Ames, a Representative from Massa-chusetts, and upon the alleged atdoavits of Henry's McComb, a citizen of Williamzton, Del, to the elect that members of the House were bribed by Oakes Ames to perform cer-tan legislative acts for the benefit of the Union Facile Rainoal Company by presents of of Congress, which occurred during the win-ter of 1872-3. During the political campaign

Representatives appeared and made the fol-lowing statement, the committee stiting with closed doors: With the leave of the committee I will sub-mit my testmony in writing for the sake of accuracy, and when I have fin.shed I shall, of course, answer any questions which the com-mittee may desire to ask by way of examina-tion or cross examination. And I wish to state that I never owned a share of stock in the Credit Mobilier in my kite, either by gift, purchase or in any way whatever. Nor did I ever receive, either directly or indirectly, a single cent derived in any manner from the Credit Mobilier or from the chion Pacific Rail-road Company. No person holds or ever did hold for me any stock in either corporation, a agent, trustee, or in any cay whatever. I while we have any to be taken as exhaustive and as intended to excude every form or phase of ownership in the Credit Mobilier or the Union Pacific Railroad Company, both past and present. I desire further to state that some time in the spring of 1865, the precise date 1 will not alfirm. Oakes Ames asked me one day if I would like to purchase some stock in the Credit Mobilier. He shult would prove a goot investment, and he could self me ten shares of the stock at a rate somewhat above par-1 thiuk some \$1,000 for the ten shares. We had some conversation in regard to the matter, and Mr. Ames told me very frankly that in regard to these shares there was a lawsuit either pending or threatened, though he sa'd his right to self the shares was perfec-ad undoubted. I concluded that I and not ousine to purchase the stock, and therefore decined Mr. Ames told me very frankly that in restrict to emyself, that I news offer. De to bay that he was the owner of more of the stock than he wished to carry, and was offer-ing it to some of his friends at cost and inter-est to him, a slight advance above par vaine. The amount offered me was very small, and made little impression on my mind; indeed was well nigh frigotten until receiled by the investit. ation. Mr. Ames never o

staring that the report was so altered that it completely fails to reflect what actually oc Charles Viale and the construction of the series of the construction of the construction of the series of

A Magnetic Candidate.

The belief that Mr. Blaine is "a magnetic man" is the primary article in the Republican creed. It is remarkable without a friend in any Government in how thoroughly that attribute of his- the world. it it is an attrioute-supplies the place The cases have some importance of every desirable characteristic in a connection with this campaign. If tion. Occasionally they start out with the declaration that he is "smart" or "mighty smart;" and once in a while they suggest in a flabby, feeble kind of Will Blaine Withdraw ? a way that he is a "statesman." Put if they have any real enthusiasm about their candidate they do not think of finishing their eulogy without assuring their hearers that "Blaine is a magnetic man Precisely what they mean by "magnetic" none of them seem to know. The Free Press has caused several prominent Blaine men in the city to be interviewed on the point with a view of apprising the public exactly what is it to be a truly magnetic candidate. The result, however, is far from satisfactory. A leading Federal officeholder, approached on the subject, was supremely confident that "Blaine is the most magnetic man, sir, that has ever been known in the history of America, sir.' Being pressed for a definition of the phrase, "magnetic man," he lost his volability somewhat, but seemed to think that a "magnetic man" was a man with magnetism in him, or something of that sort. Being further pressed, he could only add that he could not tell exactly what the words meant, but that "Blaine is a magnetic man, and don't you forget it.' To another Republican leader, candidate since yesterday for a State office, a similar question was put. "What do I mean by a magnetic man"'' said he: "why, I mean a man that is magnetic -- that magnetizes people, don't you see? A kind of a mag-notizer: that's the idea." "Yes," said the interviewer, "I hear what you say; but I do not seem to get a perfectly clear idea of what you mean and he started after a county official who supports Blaine on "magnetic" grounds. The county official was more communative. "I regard a man as magnetic," he said, "when he sort of draws people; in short, when he magnetizes them." "Is it anything like the Georgia wonder," asked the interviewer: "does it push men around with an umbrella or a billiard cue and yank them out of chairs that they are trying to hold down?" "Not exactly," said the county official; "it's a kind of an influence-or an effuence-that I don't understand anything about; but when a man has it he is magnetic. Blaine's got it big-ger'n a hippopotamus." Encouraged, but not ouite hopeful the interviewer tackled, as a last resort a young Republican limb of the law who professes great admiration for the magnetic Blaine, and plumply asked in what he meant by a magnetic cau didate. The "limb" seemed surprised at being attacked with so easy a conun that he need his efforts to defend and save the reputation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. But why, it may be asked, did the distinguished man who betened to Mr. Blaine's statement in the committee room fremole for Mr. Ames when Mr. Blaine asked him to corroborate his story? And why wes an answer put into his month in the report of the evidence? The statement has been mail by friends of Mr. Ames that Mr. Blaine, when

Blaine and the Lion.

"Please, Mr. Lion," Mr. Blaine has been made to remark to the British anwill return it to you after election." Mr. William Henry Hurlbert thinks Mr. Blaine has had the kind of reputa-

tion that comes from imaginary tail twisting quite long enough. In letters to the Herald he shows that Mr. Blaine roared with exceeding gentleness, so far as the rights of Irish-American citizens were concerned, throughout his administration as Secretary of State. The Irish Coercion bill became a law a few days before Mr. Blaine assumed his portfolio. Under it Michael P. Boyton was arrested on suspicion and lodged in Kilmainham jail without a trial, there to remain "for as long as it might please he Chief Secretary for Ireland. Boyton left Ire and with his parents when thirteen years old, and the family settled in Pittsburgh, the father being naturalized. Boyton when eighteen years old enlisted in the United States navy and in time received an honorable discharge. In 1866 he went to Europe with a passport signed by Secretary Seward. When arrested he asked Mr. Lowell to accept the Seward passports as evidence of his citizenship, and also claimed citizenship under the statute of July 17, 1862, natura izing aliens who had served in the armies of the United States and had been honorably discharged. Mr. Lowell declined to honor the passport as evidence of cit-izenship, and held that the statute of 1862 did not apply to sailors, or even to marines. This course was uphald by Mr. Blaine as "discreet and proper,

and thus the passport of Seward, the law of '62, and the fact that Boyton had been allowed to vote went for nothing as evidence of citizenship against tention at the pleasure of the Chief Secretary for Ireland. In the correspondence between Lowell and Blaine the former, as is well-known, spoke with humorous contempt of Irishmen who were citizens only as they found citizenship convenient, Biaine answered in a similar vein, and it transpired three months after his assumption of the Secretaryship that he had not read the Coercion act at all.

The case of James B. Walsh was presented for Mr. Blaine's consideration by Samuel J. Randall. There was no doubt as to Walsh's naturalization, and no doubt that his arrest was an outrage: but Mr. Lowell entered into it, after long delay, evidently with the prejudice against the prisoner and the fear of Lord Granville which had been so damaging in the case of Boyton. Mr. Blaine was, however, quite satisfied, and so express d himself to the gentle hare. Mr. Bialee became recally interested in Mr. Gas-away's welfare, and sought numerous important appointments successful that the rights of the American citizen should be vin-dicated just at that time, for there was government, position in California.-Cor. springfeld (Mass.) Republican. very powerful opposition to the Coer- Brookiyn Eagle. cion act which needed just that kind of _____Mr. Charles A. Dana has changed encouragement; but Mr. Blaine and bis tune. Not long ago he played Mr. Lowell treated the matter as of no

can citizens remained in jail apparently

tion with the ri

POLITICAL ITEMS.

-A vote for Benjamin F. Butler is a vote for James G. Blaine.

----Young Jack Logan is evidently a chip of the old block. He uses very bad language and his father uses language very badly.

-If the election were held to-day Blaine would not carry more than tive States. Take him off the ticket. Give us a clean plume.

- It is beginning to dawn upon the minds of the Republican managers that Ohio will go Democratic in October and then again in November.

-Cleveland's opponents are not satisfied with his letter of acceptance. "We violate no confidence" in stating that he did not intend they should be. Chicago Mail.

-If the Republican party can not get a new Blaine it certainly must find a new plume. The old one is sad y be-smirched and bedraggled. Let us have a new plume. -- Indiana Sentinel.

----The Philadelphia Press says that its candidate, Blaine, "has been tried as Speaker, Senator and Secretary of State." Yes, we believe he has been tried in all those positions, but has always dodged a verdict by means of sunstroke, or something of that sort.

---The idea of changing Blaine for a new man seems to be gaining ground in a quiet way among the sober and best thought of the country. It is the last desperate chance left the Republican party. Edmunds and Logan might pull through, - Cincinnati Enquirer.

-Cleveland's letter, altogether, is excellent. No laboring man reading this letter and comparing it with Butler's published yesterday can fail to see that with Cleveland, and the Demothe imprisonment of Boyton without cratic party back of him, lies the only trial and on light suspicion, and his re- hope of the working classes .-- Louisville Courier-Journal.

----Recently the Chicago Tribune vigorously denounced Ben Butler for having fought the Thurman act. A little investigation has disclosed the fact that James G. Blaine also resolutely resisted the passage of that important measure. Butler and Blaine are a brace of delectable anti-monopolists.

----Cleveland's letter is a model in its brevity; yet it covers the ground ad-mirably. From beginning to end the earnestness and sincerity of the man are apparent. It shows his thorough appreciation of the responsibilities of the Presidential office, and betokens the business-like manner in which, if elected, he will address himself to the work of administering the laws .- Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Blaine is the flower and fruit Republicanism in its fallen estate. Lowell, though there were precedents He represents a party that has surenough to warrant different action, rendered all its principles to its solishleaving the dignity of the United States ness. Of the vital spirit that animated and the justice due the man arrested it in the days of Abraham Lincoln not a out of the question altogether. It was spark remains. It is dead and rotten, exceedingly important that the rights and the Chicago undertakers in tenderof the American citizen should be vin- ing Blaine the nomination merely condemned him to drag around a corpse.-

"Turn the rascals out upon his organ. Mr. Lowent treated the imprisoned Ameri-importance and the imprisoned Ameri-can citizens remained in jail apparently without a friend in any Government in the rascals out apparently the rascals in." The truly gool Charles proved recreant to his old love, and now he's exposed to a terrible temptation. The magnetic girl of Augusta Presidential candidate. Five-sixths of anybody really knows why Irishmen and the bashful widow of Lowell have he is should vote for Blaine he ought to pro-both laid siege to his heart. He could

do not permit us to have more than one wife aplece, and we don't want wives anyway." "If you come to live in my country,"

replied the King angrily, "why don't you live as we do? If you don't wish to live as we live why don't you leave? Here are these women if you want Boers are showing that far north toward them. If not, you may get food the best way you can." That ended the interview. The belles

of Uganda did not become the wives of the missionaries of the Church of England. The poor men were admitted no more to the King's presence and they would perhaps have died of their privations if the envoys whom Mtesa sent to England in 1879 had not opportunely returned. They kad been received by the Queen and feted by the Government, and they took back such wonderful stories of what they had seen that Mtesa thought it politic to take the missionaries into favor again and he has since treated them well. He is still alive, though the reports of his death a year ago inspired a good many not very complimentary obituary notices in the newspapers.

Travelers in Africa are not unfrequently embarrassed by the attentions shown them by the fair sex. When Mr. E. C. Hore, of the London Missionary Society, was exploring the east coast of Lake Tanganyika three years ago he came across a female ruler who was not only friendly, but who insisted that he become a permanent resident of her town. He got away only by promising that he would return soon and bring with him two or three white men who would set up a mission and become the Queen's subjects. When the German explorer, Buchner, lived for six months in 1879 at the chief town of Muata Yanvo, whose country is as supposed to be an American colony, yet large as all Germany, the King's sister the number of Americans does not large as all Germany, the King's sister took a violent fancy to the pale faced visitor; She said he must live there always and expressed the utmost willingness to accept him as her husband. She was uncommonly fat and ugly and her attentions were one of the chief annoyances of Buchner's visit to Muata Yanvo. He was finally glad to escape from the sentimental Princess and get out of the country.

Serpo Pinto, the Portuguese explorer, had quite a romantic adventure in his recent trip across the Continent. He was the first white man ever seen by the Ambuella tribe, which lives along the Zambesi River. The King of the Ambuellas had two comely daughters, the younger of whom, a girl nineteen years old, had clean cut European features and was decidedly a prepossessing Af-rican belle. Serpo Finto gives quite a glowing description of her charms. This young damsel fell violently in love with propose for his hand. In this enterand the royal Princesses of Ambuella, and firm. -- Washington Star

Aspinwall's Motley Population.

Aspinwall is a place with about 12, 000 inhabitants, three-fourths of whom are canal laborers. The inhabitants are from all parts of the world. It is compare with almost any other nation. One meets here everything in the form of man. In passing along its crowded streets one is run into by a native, with "Carramba! donde vas tu?" (Look out where you are going)-jostled by a Turk, pushed one side by an Arab, or run into ty some horrid dirty fellow you would give much to avoid, and finally fetch up in the middle of some small merchant's place of business, for the walks are covered with these petty traders, who have their goods spread out upon mats. Each proprietor is to be found squatting down beside his or her place of business, and one may ex-pect sudden war in the United States of Colombia, should he by chance disturb a merchant of this description, especially if the manager be a woman .- Cor. Rockland Courier.

-9 a Small, of Atlanta, Ga., has the white stranger and exercised her eighty odd scrap-books, running back privilege as the daughter of a King to forty years, and which he adds to daily. The malaria-breeding Potomac fats prise she was ably abetted by her older in Washington exist no longer. After sister. Every petty chief in Africa has 'years of expensive work they have been an immense idea of his own importance. | practically reclaimed, and are now dry

Will Blaine Withdraw !

We find the follwing twaddle in the Tribune:

Thouse: The question of the hour, in inner Demo-cratic circ es, is this: "Will Cleveland with-draw? The organs keep up their boasting and their clatter, having no character to lose. But the shrewder men of the Democratic par-ty are considering, with long faces and bowed heads, whether the man can be made to with-draw, and if he does, whether any good can come of it.

There would be no sense in the withdrawal of a candidate from a canvass which is every day improving and in all for the want of a little money. And, which the probabilities of success are all in his favor. The publication of such nonsense is a proof of the utter despair of the Blaine party. They have not a single sound and sensible argument with which to sustain their cause. and hence are driven to falsehoods, personal slanders and such balderdash as the above.

Blaine's withdrawal from the unfortunate canvass into which he was en-ticed, despite his despondent predic-from a double-leaded editorial in the tions of certain defeat in the election, before the Chicago Convention assembled, would not cert inly meet approval in the "inner circles" of Blaineism. What could Elkins, Brady, Dorsey, Robeson, Phe'ps; Jay Gould, Cyrus W. Field, ex-Senator Woodin, Lo Sessions or any of Blaine's chums hope to secure from an upright candidate like Senator Edmunds? What influence could the Tribune wield under an honest Republican President? Better for them a desperate and almost hopeless fight for conducted upon voluntary contributions. plunder than the death warrant of a clean Administration.

Yet Blaine's flight from the canvass is really feared. He is known to be terribly depressed. He is begging for money to save his own State. He has combined with the Constitutional Profor a day. In Connecticut his supporters go down in their State Convention before the lances of the Independents. In Massachusetts Blaine's only reliance is on Butler's buccaneering aid. In New York the Republican money kings button up their pockets. In the West the clouds of political revolution gather thick and fast.

Blaine's spirit is broken. Instead of the Knight of the White Plume he is now the Knight of the White Feather. But Blaine must not be allowed to withdraw. A candidate honeycombed with official corruption has been put forward by a once great party for the highest office in the Republic. Such a di-regard of public decency must be rebuked. A verdict of the people against Blaine will be a verdict against dishonest Government. It will purify the political atmosphere.

No; Blaine must not withdraw. The crime of a disgraceful and corrupt nomination has been committed. The guilty parties must be made to endure The the punishment.-N. Y. World.

ing. - Chicago Mail.

An Appeal for Money.

The most pathetic picture of modern times is furnished in the apfieals of Republican committees and newspapers for money. It touches the hardest heart and harrows up the most stubborn feelings. Here is the "great party" that "saved the Union," "gave freedom to four million slaves," and did ever so many more good things, with the sweat of the death agony

standing out in great drops on its fine face and ihreatened with annihilation as the Montana cowboy said to the Boston tender-foot on the matter of a pistol, "When you want it, you want it bad"-so the Republican party wants did before. money worse than it ever It wants it so "bad" that it isn't ashamed to say so. In its extremity it has lost the sense of decency. ragged mendicant ever went through his recitative appeal to sympathy more

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette: "A campuign can not be carried on without money. There are documents to be circu-lated. The expenses of speakers are to be paid. It is not good policy to pay men for making spe ches, and this shou d not be done, but it would not be tair torask gentlemen, who are worth having, to come into the State and pay their own fare and hotel bills. "There are ablow

"There are 40.000 Republican voters in Ohio. The price of a glass of beer or a cigat from each would be a good campaign fund. If individuals do not feel able to give a dollar, let ten or twenty club together, giving five of ten cents each. It would be a good thing to be able to say that the campaign had been

It is impossible, while reading this, not to wonder why the party is so hard

propriations that the party can not rob the Treasury, as it has done in previhibitionists and dare not leave Maine ous campaigns? Is it because the Starroute ring with its \$10,000,000 stealings, and the whisky ring with its \$7,000,000 stealings, are a little too fresh in the public recollection to make a new resort to these methods of gett ng an election-eering fund admissible at this time? Or is it because the banks and millionaires and money-brokers of the East are hav-

ing such a hard time of it in taking care of themselves that they can not spare their accustomed donations to the party?

Republicanism is surely in distress when it begs for "the price of a glass of beer." Why does it not call on the lordly millionaires who have made their Such a swollen fortunes out of the party? Why not assess the head of the ticket for \$50,000; a half-dozen Senators for \$100,000 each; the navy contractors, the Indian ringsters and the protected rich manufacturers for like amounts.' Why not call on Mr. Hayes, of Ohio,

for ten per cent. on the \$100,000 which he thriftily saved out of the salary of an office he was never entitled to? -- St. Louis Republican.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

DE LOR OB 'PENSATION.

An' so you's worff a hundred tousan' dollar' Well, Bimlech Jones, dat's ter'ble rich, i guess: But still, you know, it doesn't allers foller Ob all de gool tings, money is de bes'.

I calkeriate dat Nature's rudder fair An' don' gib all she has to any 'man; Her objee' is to let cach hab his share, An' so to eben up tings much s she can.

She takes a notion for to build a hill; But all de dirt dat's needed come whar? She digs a hole, an' keeps a diggin', till She digs enough out here to put down dar

Jess so in life you'll flu' it. I'll be boun'; Whenever fortune towers to de sky, It's logic for to cas' your cyes aroun' An spec' to flu' a 'spond.n hole clus by.

Well, you has money an'-de rumatiz; Le money is de hill dat towers high. Dose or le pains? I teli you wat dey is. Wy, can you see? Dey is de hole, clus by.

Now, I is healfy; dat's my hill, I spose. So I is pore, an' dat's my hole, you see; But, bless you! w en we reckons smiles

Ise jess as good as you, an' you as me.

You has for dinner, 'r ossum ebbery "ay, Wile plain corn cake is all i can afford; An'yet, I manaze in some curus way, To ben' my hed, an't aak de givin Lord.

De Lord has fixed tings putty nearly squar: You kin set down on dat fac, sartin' shore: Den who is happiest: Oh' you's got me thar. We'll know wen Deff comes knockin at de

-Kev. Plato Johnson, in N. Y. Independent.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Interesting Facts Learned in a Visit to the Secret Service Bureau-Noted and Skillful Engravers Engaged in the Business-The Rogues' Gallery-Some of the Diffi-culties Experienced by the Photographer in Taking a Picture.

On the third floor of the Treasury Building is room 35. It is the head-quarters o the Secret Service. A per-issue without much difficulty or danger. mo'ds of iron, copper or plaster, in son with an eye for the curious will see To facilitate this it is common to emmuch there that will interest and en- ploy various methods to give the bills tertain him. It is presided over by a the a pearance of age and much hanvery bald and very benign old gentle-man who knows everything the in-quirer wants to know, and will tell the tint; oil is used to produce the effect of most of it. Occasionally you may ask finger marks; this also, softens the fiber a question which may cause him to of the paper, so that the bills may be Washington Cor. Chicago Inter ccean. shake his head and remark in a slyway crumpled, which adds to the appearthat certain things connected with the ance of age. These processes greatly te told. When you assist in the concealment of defects office must not come to understand it you readily see which always exist in the engraving or that this is correct. The business of the Secret Service is to trace and arrest generally be passed upon unsuspecting the makers and "shovers" of counter- persons in the ordinary course of busifeit money and revenue stamps. It ness without the slightest trouble, when takes a "smart" man to be a success- the same bill, if new and crisp, espeful counterfeiter. Offenders of this cially if the person should be seen to class are very different from the or- have a number of them in his possession, dinary run of law-breakers, such as might exc.te suspicion. In the case of thieves and burglars. It usually takes coin, it is customary to remove by simthree or four to plan and manage a ple methods the bright luster which is first-class scheme of counterfeiting, and an infallible sign that it hasn't passed they are keen, cunning, shrewd, intelli-gent mer., who if their talents were ex-we e wretched attempts to makes boercised in lawful channels would make gus coin. They rarely deceived any their mark in the world. They do as it intelligent person, and now they are is, for that matter, but they make it on | not o.ten seen. Scientific improvement the wrong side of the slate. They in this branch of industry has kept fully realize their danger and the pun-ishment that awaits them if caught. labor. A well-known scheme for the fully realize their danger and the pun-ishment that awaits them if caught. Every avenue of detection is most care-fully guarded. In nearly every case the utnost skill, diligence and patience of the officers in all parts of the country, offering to of the law. Of memory is the sense of the officers in all parts of the country, offering to of the law. Of memory is the sense of the officers in all parts of the country, offering to of the law. Of memory is the sense of the officers in all parts of the country, offering to of the law. Of memory is the sense of the officers in all parts of the country, offering to of the law. Of memory is the sense of the officers in all parts of the country offering to of the law. Of memory is the sense of the officers in all parts of the country offering to of the law. Of memory is the sense of the officers in all parts of the country offering to of the law. Of memory is the sense of the officers in all parts of the country offering to of the law. Of memory is the sense of the officers in all parts of the country offering to of the law. Of memory is the sense of the officers in all parts of the country offering to of the law. Of memory is the sense of the officers in all parts of the country offering to of the law. Of memory is the sense of the officers in all parts of the country offering to of the law. Officers divided between the law. Officers

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days at most are required to produce the apparatus for making coin.

THE ROGUES' GALLERY of the Secret Service embraces a most

are over 3,000 photographs of counter-leit makers and "shovers." These persons are of all ages, from the child of fourteen to the gray-headed s nner of seventy. They represent every nation-ality, even to the African and heathen Chinee. The latter, indeed, are much more numerous than might be expected. Those thrifty pagans are perhaps the most expert imitators in the world, and they stand at the head of the class in the engraving of plates for bank notes. The fair sex has a large number of delegates. maidens and matrons, many of whom are certainly old enough to know better. Shrewd women are often more successful than men in getting rid of counterfeit money, and there are few "gangs" that do not have one or more among their numbers. Hundreds of these portraits adorn the walls of the room, and the remainder till a dozen large albums. They afford a rare opportunity to one who may wish to study character as it is revealed in the human face divine. They run from the highest types of depraved intelligence through all the in-termediate grades down to the lowest phase of coarseness and brutality. The majority of them are not actual makers of spurious currency, but are largely of the class known as "shovers." Their part of the business is to get the stuff into ei culation after it is made. A great deal of caution is necessary to do this successfully. It would be extremeties upon its travels. Detection would be almost certain. The "queer" is distributed among a considerable number of persons, and if the counterfeit be a

from one to two years on a single set of rapher is completely baffled by the Chase County Courant, plates tor a bank note, while but a few facial contortions of the unwilling subiect. By this means he "gets the bulge" on them in a way that no law on them in a way that no law

or exercise of physical force can prevent, but there is a strategic way to g t elaborate collection of portraits. There even around this obduracy which is subdued by a dose of chloro orm, or his picture is taken while asleep, as between him and the United States Government the odds are too great, and in some way he is compelled to yield.

A CURIOSITY SHOP. The urbane old gentleman in charge shows the visitor a large and interesting collection of plates, dies, presses, molds and implements of various kinds, together with a villainous lot of knives production of base coin. They do not and other weapons, all of which have aspire to the higher walks of art—the been captu ed in the raids upon the counterfeiters. Some of the plates are of exquisite workmanship, fully equal in this respect to those made by skillful eng avers employed by the Government. There a e always some minor points of difference by which the impressions from these plates may be detected, although their general appearance is such as to give them every appearance of genuineness to any but the most practiced eye. It may be the turn of a line, the shading of a letter or some irregula icy in the delicate tracery of the border that can only be discov-ered with the aid of a glass. These, when captured, are so mutilated by channels plowed across their face so as to make it impossible for them to be used again. As they accumulate they are destroyed from time to time, but enough of them are retained to satisfy the demands of curiosity. There is a Democratic Administrations before the picss somewhat rude in construction, war were dishonest and incapable but which, in its operation, is not inferior to those at the Bureau of Engrav- greater than under the Republican Adly hazardous for one or two persons to ing and Printing. There are many conundertake the starting of large quanti- trivances for making bogus coin from the silver dollar down to the nickel. Some of those are hardened steel dies, by which the coin are pressed, the process being similar to that employed at issue without much difficulty or danger. mo'ds of iron, copper or plaster, in which the coins are produced by the trast between the averages of Democasting process, with moltel metal. eratic and Republican administration. There are a few dies for gold coin -the Governor Hawley and his party are eagle, half eagle and quarter eagle. There is so li the gold in general circu-lation, however, that few attempts are More important still, do the figure now made to produce a counte feit .--

Thirty-two Years Ago.

buildings of brick and stone, stands on kind. an eminence, and being surrounded with modern fortifications, makes a the two last Administrations, with their tine appearance. It is a mile in length exceeding low ratio of loss per 1,000, as and half a mile in breadth. It has a shown by the Hawley figures, the Treasspacious harbor, commodous quays, ury has been more cruelly plundered with warehouses on them, and employs several hundred ships in its trade and tory. We do not speak now of extravisheries. This is thought to be as agance in appropriation and expendi-healthy a spot as any in the world. ture, though that, in its way, is a plun-The east and south parts, in genera', dering of the Treasury which makes no are low; but the rest is situated on a show in the Hawley figures. We refer dry, elevated soil. The streets are ir-regular, but being paved with round which the Star Route robberies were peb les, are very clean. No part of flagrant but not lonely examples. America has greater plenty and variety in its markets. They have beef, pork,

Sepublican Plundering of the Treasury. In his lame attempt to answer the

scathing indictment brought by Carl Schurz against the Republican party ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, brings out the well-worn comparison between everal Admin strations as to cost of colbeting the revenue, and loss in receiv-ng and disbursing the same. The losses in receipts, he points out, under Taylor, \$2.07 per \$1,000; under Pierce, \$7.22; ander Buchanan, \$3.16; under Lincoln, \$3.37; under Grant, \$1.27; under Hares, two cents per \$1,000, and ander Arthur, during the first two years of his Administration, six mills per \$1.000. As to the disbursements the average loss, he says, under all Administrations prior to 1861, was \$5.11 per \$1.000. The average since has been thirty-nine cents per \$1,000, and this, he thinks, shows "how the Republican party has plundered the Freasury"--meaning, of course, in his arcastic way, that these figures are a

For are some lacts in relation of any integer humber to an enterna a pro-ion of revenues which make these fig-ires mi-leading as evidence of the com-events which assuredly will occur, justify parative economy in conducting the lovernment before and since the war. But conceding for the sake of argument that they show accurately the average loss during the two periods compared it is worth while to examine them to see what else they show.

Do they show, for instance, that the because the loss unde them W98 ministrations since that time? If they do they also show that the Lincoln Administation and the Grant Administration were dishonest and incapable; for the contrast in their losses in collecting and disbursing the revenue and the losses incurred under Hayes and Arthur is more violent than the conwelome to all the comfort they can find

More important still, do the figures show, or tend to show, that the later Republican Administrations have honestly conducted the Government and New York City One Hundred and that the Republican party has not "plundered the Treasury?" The answer to this must be that the figures neither "The city may contain near 2.30) show nor tend to show anything of the

than at any per od of the country's his-

With the general history of these robberies the public has long since become

have survived nearly a quarter of a century of defeat and be in condition now to meet and vanquish the Republican party with its army of office-holders and its unlimited command of

nuisance in the Iribune's estimation. It is a nuisance to dishonest officials, to demagogues who would mislead the people, to political tricksters of all descriptions, to the monopolists and mon-ey kings and the enemies of the Republic. But it is a glorious nuisance which will continue until its object has been accomplished.

Turn the Rascals out!-N. Y. World.

The Outlook.

The outlook of the Democracy and the free Republicans on the Presidential campaign is more favorable now than the prospect of any other party in August ever was, which was successful at the polls, in November. If the election conclusive arswer to the charge that the Republican party has plundered the Treasury. There are some facts in relation to

the assert on that the Democratic vote, with substantial so d ty, will be cast for Cleveland and Hendricks. The effort to divert to Blaine a portion of the Labor vote was no sooner made than it failed. It resulted in showing that Blaine was a millionaire, by the grace

of corrupt contracts, of paid-for votes, of marketed rulings, of subsidies from corporations and of speculation in all the powers of the trusts which he has betrayed. A monopolist and a rascal does not commend himself to the men who honestly toil. The other effort, to get foreign-born citizens to support Blaine, also failed. Neither the Irish nor the Germans want a Know-Noth ng and a Prohibitionist, and Blaine's denial that he was either has but illustrated the versatility of his mendacity. Every endeavor to divide or reduce the Democratic vote has failed. Leaders or would-be leaders who are hostile or lukewarm to Cleveland and Hendricks will be run over by the rank and file.

The line of assault on Governor Cleveland has also collapsed. For weeks it was confined to generalizations. When they were reduced to particulars, the particulars we e found to be lies. The lies have recoiled on their authors. Governor Cleveland's record, for instance, relative to legislation for workingmen has been found to comprize more legis-

lation for the laboring class than has been chargeable to the record of all other Governors, past or present, put together. H's record on tehali of American citizens abroad has been discovered to be replete with an equal love for liberty and for law. His opponent's record is very brave-in a letter of acceptance to catch votes. Elsewhere it has been full of evidence of a desirs to let unjustly imprisoned foreign-born citizens rot in British jails, to disenable them from returning to the United States to vote the Democratic ticket.

James Russell Lowell, as an English lick-spittle, has been outdone by James G. Blaine.

On the contrary, the exposure of the public repord of Blaine has been truthfully fatal to him at every point. He are requisite on the part of the officers in all parts of the country, offering to poor, and that single arter is con-of the law. Of necessity, the Secret sell current money at prices varying twelve thousand pounds; some kinds tractors, Republican officials and man-from twenty-five to fifty cents on the sentence of the action of the sentence of the law. was, as a Maine politician, first a Know-

The Jumpist from Jumping Creek.

"Say?" he called, as he walked across the street to a policeman yesterday at the circus grounds, "have you seen slim little chap with a red mustache and a diamond pin?" "I don't remember."

"Well, I want to hunt him up. If ou'll help me find him I'll give you a voke of two-vear-old steers." "What's he done?"

"Say! I'm mad all over; but I can't help but-ha! ha! ha!-laugh at the way he gumfuzzled me half an hour ago. I'm a tat, I am! I'm rich pastof green tops!" "What's the story?"

"Well, I was over there under a wagon counting my money. I brought in thirteen dollars. I was a wonder ng whether I'd better keep it in my hind-pocket or pin it inside my vest, when the little chap comes creeping under, and says: 'Partner, there's a wicked crowd around here. Put that money in your boot.' Say!" "Yes."

"S ruck me as the sensiblest thing I eould do. It was in bills, and I pulled off my right boot and chucked 'em in. Say! d'ye see anything green in that? ' No.

"Well, I hadn't walked around long before a chap come up and remarks that he has five dollars to bet to a quarter that he can outjump me. Say, d'ye know me?' "No."

"Well, when I'm home I'm the tall jumpist of Washtenaw County. I jump higher and further than anything animal or human. I kiver more ground than a panther; I sail higher than a jumpin' hoss. I'm open to even bets day or night, and I go out and jump 'leven feet just to astonish the children. When that 'ere stranger offered sich odds I looked at his legs for a minute and remarked that I was his huckleberry. "I see.

"Say! up went the stakes, off cum my butes, and I ontjumped him by three teet six."

"And what?"

"And when I looked around for my butes that infernal little hornet with the sandy mustache had made off with the one the cash was in. Say!"

"I live on Jumpin' Creek. I'm the creek myself. I'm called a daisy when I'm home, and every time I trade hosses or shot-guns or dogs I paralyze the other feller. I'm previous. I'm prussic acid. I'm razors. Say!" "Yes.

"If I kin lay hands on that little chap I'll make every bone crack. But it was a good one on me! Eh? Ever see it beaten? Played me fur a fool and hit me the f..st time. Say! If you see me —ha ha' ha'—laughing, don't think I m tig it; I'm mad. But say! old Jumping Creek was too smart, wasn't he? N eded something to thin his blood, and he got it from a chap who didn't seem to know putty from the band-wagon! Say! Ha! ha! ha!'-Detroit Free Press.

A Harvest of Feathers.

The industry of ostrich farming is about to be attempted in this country by Mr. William Zimmerman, an American who has experimented successfully in outhern California with ostriches imported from Cape Colony, South Africa. He tells me he has been very successful there, that his birds thrive, propagate well, the climate suits them and that the feathers are of fine quality and fetch a high price. Mr. Zimmerman has just obtained a concession from the Mexican Government, allotting him certain public lands and exempting the same from taxation for a long period of years, to encourage h m in forming a company whose object shall be ostrich farming in this coun-The vast plain described above, cov- . ering many millions of acres, is peculiarly situated to ostrich farming because it is level, and ostriches need a level grazing land, as they are liable to fracture their long, bony legs when clambering over rough country or up hillsides; because of the great quantities of cactus, of many varieties, growing wild all over that tract, and cactus leaves, after being trimmed of their thorns, form one of the items of food most longed for by the ostrich, and because the temperature of that section of Mexico is most favorable to the .ostrich, since it never varies more than fifteen degrees throughout the year; is never colder than the climate of Cape Colony, South Africa, where these birds thrive so well. By irrigation the whole of this vast plain can be made to produce all the grain needed as food for as many ostriches as can be trought there and leave a large surplus for sale. Irrigation can easily be accomplished by boring artesian wells. No combt a great future in this direction lies before the Mexicans. Labor is so phenomenally cheap here - arm laborer being paid only 25 cents to 31; cents par day -the cost of living in the country towns and on farms so trilling, she climate so favorable and never cold enough in the section above described to injure ostriches, the cactus, ci many species, growing wild in such quantities that it would seem as if nat ire had contrived to arrange this spot as the natural home on this side of the Atlantic for the huge birds which furnish the most beautiful feathers known to man, lay the biggest eggs, k ck the hardest of all birds, are both rtonogamists and polygamists as it sui's their fancy to be, have the most ex raordinary appetite, drink the most water, have the tenderest stomach₃ (n spite of, or, perhaps, because of all the stones, broken bottles, old clothes, hoop skirts, sardine boxes and other dainties they freely partak . of on occasion), the most violent passions and are the most terrible fighters of all birds .- Cor. Newark Advertise*.

before the rogues are secured. The amount of

COUNTEREEIT PAPER MONEY

now in circulation is said to be less than feit. If he attempts to pass it the at any time in the last twenty years. The most noted and skillful engravers into the penitentiary. So avaricious engaged in the business have been and guilible is the average man, and caught and put where they can not do so eager to grasp at anything which any mischiet for a long period. Very gives promise of making money easily, few new counterfeits have appeared during the last two or three years, and nearly all of them are so poorly executed as to be easily detecte i. The dangerous counterfeits are those which, even to the minutest detail, are so nearly an exact reproduction of the genuine as to deceive the most expert handlers of money. Such have been produced, weak points. Even with the utmost circulated for years, and passing through the hands of a thousand bank of detection. Every possible subtertellers. run the gauntlet of the sharp eyes at the Treasury Department when presented avoid sending the seductive proposals for redemption, and been promptly to many who are "not that kind of honored. An iron case in room 35 now men," and who often place them in the contains \$1,300,000 of captured coun- hands of Government officers. A large terfeit bills of all denominations, from number of detectives, aided by the Post-\$1 to \$1,000. Once every few years office authorities, are constant'y at work this accumulation of "money" is de- upon this class of cases. Sooner or later stroyed by burning. The last crema- they almost always succeed in breaking tion was in 1877, when \$1,000,000 was up the scheme.

destroyed within a month.

preference to bills of the smaller de- the mails. Addresses are frequently bill is scanned is in some degree pro-portionate to the number of dollars it them down." A large number of the represents. In nine cases out of ten a pictures in the gallery are contributed counterfeit \$1, \$2, \$5, or \$10 will pass unquestioned, while a \$100, \$500, or of the business has within the last few \$1,000 bill equally well executed, or years been almost entrely broken up. which the bat is endowed, too remark-perhaps better, will be carefully scruti- it has become fraught with danger of able and curious to be passed altogether but the most skilled eugravers attempt the large bills, and the number of them the risk of engaging in it. THEY DON'T LIKE IT. The wings of these creat-ures consist of a delicate and nearly naked membrane of great size, considin circulation is small. Any bill less than \$20 rarely attracts, in the ordinary course of business, more than a passing glance. With a little care and adroitness a good counter eit may without to be photographed is quite essential difficulty be put in circulation in large as a factor in the case. When, like the quantities. All business men handle daily more or less counterfeit money and are none the wiser.

THE AMOUNT OF BASE COIN in circulation has, notwithstanding the utmost diligence, increased, while the spurious paper has decreased. The flood of silver that has inundated the country opened up an inviting field for the coin counterfeiters, and they are not tardy in occupying it. Their ingenuity has produced a combination of base metals, the "ring" of which deceives the most practical ear. With dies or molds coins are made which. when heavily wasled with silver, almost defy detection by the usual superficial

Silver coins of all denominations are imitation. To make a fair article of sport of the rules, with the result as al-spurious coin requires far less skill than paper money. Often an engraver spends of unusual. Sometimes the photog-

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not been appealed to in vain, finds himself in the posse-sion of something absolutely worthless, even as a counterchances are that he will plump himself that very large amounts of this miserable stuff are in this way worked off by the makers. One can not repress a feeling akin to admiration for the skili that produced a really first class coanter.eit, while for the awkward bungler he feels only execrat on and contempt. The mail advertising system has its h the hands of a thousand bank of detection. Every possible subter-They have even successfully fuge is resorted to in the mailing and receiving of letters. It is impossible to

permanently retired from circulation. The addresses to which "orders" are The amount now on hand has been to be sent are always a myth. Great gathered up since that time. It will be ingenuity is necessary to elude the vigilance of those who endeavor to exclude

Counterfeiters generally give the all such ill.cit correspondence from nominations. The care with which a changed, but in spite of all these efforts by this class of offenders. This branch

naked membrane of great size, consid-Much difficulty is sometimes experi- ering the size of the body; but besides enced in securing a satisfactory inter- this the no e is, in some varieties, furview between the rogue and the pho-tographer. The consent of the subject and in others the external membranous ears are greatly developed. The memas a factor in the case. When, how on't high that something like a new soft the proverbial woman, he says he "won't thereby developed, as if in aid of the and that's the end of it," there is likely sense of sight. The modified impression in the trenkle. In one of the albums branous tissues have their sensibility so

there is a unique picture of a toughsions which the air in quiescence or in looking citizen, who was held prostrate motion, however slight, communicates, upon the floor by four athletes while the the tremulous ar of its currents, its artist was endeavoring to do his duty. Three men partly concealed by a screen kept his body a d legs quiet, wh le the face turned toward the camera. Next cruelly be deprived of sight, it will purto this spirited picture is one which sue its course about a room with a thou-was the result of the first effort with sand obstacles in its way, avoiding him. He takes his seat in the chair ap- them all: neither dashing against a wall parently quiet and submissive, but at nor touch ng the smallest thing, but the instant the operator removed the threading its way with the utmost pre-

cap he turned his head quickly around, cision and quickness, and passing the effect being an excellent photograph adroitly through apertures or intersuccessfully counterfeited. Even the of his back hair. Then the attendants spaces of threads placed purposely five-cent nickel does not escape a base proceed to force, but under a suspen- across the apartment. This endowplaced purposely

of 1761.

A Bat and Its Wings.

There is a singular property with

that can be found. None others need dollar. Most of the stuff advertised in apply. Not infrequently months and this way is of the poorest quality, and even years are spent upon a single case the foolish buyer whose cupidity has sonable appetite. The fort upon the were according to the testimony taken southwest point of the city is a square before the investigating committee one. with four bastions; within the bundred and thirty-four cases of "ex-walls is the house in which the Gov- pedited" routes. As to nineteen of ernors usually reside, and opposite to these the testimony was exceedingly are brick barracks for the in- full and explicit. It showed that upon dependent companies. At the south end contracts originally let under competiwas formerly a chapel, but this was tion to the amount of \$41,135, there burnt down in the negro conspiracy of was a net increase, without any compe-Here are two Dutch, two Epis- t.tion, of \$448,670. Upon these nine-1741. copal, one French and two German teen contracts alone the Government Lutheran churches; one Presbyterian, was robbed of nearly half a million; one Anabaptist, one Quakers and one and the aggregate plunder in the entire Moravian meeting houses, and one one hundred and thirty-four cases can Jews synagogue. The City Hall is a not have fallen short of \$4,009,000. strong brick building, oblong and two Whatever shortage there may be is more The City Hall is a not have fallen short of \$4,009,000. stories high, with two wings at right than made up by the amounts drawn angles with the center. The floor be from the Treasury to pay hwyers for low is an open walk, except two goals so conducting the prosecution of the The Star Route thieves as to insure their esand the goaler's apartments. cellar underneath is a dungeon, and the cape, garret is a common prison. This edi An An because this immense amount of

fice is creeted in a place where four "loot"-an insign ficant raction of the streets meet, and fronts to the south- total amount-does not show as plunwest, one of the most spacious streets der on the Government books, Repubin the town. The easte n wing con- lican orators have the brazen effrontery tains, in the second story, the assem-bly-room, a lobby and the speaker's chamber. The west wing, on the same Millions have been paid out in fraud of floor, forms the council- oom and a li- the public-have actually been stolen as brary, and in the middle space the Su- much as if a burglar had feloniously preme Court is usually held. The city cracked the Government vault and s divided into seven wards, and is un- made off with the treasure-and beder the government of a Mayor, Recause an ingenious system of bookkeepcorder, seven Aldermen, and seven ing accounts for it all and the books Common Council men. The standing balance, we are asked to believe that militia consists of about 2,300 men. there has been no theit. It will not do Mr. Hawley and Mesand the city has in reserve 1,000 stand

of arms for seam p, the poor, etc., in sichrs the other Republican stump oracase of an invasion .- London Magazine ters. The people may not understand all the intricacies of bookkeeping; but tney do know that, whatever the books say, the arm of the Republican party has been in the Treasury up to the shoulder.-Exchange.

The Vitality of Democracy.

The Tribune says "the Democratic party has been the National nuisance and its disruption will render possible an organization on the basis of sincere Leliels.

The Democratic party has lived ever since organized political divisions were first known in this country. It has out-Not'iugism. It will follow to the grave their combined product, Republicanism. The Democratic party, although out t power, has been the Nation's safety. The election of Horatio Seymour as Governor of New York in 18 2 gave a check to the reckless greed of the war contractors and to the autocratic spirit which would have built up a despotism on the Nation's affliction. The influence of Tilden in 1874 and 1876 killed the third-term movement, which would have given us practically a di tatorship in pla e of a Republic. The vitality and strength of the Democracy have exercised the restraining power of fear over Republican ras ality, which but

crimes which drove the latter out of the War Department. He then got elected to Congress from a venal district, and for six years he jobbed the Claims Committee and the Appropriations Committee in the interest of his pocket. As Speaker, for six years, he was chief of the back pay and of the Credit Mobilier Congresses and the hero and beneficiary of the Mulligan letters, the only epistles on record in which a rascal has not done to virtue even the poor homage of dissembling his depravity. In the Department of State he sought to employ the power of this great Re-public on behalf of a miserable guano claim, while public attention was absorbed in the case of a dying and murdered Chief Magistrate.

These facts are sinking deep into the public mind. The impression they are making ensures every enlightened, respectable citizen's vote for eleveland. It is disreputable to be a Blaine man. It is getting to be recognized to be so. It is more dinicalt to get Blaine newspa-pers to examine the public record of the man than it is to get gentlemen to crawl through the sewers of a city. Those papers know that he is dishouest. They realize that it is not within the resources of ingenuity to make the facts in his case appear tolerable. Consequently they have taken to empty vilification of the Democratic party and to the plying of unnameable abominations aga nst Cleveland. As a result, the

sturdy masses of the Democracy were never so united and determined. The Independ nts were never so combined against the Republican party. The free Republicans were never so numerous or so resolved to aid the reform Democracy. The foreign-born citizens of all politics were never so committed to the Democra y as now.

Republican officeholders, corrupt ringmasters, beaten bosses, conspiring cranks, howling dynamiters, roaring communists, chevaliers of industry. processional crooks, and the victims of the weaknesses, the vices and the inher itances which outlaw men, for cause

from respectable consideration, are sup plying to the Blaine canvass all its ac tivity and making it as no some as it lived Federalism, Whiggery, and Know- noisy. The earnest, hones', laborious, stable, scrupulous and patriotic forces in citizenship, whether that citizenship be native or adopted, are a unit for Governor Cleveland. The great ma jority for true Demo racy and reform hitherto found in part in one party and in part in the other, has been brough into union by the excellence of the Dem-ocratic candidates and platform. The moral, educational, civilizing and honorable in uences in politics fight for Cleveland, and his election, by an unprecedented ma ority, is constantly in dicated by all the evidences visible in the canvass. - Albany Argus.

-Blaine's war record seems to be s for such a curb would have stolen the whole United States Treasury as well as the Presidency. As he was called "Major" down in Kentucky, why doesn't he take the title again and

-Mrs. M. Oakley, of Middletown, Ct., who one day recently read of an unknown man being fatally kicked at Westfield, Mass., made up ber mind that it was her brother, whom she had not seen for nineteen years, started for the place, found it was he, and had just time to exchange a few words with him before he died. -Hartford Post.

-A good medical authority savs beer is conducive to heart-disease. - Chicago Herald.

temperature, the indes ribable conditions of such portions of air as are in



N. B. ABNOLD, Secretary.

Scribner and wife.

sow it in wheat. Apply at Forry & Watson's store in this city.

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York. TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE. Bas Ci* Mo.

| The Chase County Courant | gone to Ohio and Tennessee for | which Sena tor Ingalls and the Hon. Thos. Ryan, the Irish Repub | HEALTH AND HOME. | PHYSICIANS. |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., | her health. | lican who is supporting Blaine | and a second s | J. W. STONE, M. D. |
| THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1884. | Mr. J. M. Breese, of Ohio, is vis- | and Logan, will speak, that is, if the former condescends to be pres- | Je wound ton, D. C. | LAND BUTTLE MALL THE |
| | 1 - (101 d - 1- | ent. | Sworn Circulation, 70,000. EDITED BY .W H. HALE, M. I | Office and room, east side of Broadway south of the bridge, |
| W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop | Miss Alice Rockwood has re- | Our County Fairs, thus far, have | This is a large eight page forty column monthly monthly | and the second |
| "No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." | | been successes; and the people | voted to everything pertaining to Health and Home, Marriage, Social | COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS |
| and starts the second | in Wisconsin. | | ery, Hints on Health, Dictetics and even rock, Art, Economy, Cook | - W. P. PUCH. M. D., |
| Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; af ter three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$3.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance. | The stock show at our coming | cessful one over held in the coun- | that tends to improve health, prevent disease, purify morals, and mak | Physician & Surgeon |
| ADVERTISING RATES. | County Fair promises to be ex- | ty, as this is a great year for Kan- | PP1. | Jorena er sungeen |
| lin. 3 in. 8 in. 5 in. % col. 1 co | | sas, and there will be a very large immigration into our State, next | SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 CENTS A YEAR. | Office at his Drug Store, |
| 1 week \$1 00 \$1.50 \$2.00 \$8.00 \$5.50 \$10.0 2 weeks 1.50 2.00 2.50 4.00 6.50 13.0 | Madden were over at Council | year. | | COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS |
| | | The Congregational Churches of | DR. W. H. HALE, | A. M. CONAWAY, |
| $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Quite a number of movers' wag- | Strong City and this place have | | DI ·· • 00 |
| The start a line for the first in | - I going families most | funned in caring the nev. W. D. | WASHINGTON, D. C. | Physician & Surgeon |
| Local notices, to cents a line for each subsequen sertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequen nsertion ; double price for black letter, or fo tems under the head of "Local Short Stops." | | Fisher for their pastor. Services will be held here, every Sunday | | Residence and office; a half mi |
| tems under the head of "Local Short Stops." | Mr. John Wheatly, at Strong City, | morning, at 11 o'clock, and at | SETH J. EVANS, | north of Toledo. jy11-ff. |
| CITY AND COUNTY NEWS. | are lying very sick. | Strong City, at 3:30 o'clock, p. m. | PROPRIETOR, JAK 1 4 THE THE THE AND AND A LOWEST PRICE | L. P. BAVENSCROFT, M. D., |
| | Mr. Henry Liederbach, of Wis- consin, son-in-law of Mr. Adam | Sunday (chool at each place an | PED FRONT | Physician & Surgeon |
| CLISSI on DECEMBER 1 | Gotbehuet, is visiting here | Yesterday morning, Mr. A. S. | Food Friday | STRONG CITY, KANSAS, |
| | | Howard's luggy team became | Feed Exchange Paid to | Office in McIntire's drug store, residen- opposite the post-office. Galls promptly r |
| TIME TABLE. BAST. PASS.MAIL.EM'T FR'T.FR'T.FR'T | 17, 1884. to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. | and ian aray, with his three-year | NORTH SIDE ALL ORDERS. | sponded to. jul7-tt |
| am pm am pm pm pm pm Codar Pt, 946 955 913 1233 651 229 | | | Main Street, Good Rigs at | DR. S. M. FURMAR |
| Clements 9 59 10 06 9 32 12 51 7 10 2 50 Clements 10 16 10 21 10 00 1 16 7 38 4 40 | An unusual amount of sicknoss | The team was going at fall speed when it turned the corner of Friend | Cottonwood Fails | RESIDENT DENTIST, |
| 10 99 10 98 10 99 1 49 8 05 6 1 | by our city physicians.—Independ. | steast and Devidence of the | ALL HOURS. | STRONG CITY, KANSAS |
| WEST. PASS.MAIL KM'T.FR'T.FR'T FR'T | ent. | sropped by Messrs. J. H. Doolittle | BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY. | Having permanently located in Stron City, Kansus, will hereafter practice hi |
| pm sm pm sm sm sm sm an safford 433 547 910 757 211 516 | The Misses Orr, of Junction City, | and W. G. Hait; and no harm was | | profession in all its branches, Friday ap Saturday of each week, at Cottonwoo Falls. Office at Union Hotel. |
| | who were visiting at Mr. E. A. Kinno's, returned home, last Satur- | | JOHNSON & THOMAS, | Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watso and J. W. Stone, M. D. je5-ti |
| Cedar Pt. 5 36 6 10 11 17 9 55 4 (4 9 00 The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City | | back at West Liberty, Ohio, ho and | | Contraction of the second seco |
| ne west at 4.27 o'clock, p. m., stopping | The Hon. Thomas Ryan will | his brother, Mr. George O. Hilde- | and the second second second the second s | MISCELLANEOUS. |
| t no other station in the county. This rain carries the day mail. | speak at the Court house in this | brand, presented their mother with | | ORAOF MILLS |
| DIRECTORY. | | a very valuable gold watch, on the inside of the back case of which is | HARDWARE, | OSACE MILLS |
| | 30th. Mrs. James F. Hazel, of Kansas | engraved "From E. A. and G. O. | | T C CHIDMAN Desertates |
| STATE OFFICERS. Gevernor | C' | Hildebrand, To Mother, August | STOVES, TIN AND GRANITE WARE, NAILS, | J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor. |
| ecretary of StateJames Smith Attorney GeneralW A Johnson | | 29th, 1884." We learn this from | Barbed Wire, Buggies, Wagons, Agricultural Implements, | |
| Auditor | monday. | the Buckeye Blade, published at West Liberty, Ohio. | | CUSTOM WORK |
| reasurer | Let every one in the county at- tend the County Fair, as nothing | Mrs. Charles White, of Strong | And SPORTING GOODS. | SOLICITED. |
| Chief Justices Sup.Court, { D J Brewer, D M Valentine Congressman, 3d Dist Thomas Ryan | tends to advertise a county more | City, is reported somewhat better: | AGENTS for the Colebrated Columbus & Abbott Buggies, Olds & | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| COUNTY OFFICERS. | than a good fair. | but she will lose the sight of one of | Schuttler Wagons, Pearl Corn Shellers, Buford Piowa | MARKET PRICES |
| county Commissioners { Aaron Jones, M.E. Hunt. | master John Brauley, of Cowley | her eyes, as the result of her sick- ness. Mr. White himself was bed- | Farmers' Friend Corn Planters, and Bake- well Vapor Stoves. | PAID FOR- |
| ounty TreasurerJ. S. Shipman. robate JudgeC. C. Whitson. | | ridden, one day last week, caused | | |
| County Clerk | tormerly of this city, has been in town for several days past. | by the rupture of a small blood | OUR STOCK IS NEW. | WHEAT AND CORN. |
| Berk District Court | | vessel; and his little baby is just | OUR STOCK IS NEW. | |
| beriff | | recovering from a spell of fever, while his father, at Osage City, 18 | Call, and Examine our Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere. | Manufactures |
| oronerC E Hait. | \$100, offered by Mr. J. S. Shipman, | sick, thus indicating that "troubles | Lisewhere. | a stand the second s |
| CITY OFFICERS. AnyorC. C. Whitson. | for the best five acres of corn. | never come singly." | JOHNSON & THOMAS | "GILT EDGE" |
| olice JudgeF. B. Hunt, ity AttorneyT. O. Kelley. ity Marshal | Mr. Simp Harland and his son, | Monday alternoon, September 15. | JOHNSON & THOMAS, | |
| J. W. Stone. | Jake, of Indiana, friends of Mr. J. D. Highnote, arrived here, last | 1884, Master Rollie Watson cele | East side of BROADWAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets, | "THE CHOICE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE," |
| ouneitmen | Thursday, on a prospecting visit. | brated with a very enjoyable party of little folks the seventh anniver- | streets, | Com Macl Prop. Cash |
| W. H. Holsinger. | Wanted, \$100 or \$200 for one or | sary of his birth which was an- | COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. | Corn Meal, Bran, Graham |
| reasurer | three years, at 12 per cent. interest, | nounced in the COUBANT of Sep- | nyl-tf | Flour and Chop |
| Methodist Episcopal Church Rev. N. | on first class city property as secu- | tember 21, 1877, as follows: Two little foet, shoes to year: | Instruction. This is a very im- A car load of Gliddon fanon | ALWAYS ON HAND. |

o'clock. a. m., every Sabbath school, at 10 eservice, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sab-bath, class meeting, at 12 m ; service ev-

portant office, and a person should wire just received at M. A. Camp. Two little hands to pull papa's hair: Two little lau thing e A bran new baby-a sweet little boy-Now in this world of light and gloom,

Mr. J. K. Crawford has bought ery sabbath evening at 8 o'clock. M. K. Church South.—Rev. R M Benton, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; gecond Sunday, at Govne branch, at 11, s. m; third Sunday, at the south half of Mr. Ed. Pratt's block, north of Mr. L. T. Simmons',

and will soon put up a residence on it.

Govne branch, at 11, a. m ; third Sunday, at the Harris school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11, a. m ; tourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11, a. m. Catholic-At Strong City--Rev. Guido Stello, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holyday of obligation, at 6 and 10 o'clock, a M. Baptast-At Strong City--Rev. Ware-ham, Pastor; Covenant and business meet-ing on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth formerly of Matfield Green, died a

A. R.

each month; services, second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 11 a m. and :30 p. m., the Sunday-school, at 9:30 every Sunday.

Louther as Principal, and Miss Knights of Honor. - Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday even-ing of each month; J M Tuttle, Dictator; J W Griffs, Reporter SOCIETIES. Ada Rogler in the Primary Department. We understand that the school

is of each month; J M Tuttle, Dictator; J W Griffa, Beporter. Masonic --Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F & A M. meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J P Kuhl, Mas-ter: W H Holsinger, Secretary. Odd Fellows,--Angola Lodge No. 58 1 O O F, meets every Monday evening; C I Maule, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary Mr. I. C. Warren for County Su perintendent.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

on a new stone business house on Business locals, under this head, 20 cents line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line f each subsequent insertion.

Alexander, to be 70 feet deep.

Thomas, G. P. Hardesty, Chas. H.

Dick Jackson.

Carswell, Wm. Hillert, A. Ferlet,

Dry weather.

Subscribe for the COURANT. Warm and windy, this week. Mr. R. Jeff, of Emporia, is in

town.

Day and night same length next Monday.

Mr. E Cooley is putting up : barn on his place.

Mrs. L. D. Hinckley returned from Leadville, Tuesday.

Mr. L. Heck, of Topeka, spent at the fair every day, last Sunday at Mr. J. N. Nye's.

Mrs. W. A. Wood, of Eludate, is visiting her parents, in Illinois.

Miss Alta Tennis has gone to Topeka to attend Bethany College.

Mr. Pat. Hubbard has put an Agricultural College. awning in tront of his lunch rooms.

Mr. Clint Waite, of Emporta, was in town several days last week.

Mr. B. Lantry loft, Monday, for a ten days' business trip to Mexico.

Don't forget that the Chase County Fair will begin next Monday.

Miss Belle Boynton, of Law city.

9

At C. C. Watson's, last Saturday afternoon About 10 o'clock, last Monday night, the train which had been switching cars at Lantry's quarry,

Mr. David Higgins, a Democrat, near Strong City, started west, and conduct the responsible duties as soon after crossing Fox creek they should be, and as a teacher of M. A. Campbell's. short time ago in Chautauqua bridge a brakeman, named Kemp six or seven years experience in county, and was buried by the G. Shaw, aged about 22 years, was the county, has given entire satis. Bain wagons just received at Hil-

The public school of this city a half mile, when the magled ro- bered that he is generally selected City. mains of the unfortunate young at all Teachers' Institutes held in opened, Monday, with Mr. L. A. man were found lying at the side this county, for some leading part. of the road He had on his per- This fact alone acts as quite a rec- his drug store. son recommendations from Rail- ommendation to the gentleman.

teachers, throughout the county, are putting in their best licks for Honor and some other secret soci the one who will best serve the ed-Mr. John Shofe has begun work

Broadway, south of Mossrs. Fritz & Holsinger's store, for Mr. Isaac The citizens of Cottonwood Fall will make up a purse of \$100 for a free-for-all running race, mile dash, on the last day of the County Fair, 1st money, \$60; 2d, \$30; 5d, \$10.

During the continuance of the etables baked beans, pastry, cakes, County Fair, next week, the stores delecacies, tea and coffee. There in this city will be closed from 12 will be, in connection, a lunch stand, o'clock, m., until 4, p. m., every consisting of sandwiches, cakes, day, in order to give the merchants pies, candy, buts, fruit, melons, ice and clerks a chance to be present cream, etc. There will also be prepared neat and inviting baskets of

Misses Julia Shipman and Ma- lunch for 15 cents, which one can mie and Etta George, of Elmdale, take in his hand and go to any have gone to Washburn College, part of the grounds. Come and Tupeka, and Claude Brese and Ar give us all the patronage you can, thur Wood, of the same place, have and help in a good cause, the obgone to Manhattan, to attend the ject being the improvement of our churches, which should be of pub.

The following parties are in atinterest. Donations of material and cooked food will be thankfully tendance at the Kansas City Fair: Mrs. Jabin Johr.son, her son, Guy, received. Any one willing to asand her sister, Mrs. Jake Moon, of sist a day or a few hours will re-Emporia, Messrs. J. P. Kuhl, W.C. port at the dining hall to

THE MANAGERS. The Strong City Independent ays: "We were pleased, one day

The Republicans of Strong City this week, to form the acquaintance rence, is visiting friends in this will have a barbecue and pole- of Mr. I. C. Warren, candidate for raising on the 30th instant, at County Superintendent of Public just received at M. A. Campbell's. Hereford bulls or heifers.

be voted for to fill it, without re-011 8. Just received, screen wire cloth gard to politics. Qualifications are the principal features to be Thomas's. considered. Mr. Warren, as all of

all the qualifications necessary to and see me."

Neb., belonged to the Knights of both candidates, and then choose price for produce.

AND AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Pay up your subscription. Boots and shoes at Breese's.

Wanted, two girls, at the Union Hotel. dec6-tf Good goods and bottom prices at

Breese's. First-class organs at E. Cooley jy6-tf for \$50 cash. New seed just received at John- fourteen tickets for one dollar. son & Thomas's.

You can get your staple dry goods at Breese's: to get the best of flour.

J. S. Doolittle & Son's. Fresh goods all the time at the tore of Breese, the grocer, Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. Go to L. F. Miller's to have

your Sowing Machines repaired. A car losd of Molina wagons

and window frames, at Johnson & The best flour of all kinds, at E. our citigens well know, possesses F. Baurle's. He say's: "Come,

octo-tf

A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at

A car load of new improved missed; the train was backed about faction. It will also be remem- debrand Bros. & Jones, Strong dec6 tf Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unemployed times, at

Go to Breese's for your fresh staroads in West Virginia, and papers We ask the readers of the Indepen- ple and fancy groceries, and where indicating he came from Lincoln, dent to enquire into the merits of you can get the highest market

For sale, cheap for cash or its

you can always get tresh stapie and Supplemental Delinquent Tax

You can get moals or lunch at any hour, from 6 o'clock, a. m., until 10, p. m., at Jerry Williams', on Main street, between Broadway and Friend street. dig-tf

E F. Bauerle bakes everything in the bakery lice, and is now running a delivery wagon, so you can get fresh bread every morning, right at your own doors He sells

Now is the time to sow your grass seed, and Johnson & Thomas's is the place to buy the seed, as Go to Howard's mill if you want they have just received a supply of The celebrated Watker boot, at orchard and all other kinds of grass seed.

W. H. McMorris has received an agency for the Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm, Colony, Andergon county, Kansas, J. S. Hawes, importer and breeder of thogough-bred Hereford oattle, proprietor, and can be adjaressed at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, by any one wanting to get

TREES! TREES! TREES! Farmers, Planters, Tree Dealers and ev-ybody who feels at all interested in the su jeet of TREE GROWING, will confer a favor by sending a postal card for copy of my catalogue for season of 1884, free to all. Prices low, Trees good, and packing su-perior. Address J. C. PINNEY, Proprietor Sturgeon Bay Nursery, meh27-10t Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

Osage Mills, near Elmdale, Chase co., Kas.

JO. OLLINGER. Central Barber Shop, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars can be bought at this shop

Soft a week at home. So out fit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which pf either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute cortainty, write for particulars to HALLETT & Co., Portland Maine... ian24-1yr

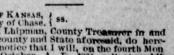
List of 1883.

STATE OF KANSAS, { 55. County of Chase. { 55. I. J. S. Laipman, County Troassport for and for the county and State aforessid, do here-by give notice that I will, on the fourth Mon day of October, A. D. 1884, sell at public nuction, at my office, at the county seat, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, so much of each tract. of land and by in the there inafter described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges due thereon for the year 1883. J. S. SHIPMAN, Ca Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas, At my office, in Cottonwood Falls, this 17th day of see is of sec. 33, town. 18, range 7. Ne is of ne is 12 and 12 and 13 and hight of way of A, T. & S. F. H. R., of sec. Is town. 19, range 9. Ne is of nw %, less 6 arres, of sec. 33, town. 19, range 8. Lot II, back 52, Cottonwood Falls.

Lot 11, block 53, Cottonwood Falls.

AGENIES wanted for The Lives of the Presidents of the U. S., the book ever sold for less than twice our price. The tastest selling book in Amer-hea. Immerse profits to agents. All in-teligent people want it. Any one can bi-come a successful agent. Terms free. HAL-LET & Co., Portland, Maine jani-ly

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. o for it IN NEW YORK



USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-An increase of one-fourth in the milk producing qualities of a cow is doubling the net profits.

-You can not make a better use of your suds than to pour it around young trees, grape-vines and rose-bushes. It is a first-class fertilizer for all.-Exchange

-It is very wisely advised that poultry breeders should not lose sight of the double object of raising poultry-the production of eggs and the production Tribune. of the supply of carcass.

-Prunes bear the same relation to plums that raisins do to grapes, and are probably the most digestible of all dried fruits, while they are as wholesome as any .-- Cincinnati Times.

-Nature is very much like a shiftless child, who, the more he is helped the more he looks for it. The more medicine a man takes, the more he will have to take, whether it be anodyne, tonic or alterative. - Hall's Journal of Health.

--Enough corn and potatoes are every year destroyed by the cultivator, because the hills are a few inches out of the way, to pay e tra wages for good workmen who will plant as corn and potatoes should be planted. — Troy Times.

--Potato balls are very nice for break-Boil them, and while still warm 000. mash them until there are no lumps left; then mix butter, pepper, salt, a little chopped parsley and one or more raw eggs; beat these together thoroughly, then mold in balls, dip in beaten eggs and then in flour, and fry in butter. - Exchange.

-A plain baked Indian-pudding, without fruit, is surprisingly improved by serving it with a rich sauce, and will seem to be anything but a common dish. Peat two ounces of sugar and one ounce of butter together till they are like cream; then beat one egg. and thoroughly mix with the butter and sugar: lavor with extract of vanilla or with grated nutmeg. -- Boston Budget.

-An exchange says that it would be a great advantage to farmers if the managers of fairs would offer a premium for the best collection of dangerous and troublesome weeds in pots, and the best mode of getting rid of them. There is nothing that would be of more benefit or interest to the farming community. The total loss to farmers from weeds is immense. There is hardly a farm crop whose yield is not diminished by them. Some of the worst weeds in the country are plants originally sent forth as flowers.

Domestic Chemistry -Boiling.

All articles of food are derived from the vegetable and animal kingdoms, and the ultimate elments of all of them may be reduced to four-carbon, hy-drogen, oxygen, and hitrogen. The reason of the infinite variety in vegeta-ble and animal substances is found in ble and direct the above elements, two or more, combine in different proportions, or are arranged among themselves in different ways. These sub-stances are comprised in four classes, the first substance composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, the two latter being in the proportion to form water. These are called hydrates of carbon, gum, starch, and woody fibers being

-Troy, N. Y., manufactures 36.000, 000 linen collars every year, besides 3,360,000 shirts. - Troy Times. - Seventy-nine fires have been caused

in New York City during twelve years by rats and mice nibbling matches.— Y. Times. Ň. -There are over 11,000,000 people

FACTS AND FIGURES.

in the United States, men, women and children, who are dependent upon labor at mines and manufactories. -- Chicago

-The Agricultural Bureau at Washington has, during the present year, expended over \$300,000 in the introduction of the tea-plant into the various points of the United States. - Washingion Star.

-A considerable share of the lumber output of the East comes from the mills of Fort Edward, Glens Falls, and from those along the Hudson between these two paces. Thirteen mills produce about 200,000,000 feet annually, beside slabs and other refuse.-Albany Journal.

-According to the latest census the people of the United States engaged in active business pursuits are "thus employed: In agriculture, 22,000,000; professional and personal service, 12,000,-000; manufacturing and mining, 11,-000,000; trade and transportation, 5,000,-

-- The track of the Iron Mountain

Railway, Missouri, 700 miles long, was changed to the standard gauge in one day, June 28, 1879. T ree thou and men were employed. The gauge of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Road, 225 miles, was changed from broad to standard gauge between 3 and 9:30 a. m., June 22, 1880, by 2,500 men.-- Chi-

cage Herald. -The largest sailing ship in the world was launched at Glasgow recent- Oct. i2-David's Charge to Solly, from the yards of Messrs. Hamilton & Co. She is described as a handsomely-modeled iron, four-masted, fullrigged sailing ship of the following di-

mensions: Leugth over all, 340 feet; breadth, 49 feet; depth of hold, 25 feet 8 inches; register tonnage, 3,173. Her principal masts and yards are made of steel.

-The game captured by the Greely party during the two years ending Au-gust, 1883, was as follows: Seven wolves, 7 foxes, 8 ermines, 8 lemmings, 103 musk oxen, 19 seals, 57 hares, king ducks, 53 long tailed ducks, 30 eider ducks, 60 dovekins, 1 diver, 6 burgomaster gulls, 1 Sabine gull, 21 Arctic terns, 178 sknas, 84 brent geese, 1 raven, 79 ptarmigan, 100 turnstones,

1 sandpiper, 1 sandpling, 37 knots, 2 ringed plovers, 18 owls, 2 phiaropes, 1 walrus.—N. Y. Herald.

-- Swiss statistics show that the land of Switzerland and its natural productions afford employment for 410,023 two in each 100 of population. Fundholders who are nothing else comprise 8,823 men and 17,871 women. members of the fundholders' families number, in addition, 17,983 individuals, and their servants number 11.388.

WIT AND WISDOM.

examples. Second, substances com-posed of the same elements as last the foolish defy it, the wise judge it, are like Samson with his locks shorn,

Religious Department. WHEN WILL IT BE?

[No man knoweth the coming of the Man.]

When will it be? Just at the nightfail, when all work is done, And rest comes, following the vanished suf Bringing its peace to those who weary graw With labor lasting all the long day through? Will it be then?

Or will it be at midnight's solemn hour. When earth seems siceping like a folded flow er? Then will there come a knocking at the door

And the soul start at sounds unheard before, And listen for a voice in terior dumb, The dreaded voice of Death, that says: "I

come: Art ready for the journey thou must take Before the cock crows and thy friends awake?"

Or will it be at morning, when the sun Rises on godien tasks anew begun: Will I be standing at the plow when he Whose face we dread so nuch shall come me And say: "Give o'er thy labor. Say good-bye To the e thy comrades?" Will 1 shrink and

To the e thy comrades?" Will I shrink and cry: I am not ready. Wait til close of day?" Ab, soull not ready? Will the plen avail Uttered by ips that terror has made pale? No: He will say: "Thou knewest, soon or late, My feet would tarry at thy soul's closed gate. Wast thou not bidden to be ready? Lo! I come and find thee unprepared to go. Thou askest time. Was time not given thee? Too late regret, and all in vain thy plea!"

Rise, soul, and set thy house in order, lest At any moment Death should be thy guest. Be ready for the journey thou must go At morn or midnight. If he finds the so, Brave with a faith in things thou canst no

see. What does it matter when he comes to thes? -...ben ... Rexford, in Advance.

Sunday-School Lessons.

THIRD QUARTER.

Pleasure. Eccles. 2:1-13 c. 21-The Creator Remem-bered. Eccles. 12:1-14 c. 28-Review; or Missionary, Temper-ance, or other Lesson selected by the school. Dec Dec

THEREWICH TO BE CONTENT.

It was a wonderful lesson Paul had learned. He knew how to be abased, and how to abound; he had learned to be full and to be hungry; to abound and to suffer want, and in all things to be content. Very few have that lesson. Very few are equally strong on either side. They who boast of their strength in one direction are o ten weakness itself in another. The tree which braces itself firmly against the west wind may be uprooted by the eastern gale. Some flowers that endure the cold of winter wilt under the heat of summer. The e are men who bear adversity well. They grow strong and compact under its pressure. They grow pure, refined and gentle under its fires. As their calamitics rise their manhood rises. Always equal to the occasion, they are strengthened by what threatens to overwhelm them. These same men, so unconquerable in calamity are often who ly unmanned by a touch of prosperity. The moment the pressure ceases they relax and weaken. They

his condition excludes h m. There may be in every man a laudable ambition for great things. But this often becomes an insatiable greed, which clutches and supplants. Success comes to be the goddess men worship. Young men come to feel that life without her avor is not worth living. Naturally enough they sometimes sacrifice their all to her,

and half fancy she "can forgive sins

There is no place or fortune from which

also. There must, of course, be many disappointments. For every hill there is valley. Amidst sudden elevations there must be sudden talls. Men need as never before that self-poise which steadied the heart of Paul. No people on earth need it as do we. Liberty requires more manhood than slavery. The opportunities of freedom require greater balance of character than the limitations of despotism. We need that exalted manhood which can "abound or be in want," and yet be content; content not because its aspirations are

low, but because they are so high as to lift us above the fluctuations of fortune. -Chicago Advance. A Common Mistake aboat the Goldey

Rule.

There is a very common mistake about the meaning of the precept. It is sometimes taken as though it required us to rule our conduct towards other men by their wishes: to do this would often be a tolly and a sin. It really requires us to rule our conduct toward others by what our wishes would be if we were in their place; and this is a very different matter. In other words, we are to make what we see are their real interests our own. I have heard of a foolish father who, when one of his girls was fourteen or fifteen years old, gave her the choice of a pon or remaining another year or two at school. The child naturally elected to have the pony, and most children at her age would do the same. The father's conduct was ruled by the child's wishes, and he inflicted on her a grave in ustice. *** A man ap-pears to me for a testimonial, and I may have reasons to believe that if I give it to him he will have a good chance of secur ng an excellent appointment. He is in urgent need of it, for he has had a great deal of trouble. There is no harm in him and I s ould be glad to help him. But I am doubtful, and more than doubtful, whether he would discharge the duties of the position satisfactorily. He says that if I were in his position and he in mine I should plead hard for his recommendation. But I have to think not only of the man himself, but of the people to whom he wishes me to recommend him. I'I had to make the appointment myself should I like them recommend me a man about whose fitness they were uncertain? Should 1 like them to tell me of his merits and not even to hint at his disqualification? Is it just even to the applicant himself to give him the support he asks for? If I were in his position should I--if I were a wise and honest man-wish to be recommended to a post the duties of which I was unable to discharge? Apart altogether from the obligations of veracity, this "golden rule" may require me to refuse to support his

dimin sh the immorality of testimonials. -R. W. Date, in Go d Words.

Youths' Department.

"BOYS."

Sturay little farmer boy, tell me how you When't is time to plow the fields, and to reap

Do the hens "with yellow legs" Scold you when you hunt for eggs: Do you dr ve the ducks to drink, waddling in

a row? Do the pigs in concert squeal When you bring their evening meal? Tell me, little farmer boy, for I'd like to know.

Nimble little sailor boy, tell me how you know How to navigate your ship when the tempests

How to intricate your stup when do blow. Do you null it pretty hard Clinging to the topsail-yard? Don't you icar some stormy day overboard you li go? Do they let you take a light When you go aloft at night? Tell me, little salior boy, for I d like to know.

Little boys of every kind, tell me how you know That 't is time ere school begins rather ill to

grow. Does the pain increase so fast That 't is terrible at last? Don't you quickly convalesce when too

to go? Lo you think I am a dunce? Was n't I a schoo -boy once? Tell me, all you little boys, for I'd like to know.

-John S. Adams, in St. Nicholas.

A BRAVE LITTLE SISTER-MOTHER.

Sunshine Woodleaf was one of the dearest and prettiest little girls that ever gladdened the hearts of a house-

Her hair was of reddish-gold and it crinkled all over her small round head. Her eyes were as blue as a summerday's sky, and as sparkling as a summer-night's stars, and her cheeks, and dimpled chin and wee, smiling mouth were almost as red as the herries we find on the wild rose bushes after the pink flowers are gone.

Sunshine had no brothers and only one sister-Lucy-who was six years bringing him back. I promised older than herself. Never were two mother to take care of him and s sters more unlike in appearance-for Lucy's cheeks were but faintly tinged with pink, and her eyes were hazel and her hair straight and brown-or more alike in disposition. And never did two sisters love each other more dearly. Lucy was ten and Sunshine four when their dear mother left them. She had been suffering many weeks, and the night she ceased to suffer she said to Lucy, who sat by her bedside: "I must leave you very soon, my darling, and I want you to promise to be a little mother to Sunshine when I am gone. You have always been a great blessing and comfort to us all, but now you will have to try to fill my place as well as your own."

A week or two after that a sister of Mr. Woodleaf's came and took charge of the household affairs, and resignation-not forgetfulness-coming to he sorrowing heats, things began to go on in much the usual way again. And most faithfully did Lucy fulfill the promise she had given her dying mother. She never left her little sister night or day. Even when reei ing her lessons to her governess she kept the little one by her side. She bathed her, dressed her, played with her, took her to walk. taught her and heard her say her prayers.

Bu', in spite of all ber devoted watchfulness and care, Sunshine had scarcely application. This christian law would reached her six h year when she fell sick of a terrible fever and lay between ening

Sweet-as-sugar saw that she climb it easily, and so putting the bird in her bosom she began to climb the tree. She began to climb the tree," she repeated, the smell of smoke becoming stronger and stronger as she spoke, and then, Sunshine seeming to dose, she stepped softly to the door and out-upon the landing, and looked down into the hall two flights below.

She could just make out through the smoke the forms of her aunt and the two servant-girls moving about with pails in their hands, and as she looked a bright tongue of flames darted up the balusters of the parlor-stairs. Her heart gave a great leap. "What if the stairs should be burned away?" she said with trembling lips. "How would Sunshine and I be saved?" But in a moment she answered her own ques-tion: "Papa knows." And in a mo-ment more she went quietly back into the sick room.

"I'm not asleep, Lu," said Sunshine's sweet voice. "You said last that Sweet-as-Sugar found a wee, wee bird. But there's smoke in the room, isn't there? Where does it come from?"

"There must be some trouble with the fire down-stairs this morning," said Lucy, and her voice was as steady as ever as she went on with the story once more: "And Sweet-as-su ar began to climb the tree to find the bird's nest when Sour-as-lemons came and stood near it. 'What are you going to do now?' she asked with a sneer. 'Take a little bird back to its home,' answered Sweet-as-sugar. 'Oh, you silly thing,' said Sour-as-lemons. 'Give it to me. I'll have some fun with it.' 'No, insaid Sweet-as-Sugar, and she deed.' climbed on until she found the nest, and, lo and behold! there was a cunning little fairy sitting in it with three other wee, wee birds.

""Much obliged to you,' said the fairy, 'very much obliged to you for his him and his brothers and sisters while she went to get them some break ast, but the wind rocked the branch the nest is on so nicely that I fell asleep and he tumbled out. Very much obliged to you, indeed! for if he had b en killed or stolen the king of the bird fairies would have punished me severely. And now I'll give you two wishes for being so good.' 'Oh! I do wish grandmamma would never have the rheumatism again,' said Sweet-as-sugar. At this the fairy laughed so that she nearly fell out of the nest herself. 'You're a queer girl,' said she. 'She's a little fool!' called Sour-as-lemons from the foot of the tree where she stood listening. 'Why didn t you wish for lots of money?' "And what is your second wish?" asked the fairy. Sweet-as-sugar thought a moment this time, and then she said: "I wish Sour-as-lemons wouldn't be naughty any more, and that she would love everybody and everybody would would love her.""

Another light tap came at the door. Lucy opened it again, and in spite of herself she gave a little start of sorrowful surprise. There stood her father, his face blackened with smoke, his hair and evebrows scorehed, his clothes and, worst of all, one of his hands badly burned.

"My dear little woman." he said, as he bent to kiss her. "My brave little sister-mother! The fire is all out. It sick of a terrible tever and lay between life and death for two long, long months. Then came a blessed Oc ober evening when she cased tossing he of matting that stood in the front hall head to and fro on her pillow, and sank Were you much frightened, dear? And how is Sunshine?' "Yes, papa, 1 was," faltered Lucy. "but Sunshine is all right. Please tell her the grandmother never had rheumatism again and that Sour-as-lemons' name was changed to Honey-giri because she-because-she-' but here. she fainted away in her father's arms,. and as he carr.ed her down-stairs her aunt who had come up a m ment before passe I into the room to tell Sunshine the end of the story .- Margaret Eytinge, in Wide Awake.

mentioned, but in which hydrogen is in the skillful direct it. excess, tats, oils, resins, and other combustible bodies being examples. Third, substances in which oxygen is in e cess, such as the greatest number of vegetable acids. Substances composed of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen. This class includes many animal and vegetable substances.

The proximate principles of an mal flesh which is presented to us in form of food may be reduced to three, fat, gelatine and albumen. The various processes of cooking extract the princi-ples of the substances in widely different manner. Flesh is nothing more than the meat or muscle of an animal. So when we eat a beef-steak we eat a portion of the muscle of a steer. It is generally of a red color, but if washed repeatedly in cold and afterwards in hot water, it becomes nearly white, in which state it is called fibrine, and the nutriment is gone. If the water in which the meat has been washed were boiled for sometime, strained, and boiled again, it will be found on cooling to be in the state of jelly, or in fact in form of gelatine, which is one of the proximate elements of bone. The object of the straining is to separate the albumen, which sets or solidities by boiling. Albumen is a substance like the white of an egg, and it ex sts large-ly in the blood of all animals. The savoring principle of animal food is ozmazome. It is the source of its odor and taste, and is very nutritious. In a separate state it is a thick liquid, some-thing like sirup, but does not coag late as do gelatine and albumen. From all that has been said, it will be seen how unwise it is wash meat before cooking, which. I am sorry to say, a great many housekeepers do. The fat of animal substance is remarkable as containing no nitrogen, and it is similar to all animal and vegetable oils. When we boil meat, as in the process of making broth, the fat is dissolved and separated, and floats on the surface of the water, from which it may be skimmed off, or if allowed to remain or to cool, becomes solid. When meat is boiled properly, it becomes firm and digestible, and acquires a sa-vory taste and smell; but if boiling is too long continued the meat becomes indigestible, and loses much of its taste and nutritive qualities. If the boiling be violent the muscular portions of the meat lose their gelatine and become tough and fibrinous, while the inside will be scarcely affected, as much of the nutritive juices of the meat escapes into the water in the act of boiling. The meat should not be cut into small pieces except for the purpose of makwanted to be kept in the meat. A large joint is preferable to a small joint and is cheaper in the end, but if the water is to keep the nutriment, small joints or pieces are preferable. By the above is demonstrated the important service boiling water renders us in the prepa-ration of animal flesh for food. It proves, too, that the most expensive proves, too, that the most expensive joints of meat are not more nutritious than the cheaper joints when properly cooked.-Cleveland Leader.

9

-Imitate time: It destroys slowly. It undermines, wears, loosens, separates. "It does not uproot.

-Beware how you allow words to expands and grows rich in the balmy pass for more than they are worth, and air of success. It sometimes happens bear in mind what alteration is some- that these same characters, which are times produced in their current value by the course of time. -R. Southey.

unselfishness, rudeness rather than gen- n ght. People who a e most genial tleness, seem to be developed in those when prosperous sometime become apparently possessed of the highest advantages for education. -- Chicago Weekly Magazine.

-A Michigan girl wrote to a locomotive manufactory saying that if it didn't cost too much she would like to buy one of their new spark-arresters see how it worked .- Burlington and Free Press.

-"Is your table linen marked?" asked the washerwoman. "Oh, certainly," replied Mrs. Popinjay. "We have had blackberry pie right along this week and Mr. Popin ay has spilled his coffee twice." - Burlington Free Press.

-Never sit down and brood over trouble of any kind. If you are vexed with yourself or the world, this is no way to obtain satisfaction. Find yourself employment that will keep your mind active, and, depend on it, this will force out unwelcome thoughts.

-"I've just ound out why lightning never strikes twice in the same place, said Farmer Furrow to the Deacon, as they stood under a tree during a thun- feared her, and defied her by keeping der-storm. "Why is it " asked the Deacon. "Because, sir, the same place is never there after the lightning once hits it." --- N. Y. Journal.

perience in marketing)—"I hardly know grace as they grew in tiches. They what to order for dinner. We had veal tore their good fortune as well as he yesterday and lamb the day before." Butcher--"How would a leg of mutton do, or beef or tongue?" Young housedo, or beef or tongue?" Young house-keeper (relieved at the suggestion)— He preferred liberty, but could endure "Oh, y's: that would do nicely. You the dungeon. He sang songs in it at may send a leg of tongue." -N. Y. midnight, but took pains to get out in Mail and Express.

-- Something lacking--Baker--"Yes. mum: I now put my name on my bread to prevent my rivals from imitating my loaves and getting my custom." Housekeeper-"A wise precaution. But was that bread you left here yesterday genuine?" "Oh, yes, mum." "Then would suggest that you add something besides your name to the loaves. "Certainly, mum, i' you say so. What is it?" "The date."-Philadelphia Call.

-"If I can find my gun I bet I'll settle them cats." said Mulberry the other night at a late hour, as he slid out of bed and went groping around the room in the dark. "Come back to bed, you old fool," pleaded the gentle voice of Mrs. Mulberry. "That isn't cats; it's Emeline's new beau down in the parlor singing 'Sweet Violets."" Emeline's new beau will not warble any more when he visits Emeline. Emeline has told him that "papa is very easily disturbed after he retires." —Middletown Transcrip!

taken captive and set grinding at the mills of s n.

Other men seem to grow and ripen in prosper'ty. All their better nature expinds and grows rich in the balmy mellowed in the sunshine, grow gnarly and sour in the shade. The juices which -Too often selfishness rather than sweetened in the daytime sour in the morose when circumstances change. It is a common complaint that a man's good tortune and his friends forsake him together. But it is not always entirely their fault. A changed demeanor in the man himself often accounts for it. He is no longer an agreeable companion, and they who would still be his friends must bear with his complaints and ill-humor.

Faith should so lift a man above his fortune that he may not be disturbed by its changes. He should feel those changes as the good ship feels the storm, and reals but to right itself again and thies on. He will feel prosperity and enjoy it, but will not be elated or thrown from his balance. He will feel adversity and suffer from it, but not be depressed or harmed. It is not of that Mr. Moody owed four hundred course a stoleal inditerence which does dollars to a gentleman in Chicago, and paid interest on it for several yearsnot care. Men, it is true, have made themselves indifferent to fortune. They have even fied from the world to convents, because sick of the world's hollowness or afraid of its power. They have refused fortune because they asked the out of her reach. Three brothers had opportunity equally presented to them. One refused to seize it lest he might not be able to bear good fortune. The

-Young housekeeper (with small ex- other two became wealthy and grew in

did his poverty. Paul was not indifferent. He pretude; a character, only in the world .-Goethe. Dr. Guth ie. midnight, but took pains to get out in

--When the family pews begin to be filled there will be evidence that homes the morning. He felt reverses, but they could not turn him from his purpose. He had known the variations of have become more Christian and more fortune, and could appreciate them all. home-like. God speed the time!-Free-While he could en oy prosperity as man's Journa!. well as any one it was not essential to him. He did not prefer want, but he that religion that cost nothing in this world would pay anything in the world could accept it without any sense of humiliation. He could bear either conto come--whether any piety could grow up in a heart crisped up with pure dition and be content.

There never was a time when this sting ness. - Curi tunn in ie. grand e uanimity was so needed as now. There never was a time when the bad. It only ridicules and denounces fluctuations of fortune were so frequent all that is good. It tears down -it and great. We read in nursery tales of a Cinderella advanced to a throne by never constructs; it destroys-it never fa'ry charms. But Cinderella is a tame offers no adequate substitute -J. R. story beside many a roman e in real

life in the present generation. By a magic more wonderful than that of the Paxton. - The men who would ignore Chrisglass slipper, the boy of yesterday is tianity and create in its stead what they

the millionaire of to-day, and the mill- call a scientific religion have to bor ionaire of to-day the pauper of to-mor-row their ideal of character from row. The flatboatman becomes a Pres- Christian morals. On all that is really ident, and the sons of money-kings go beggin... In this country every man is born to all the possibilities of the land., ress. -Exchange.

Practices What He Preaches.

into a quiet sleep from which she awoke Much of Mr. Moody's success is at with he old smile on he pale lips. "And now," said the doctor, "now is the time to be more careful than tributed to his perfect fa th. When he became convinced that h was an effectever. The least excitement might prove fatal." ive worker or the Church (before the burning of Chicago), he abandoned

his business, and followed the example of Jesus Christ and His diciples, trust-The next day, and the next, Sunshine grew better and better, and on the ing to Providence for his own support. third night her father, who had Of late it has been a comm n report that watched with her almost every night Moody was rich, worth half a million since she was first taken sick, went etc. now, it Moody were rich, it would away to his own room to try to get a be anabandonment of his early prinlittle of the rest of which he ciples, and it would be inconsistent with much in need (his room was in the se his great faith. Inquiry shows that, some ond story just below Lucy's), leaving years ago, enough money-some ten thousand dollars-was reserved from Lucy lying on the bed beside her sleeping sister. And just before daylight the proceeds of a sale of the Moody and Sunshine awoke, and, to Lucy's great Sankey publications to pay for a farm surprise, said in a weak little voice: "Tell me a story, Lu." at Northfield, Mass., and that this farm

was presented to Mrs. Moody by the "What kind of a story shall it be?" of the publishers, who are friends asked Luey. family. This farm is now utilized as "A little-girl story with a fairy," a home an i place of schooling for poor

answered Sunshine, speaking very slowly. "Make it out of your own boys. Those scholars who can afford slowly. "Make it out of your own head, Lu. I like your own head stories it, pay one hundred dollars a year, but most of them are supported and edubest. cated for nothing, and this good work, And Lucy began at once: "On e it is understood, exhausts the entire

upon a time there was a little girl so sweet that they named her Sweet-assugar. She lived in a tiny house near wood, with her grandmother who was a very good old woman. Well, every-body loved Sweet-as-sugar but the miller's daughter, who was so sour convenient to pay off the principal. Mr. Moody, it may thus fairly be stated, is a "square man," and prathey called her Sour-as-lemons, and she not only did not love Sweet-as-sugar, but she actually hated her as most bad children hate good ones, and she was play. Then she saw that grindstone, always watching a chance to do her a ultimate aim, he might, probably, be mischief.

was so

Lucy had got thus far in her story when somebody tapped at the door and slipping softly from the bed she went to it, and opening it a little, she saw her father standing in the entry. Taking her hand and drawing her toward him, he closed the door and said hurriedly: "There is a smell of something burning in the house. It comes from down stairs, and I am going down to see what it is. You had better dress yourself. But don't be frightened, dear, for if I find there is any real danger I will come for you at once. And above all things don't let Sunshine be frightened."

"I won't if I can help it, papa," said Lucy, and returning to her room she began to dress herself. at the same time continuing her story: "Sour-as-lemons was always trying to vex or hult Sweet-as sugar. She followed her when she went on errands for her grandmother and threw stones at her, and smilld a disagreeable cream oftartar smile when one struck her. Ba-Sweet-as-sagar never lost her temper. imparts life; it attacks religion, but It's wonderful how she kept it, but she

d.d. Well, one day Sweet-as-sugar was welking through the weod," said Lacy, speaking a little louder and faster as the sound of voices and the sulashing of water reached her from beiow, "when she found on; the ground a wee, wee bird that had fallen from its nest. She took it tenderly in her hand and looked up at the tree from which it had fallen. It was not a tall tree, and I Little Ones.

Twenty Little Poulfices.

It never would have happened it mother had not gone away, and the twins had not been left to themselves tecause Hannah was "preserving,," and if that grindstone had not been left out in the yard.

But mother was gone, Hannah was busy, the grindstone was there, and it did happen -- this naughty thing!

The twins were sitting on the door-step, eating bread and "'serves" that Hannah had given them. It was very warm and quiet, and there was not a thing to do. The bees were busy enough out there in the clover, but then they were bees, and did not know any better fun than to work all day.

It was Dell who began it. She always did begin things, and Bell had to fol-low. She finished her bread first, and sat trying to think of something to and said: "O Bell, let's grind."

Bell swallowed her last bite quickly, and followed Dell to the grin Istone. Now they did not seem to memorpher that some one, mamma, p rhaps, had said: "Never touch the grind-stone, little girts." Bell did begin to remember, when, suddenly, there was Dell turning that lovely stone with both hands. Of course Bell had to get a knife and hold it to grind. They ground two knives which they got from the kitchen when Hannah's ack was turned. Then they ground the hos till it was "awful sharp, some of the points off the handsaw. Then Bell said: "Let's grind our fingemails. They turned the stone and Id their fingers on it: and at first it. felt funny and "ticklish." When they stopped, oh dear!--- the tips of every one of those poor little ingers were sore inoff, and the blood came.

They ran crying to Hannah; and what do you think she did? Why, she put a little positice of bread and milk on every one of those fingers and thumbs on each naughty hand.

The twins were so ashamed to have mamma see those hands, when they had promised to be so good! When she came home at night, two sorry little girls met her, with their hands hind their backs; and when she asked "what was the matter with her "what was the matter with her bardies," they sorrowfully held up those ten -- no-- twenty little poultices .-- Our

Chicago Current. Wise Savings.

-A talent may be perfected in soli-

---We write our blessings on the wa-

-We have often wondered whether

-Infidelity reproves nothing that is

ter, but our a flictions on the rock .-

income of the family. It is stated to the *Uurrent* on the best of authority.

and that recently-before he found it

tices precisely what he preaches

Had the possesion of wealth been his

worth vast sums of money to day .-

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-The strength of the church lies not in the oratory of the pulpit, but in the oratory of the closet.-Spurgeon.

-The number of students in attendance at Boston University has steadily increased the past four years, the summaries being as follows: 505, 555, 591 and 610. -- Boston Journal.

-The Alabama Baptist says that there are in that State 1.284 Baptist churches and 850 ordained ministers: but 360 are unemployed on account of the once-a-month system which is sc much in vogue there.

-It is, of all things, not essential that a school-boy or girl shall know the various marks by which to distinguish the "a" in fat, far, fall or flame, and over which golden time is sure to be wasted .-- Philadelphia Public Ledger.

-The school savings banks of France have been wonderfully successful. In 1879, five year's after their foundation, there were 10,440 schools provided with such banks, and 224,200 depositors. The numbers have now risen to 21,484 schools and 442,021 depositors.

-- Last year the women of the United States gave \$600,000 toward Christianizing the heathen. Of this large sum 000; Baptist women, \$156,000; Congregational women, \$130,000; Northern Methodist women, \$108,000, and Southern Methodist women over \$25,000 -Chicago Herald.

Roman Catholies have contributed for fall the trays are stacked one above various church purposes-houses of another, with the sides well protected. various church purposes-houses of worship, convents, colleges, schools, etc.-about \$30,000,000. This includes heavy rain without detriment. It has \$2,500,000 paid to the Pope The Irish been learned that to incline the trays are a poor people, and have given this to the sun hastens the evaporation. large sum out of their poverty. When about half dry the fru t is turned large sum out of their poverty.

-It is safe to say that not more than one-half the school population in the South received an education cover ng the school age. But, in addition to the children, there are 1,354,974 males twenty-one years of age and upward who are illiterate. Adding these to the children who attended no school, we

-The largest single contribution made last year to the missionary work of the Protestant Episcopal Church was from a Chinaman, Mr. Charles Ping Lee, of Shanghai, who gave \$5,000 to St. Luke's Hospital in that city. The gift was made in recognition of the noble work accomplished by the hospital for the suffering and distressed among the countrymen of the donor-as can not dry evenly. But before packtruly a Christian work as that of min- ing the moisture must be equally difistering to their spiritual necessities .-N. Y. Examiner.



J. C. Silberbauer, of Cape Town, in a recent interview said: When people tell you that the supply of diamonds down our way is exhausted you just take them to one side and whisper in their ears the solemn fact that they don't know as much about our business as they did last summer. Sabe? Our diamond fields are situated in the middle of the Great Desert. Now, I am going to tell you something that will surprise you. The leading diamond mine and the one that furnishes most of the diamond wealth, is nothing more nor less than-what do you suppose?the crater of an extinct volcano. This and is still yielding at \$15,000,000 worth yearly. Now I will tell you something about the plan of embedded in the same snug quarters. The mine is divided into hundreds of claims and the crater has now been emptied to a depth of three hundred feet. Experts have bored down to al-most endless depths, however, and report the supply as practically inex-haustible. As soon as this ashen substance is loosenel, hauled to the surface of the earth and exposed to the in-fluence of air or water it dissolves and crumbles like sand, and the crystal and precious stones lie in the grasp of the speculator. To you, the crystals would appear of equal value with the diamonds, but an expert knows a great deal better than that. He places stone after stone between his lips, and the precious treasure is easily selected and carefully looked after. The secret of the matter is not much of a secret when you know that a diamond in its crude state is velvety to the touch, while a crystal is hard and unyielding. The mouth of the diamond volcano is surrounded with mining machinery, mostly of American manulacture. The workmen employed in the mines are entirely naked, and their movements are entery watched with jealous eye. The laws have been made exceptionally severe for the punishment of thieving miners the penalty in most instances being long years of service in the penal colonies --but this fact does not deter the poor devils from taking their chances for winning an immense fortune with a single stone. Their hair is clipped to the scalp, they are not allowed to wear beards of any sort, they are entirely naked, are examined critically upon leaving the mine, and yet they steal millions. How? I will tell you. They swallow the shiners. You should see them gulp a stone down in the face of the guards. After recovering their plunder the theres dispose of the stones to speca-lating Jews, who hang about the place like carrion crows. These receivers also run a great risk from stringent laws, but the great profit justifies the peril. They generally buy a \$10,000 stone for about \$500. There are also several mines in the desert beside the crater mines, but they are small and comparatively unimportant. Our diamonds all go to England in the rough, hat the Un.ted States buys more pure diamonds of the first water to-day than any other country upon earth. That's news for you, my boys-news. The Indies and Turkey are great markets for of color stones, the nabobs setting them in sword and dagger hilts. Our gold fields north of the Transval are also assumin," proportions of real com-mercial importance. - Letroit Times.

9

How Raisias Are Prepared in California.

The usual time for pruning raisin vines is in December and January. It may be done at any time after the leaves fall and before the buds start. A second or summer pruning is practiced by some. Removing too many of the leaves exposes the berries to sunburn. A low, strong stump, with short spurs, insures a better development of. the fruit than does an ampler growth of the vine. Just before the buds start the ground is well plowed, and then irrigated heavily. If a second ir-rigation can be avoided, the better: if not, there should be given the vines just enough water to ripen the fruit. When the berries take on a clear, white amber color, as they do between the first and middle of September, they are at maturity. To make first-class raisins they

must be fully ripe. The picking of the grapes is done by Chinese and Indians. Some pick by the day, others by the tray. The wages vary from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per day. Each picker cuts the fruit from two rows of vines as he proceeds. The bunches are placed upon trays—wooden—holding enty pounds each and set at intervals between the rows. Great care must be Presbyterian women gave nearly \$200,- taken not to destroy the bloom with the hands, as that detracts from the ap-pearance of the raisins. Three trays, twenty poinds each, will make twenty pounds of raisins. The berries shrink about two-thirds in drying. With fa-vorable weather raisins will cure in -During the past eighteen years, ac-cording to the Irish World, the Irish about fourteen days. When showers in a body. This step requires dexteri-ty. An empty tray is inverted upon a full one. Four men then turn both trays simultaneously, the full tray becoming the empty one.

Frequently, during the process of drying, the trays are left on the ground between the rows. Sometimes they have a grand total of 4.040,690 in the are disposed in an open space for the South who at present have no adequate full rays of the sun and the sweep of educational advantages .- N. Y. Her. dd. warm air. Mr. Backus arranges his trays around the margin of his vine- and a shirt; in some cases only the latter. vard. An early custom was to curd the bunches by hand. Later, they were laid upon paper, then upon boards, then ored stuff they could get.- Harper's upon frames made of lath. Trays are Weekly. of very modern invention.

The berries not being of uniform size, it will be readily understood that they fused, the fragile stems must be made pliable, that the bunches be not broken in packing, and the aroma of the raisins must be developed. To accomplish this the trays are placed for a few days in sweat-boxes, several travs in each box. The fruit is then in fine condition for the ultimate step-packing. Before this is taken the raisins are assorted into classes called "layers," "London layers" and "loose Muscatels." From the last grade the Riverside Packing Company selects the small, seedless raisins, and classes them as "seedless Sultanas." though grown on Muscat vines. Before turning the trays some parties remove the clusters which will on separate trays where they may dry uniformly.

After the distribution into classes, the ably always be in good demand at home mine since 1870 has given to the world at least \$100,000,000 worth of dia-monds, and is still yielding at least into a mold and places them in a lever press until they are suitably compact. Then he drops them, wrapped in fine work in this volcanic diamond mine. white paper, into the box in which they filled with a sort of ashen substance into sizes, holding two and a half five, ten "Now, Pat." said the landlord, "you filled with a sort of ashen substance into sizes, holding two and a half five, ten Which is of the hardness of rock. Within this the diamonds are as whole boxes. They contain four of imbedded. Thousands of crystals the five-pound packages. In the small-guests violating that rule I want you to imbedded. Thousands of crystals the five-pound packages. In the small-exactly similar to diamonds are er boxes the layers are separated by paper. California raisin-makers are learning that vines allowed to overbear produce an inferior quality of raisins. A larger he went to him and said: size and higher flavor are obtained when they mature only a limited number of clusters. The man who took the premium at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, a vineyardist of Malaga, does not permit his vines to exceed two pounds of grapes each. His best raisins sell for five dollars per box in Malaga. His one-dollar grade is the quality imported so largely into the United States, and is said to be equal to the average California raisin. The inference is California raisin. The inference is digestion. We live, not by what we eat, plain. Some fifty or sixty varieties of but by what we digest: and what one table grapes of large size and of fine man may digest, another would die of flavor are grown on this coast.-Los Angeles Cor. Chicago Times. altenpling.

A Black Camp in Australia.

The interior of all the huts was very much the same, a few old rugs on the ground, coiled upon which in some cases was an old woman, in others two,

generally smoking a very short and dirty black clay pipe, and clothed in a ragged shirt, or simply covered with the corner of one of the rugs. In all cases there were in the hut one or two mangy curs, mongrels of the worst description, which seemed to consider they as much right to the comfortable had part of the dwelling as the human oc-cupants with whom they dwelt not al-ways in perfect harmony. In one case we found three women all smoking, the youngest of whom had nothing on ; the proud sable beauty, however, seemed not to resent our thus beholding her in Nature's garb, and would not even take the trouble to pull the old blanket on which she was coiled up around her, but jabbered away as if she were arrayed in the latest style of costume sup-

the camp, we wandered off through the scrub, and met some of the men and women coming home; these were in all cases very much like the blacks we had left in the huts. The women, some of whom looked quite young, were all smeking the same sort of pipe, and wearing the usual shirt, in some few cases a skirt as well. The men were all bearded, as, indeed, is universal all over Australia, and not as ugly, accord-ing to the white man's standard, as their formate weareners. Most of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that hearly one-tin some of its varied forms, while medical men have almost whooly mistaken its nat-ure. Some have treated it for one com-plaint; some for another, but nearly all have failed to reach the seat of the disor-der. Indeed, many physicians are afflicted with it themselves. The experience of Dr. A. G. Richards, residing at No. 48S Tremont street, Boston, is thus described by himself: "I had all those peculiar and painful symptoms which I have found afflicing so many of my patients, and which had so

their female companions. They stood about five feet eight or nine inches without the aid of boots-an unknown luxury among the blacks--and their usual garments were a pair of trousers Both men and women seemed to take the grapes on the ground itself, turning the common savage delight in tying up their hair with strips of any bright-col-

Black Walnut Timber.

The Lumberman's Gazette says there is a company of English capitalists in combination with another in this country that are quietly but actively buying up all the black walnut trees that they can obtain, and shipping the timber to England. It is also stated this company will send to England at least five million dollars worth of this kind of timber the present year, much of which has been purchased standing in the forests at a mere nominal price. As we have no extensive forests of black walnut, the companies referred to use portable steam saw mills that can be readily moved from point to point, or where a few or a considerable number of trees are to be obtained. It might be well tor the owners of large tracts parties remove the clusters which will make London layers, and place them valuable to their children to plant black walnut trees, for they grow readily in any good soil, and the timber will prob-

BAFFLED ! One of the Most Unaccountable and Day

gerous of Recent Deceits Discovered and Exposed.

There is some mysterious trouble that is attacking nearly everyone in the land with more or less violence. It seems to steal into the body like a thief in the night. Doctors can not diagnose it. Scientists are puzzled by its symptoms. It is, indeed, a modern mystery. Like those se-vere and vague maladies that attack horses and prostrate nearly all the animals in the land, this subtle trouble seems to menace mankind. Many of its victims have pains about the chest and sides, and somotimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A strange sticky slime col-lects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load upon the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation is felt at the pit of the stomach, which food does not satisfy. The eyes grow sunken, the hands and feet feel clammy at one time and burn intensely at others. After a while a cough sets in, at first dry, but after a few months it is atbut jabbered away as it she were ar-rayed in the latest style of costume sup-plied by Worth himself. Around one of the fires were some of the women, a child or two, and an old man, eating what seemed to be some broiled fish done in the ashes; the man-gy curs that belonged to the family ap-peared to have a right to poke their noses in, and regardless of the blows which every now and then were dealt them by their human masters, succeed-ing in carrying off stray bits of food. I was much struck by seeing one of the compound was, from a dog and eat it as if nothing had nappened. After we had satisfied our curiosity in the camp, we wandered off through the scrub, and met some of the men and Architectural Iron Work, House Fronts, and Castings of Every Description. Patent Sash Weights, and "Portable, Indispensable Eake Ovens," for Bakers', Confectioners' and Family Use. Enamelled and Plain Hollow-Ware, Rubber and Leather Belting, Brass

"I had all those peculiar and painful symptoms which I have found afflicting so many of my patients, and which had so often baffled me. I knew all the common-ly established remedies would be unavail-ing for I had tried them often in the past. I therefore determined to strike out in a new path. To my intense satisfaction I found that I was improving. The dull, stupid feeling departed and I began to en-joy life once more. My appetite returned. My sleep was refreshing. The color of my face which had been a sickly yellow grad-ually assumed the pink tinge of health. In the course of three we ks I felt like a new man and know that it was wholly owing to the wonderful efficiency of Warner's Tippecance The Best, which was all the medicine I took." Doctors and scientists often exhaust their skill and the patient dies. They try everything that hes been used by, or is known to, the profession, and then fail. Even if they save the life it is often after great and prolonged agony. W ere all this can be gwoided by precaution and care, how insane a thing it is to endure such suffering! With a pure and palatable preparation within reach, to neglect its use is simply inexcusable. **FROZEN mutton is sold in England, and**

FROZEN mutton is sold in England, and It is no uncommon thing there for a butch-er to give a customer the cold shoulder.— Somerville Journal.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap. No specific for skin ailments can cope with it. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

A PRETTY girl up town says the cholers is like a traveling man, because it never goes anywhere without its grip.—Merchant Traveler.

It is truly wonderful to see how the name of Mrs. Pinkham is a household word among the wives and mothers of our land. Alike in the luxurious homes of our great cities and in the humble cabins of the re-mote frontier one woman's deeds have borne their kindly fruit in health for others.

WHEN a lady indulges in a round of

J. C. GRAY, of Dadeville, Ala., writes us: "Thave been using DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS; it is far superior to any other lung preparation. My mother was confined to her bed four weeks with a cough; when I got one bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM, she began to mend right away. I can say in truth that IT WAS THE MEANS OF SAVING HEE LIFE." "I Have Suffered !" With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our Druggist, T. J. Anderson, recommending "Hop Bitters" to me, I used two bottles! Am entirely cared, and heartily recom-mend Hop Bitters to every one, J. D. Walker, Buckner, Mo.

OF SAVING HER LIFE." An old-fashioned knight-cap-A helmet. -N. Y. Mail and Express.

"Rough on Corns." 15c. Askfor it. Com-plete cure, hard or soft corns, warts, bunions. your Hop Bittors. I was afflicted With inflammatory rheumatism 1 1 1 For nearly

A RARE specimen - Restaurant beef-steak.-Boston Post

-MANUFAGTURERS OF-

DEALERS IN

Goods. Gas and Water Pipe, and Machinists' Supplies.

EEMENGES & CO. ON KARSAS

"SPECIAL OFFER."

\$20.

-EEVER a correct diag

at druggists: 60 cts. by mail. Sample bottl 10 cts. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

HAY

and the put

o me any Good ! ! 1 Union Stove and Machine Works Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bit-LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

ters, and to my surprise I am as well to-day as ever I was. I hope "You may have abundant success"

I write this as a

"In this great and"

- Valuable medicine: Anyone! * * wishing to know more
- about my cure? Can learn by addressing me, E. M.

Token of the great appreciation I have of

Seven years, and no medicine scomed to

Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington D. C.

Remedy the best remedy in existence For Indigestion, kidney

-Complaint "And nervous debility. I have just" Returned

"From the south in a fruitless search for health, and find that your Bitters are doing me more

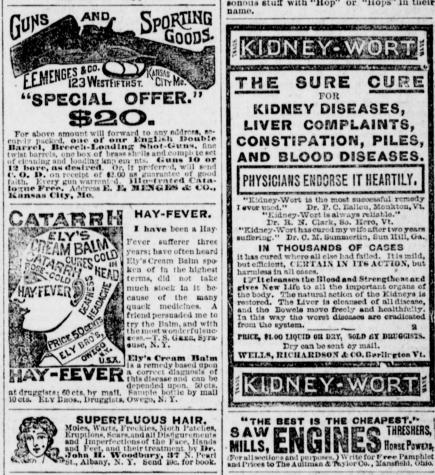
Good!

Than anything else; A month ago I was extremely "Emaciated 1 1 1" And scarcely able to walk. Now I and Calabia estimatik L and Gaining strength 1 and

"Flesh !" And hardly a day passes but what I am complimented on my improved appearance,

and it is all due to Hop Bitters! J. Wicktiffe Jackson, -Wilmington, Del.

To None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun ell the vile, pol-sonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their



---Sweets to the Sweet.

She was a very pretty girl tastefully dressed, and her brown hair curled and rolled about her low white forehead in a way that was entrancing considering how hot the weather was, and how many fair locks that had been curled that morning were hanging in straight strings over the fair owner's eyes. It was warm in church, too, and fans were rattling in every seat. There were lots of flies about, but people seated in her immediate vicinity were pleased to notice that they all assem-bled and hovered around the pretty girl, "No," said and only the young man who sat beside her was troubled occasionally by the little pesterers that she impatiently brushed from her face when they became unbearably annoying. At the conclusion of the service the pretty girl and her escort walked out with the rest of the congregation, and the young man was heard to exclaim: "By George! did you ever see so many flies. Nell?" and Nell replied in smothered and remorseful tones: "Did you notice them, Fred? I declare I shall never try that again; I curled my hair with sugar and water this morning." And then the flies discovered their depart-

s dust, take two paper flour-sacks, cut the bottom off from one, and paste this one to the top of the other, to make the required length; when done, slip this over the board. The outer covering of the board need net be taken off after sing, if this care is taken, and

How Pat Enforced the Rules.

A LEAN young man who fell in love with a very fleshy young woman con-fessed that he was infatuated.-Courier-Journal. Pat was a fresh arrival and had obtained a situation in a hotel as a sort of

IF you want a fine looking Face, And a Skin rosy and clear, Use "BEESON'S" Sulphur Soap, all Trace Of disease will disappear. Sold by druggists, etc., everywhere. report the matter to me." "Oi wull, sor."

Pat kept a sharp eye out, and, after shopping she might be said to go out on a buy-cycle.-Boston Courier. watching a gentleman for half an hour,

"D'ye moind the sign forninst the wall, sor?" Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" re stores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, \$1.

·Yes. "I HAVE just returned from a tour through Cork," as the corkscrew said to "Phy don't you obsarve it, thin?" "I'm not spitting on the carpet," the stopper. said the gentleman, rather astonished. "Buchu-paiba." Quick, complete sure, all annoying Kidney and Urinary Diseases, \$1. "Oi know yer not, an' yer not usin the spittune, nayther. Spet, ye thafe, or Oi'll report yez."—N. Y. Sun.

-Philadelphia Call.

Burlington Free Press.

JENNIE: "My doggie has a twenty-dol-lar blanket," "Tommie: "That's nuffin; my doggie has fleas."-Golden Days. -No digest of law's like the law of "Rough on Coughs," 15c., at Druggists. Com-plete cure Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat.

MEN and horses differ. The latter is worthless unless he is broke, and the for-mer is worthless if he is ditto.

A PHILADELPHIA youth who got ac-quainted with a girl who is dreadfolly foud of lemonade calls her his sour mash. "Mother Swan's Worm Syrup," for feve ishness, worms, constipation, tasteless. 25c

THE woman who powders her face and bungs her hair should dress.-N. Y. Journal. should wear a shot silk

It is reported that young lady and gen-tlemen students are usually very much liven to the study of fill a sofa.—Warsaw Wasp. PISO'S CURE for Consumption does not do y up a cough; it removes the cause.

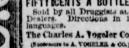
"A very light crop," as the barber re-marked when he attacked the dude's ring-lets. "The soil needs fertilizing badly."-IF carbolic acid doesn't suit you as a disinfectant, then bi-chloride of mercury. -- St. Louis Crit.c.

An overcautious Philadelphia father wouldn't allow his children to study the map of Europe because the cholera was BURNT offerings-Cigar stumps .- Merchant Traveler.

Who of us ever untied a knot in a cord of wood !-Lumberman's Record.

"No," said Mrs. Bascom, "Ebenezer is not at home, but if you want to see him very bad he is down at the barber-shop getting his head bamboozled."—Burling-ton Free Press. THE policeman is arrestive sort of character.-Marathon Independent.





(Bucessors to A. Vogelar & Co.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A. | C. E. Overbaugh & Co. 265 & 267

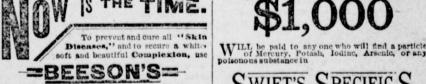
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CUT THIS OUT AND (

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS, General Stores and Horseshoers. If they do not have it, send order direct. New and exceedingly Valuable Li STANDARD PRICE NATIONAL LIVE STOCK REMEDY CO., 175 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO S THE TIME.

PPEL. Manufacturer, 208 North adelphia, Pa.

Hand or Steam Porse,





SEND WITH YOUR ORDER.

"I have cured Blood Taint by the use of Swift" becific after I had most signally failed with the Mer-Specific after I had house the second second

F. A. TOOMER, M. D., Perry, G., wift's Specific bat cured me of Scrofula of *H* years standing. Had sores as large as my hand, and every one thought I was doomed. Swift's Specific cured me after physicians and all other medicine had falled. R. L. HIGH, Lonoke, Ark. R. L. HIGH, Lonoke, Ark. Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS ase say you

MR. BLOWER'S wife asked him to buy a thermometer the other day, but be de-clined, saying: "No, my dear; we will wait until next winter, when they will be much lower."—N. Y. Independent.

built entirely of air.

"How FAR is it to Cincinnati?" asked a tramp of a horseman. "Ten miles, Whom do you wish to see there?" "Goodness

A GERMAN scientist says that every cu-bic foot of air contains 15,000,000 insects, and a traveling man says that the country hotel beds he has been sleeping in must be will evide the fair

alive! it's myself I'd like to see there!"

A WINDY TERROR.

A Cyclone Shakes Up Wisconsin and Other Places Doing Much Damage-Compen-sating Feature, a Humorist Injured.

Sr. PAUL, September 11.—Specials from Clear Lake, Wis., say: Late yesterday afternoon a cyclone struck this place and devastation was the result. The greater portion of the town is in ruins and three lives lost. The scene after the storm passed over was horrible in the extreme. Men, women and children were running about in a perfect frenzy of excitement and fear. Here and there people could be seen coming out of their cellars, almost

PARALYZED WITH FEAR.

The strongest man was as a little child, for no human power could have resisted the storm's terrible force. One house of brick veneer was taken from its foundations and turned completely around, while the bricks were felled from the wood as if sliced off. A large barn was blown away, leaving the floor and mangers, with the horses peace-fully eating their supper. A little child was taken in the arms of the tempest and landed in the branches of a tree but slightly injured. One large frame house was blown completely out of sight; not one particle of the house or furniture could be found, though search for miles was made in the track of the storm. The family had fortunately taken refuge in the cellar. Many families are

LEFT DESTITUTE,

LEFT DESTITUTE, not a vestige of their worldly possessions remaining. A report received from Marine says fifteen or twenty houses were wrecked by the cyclone, and that a number of people were injured. Nearly all the doctors of Stillwater are out there. The house of Durid Luman four miles above Stillwater David Lyman, four miles above Stillwater, on the road to Marine, was blown down and t the inmates injured. Only a portion of the storm struck Stillwater. STRIKING SOME TENTS

at the fair grounds, tearing them in ribbons. At Clayton, Wis., half of the lighter structures in the village were blown down by the storm. The cyclone struck about six o'clock, doing nearly all the damage in fifteen minutes. At Chippewa Falls the storm was the worst of the season. The river is now between sixteen and seventeen feet above low water mark and still rising rapidly. Compe-tent judges look for much higher water, and in this case the upper bridge over the dam will probably go out, as it is badly strained now. At Rock Rapids the heaviest storm of the season com-menced at six o'clock last night and continued until 10:20 m Scame hall as continued until 10:30 p.m. Some hail ac-companied it. No special damage has been reported in that vicinity. At White Bear Lake the cyclone struck about five o'clock in the afternoon. It swept a track less than a mile and a half wide. There was

FUNNEL-SHAPED CONFORMATION of clouds, slightly green in color. Mrs. Drake's fine large house to the west of Tom Brian's place, suffered seriously, most of the windows being blown in. The sheds of the Duluth Railway were demolished and hundreds of trees blown across the track between White Bear Stawho asserted that there had been two storms, one from the southwest and one from the northwest. They met at White Bear and clashed, after which came the trouble. A party engaged in threshing for Charles Thelander, in the town of Grant, retreated to the barn for protection. The sstructure toppled over and George Ruther

CAUGHT IN THE FALLING TIMBER, -And fatally injured, Ira J. Soule, the engineer, also received severe injuries. Where wire fences inclosed pasture lands thorses and cattle were blown against them and badly hust. Bill Nye, of the Laramie Boomerang, was driving with his brother about three miles east of Cedar Lake when the tornado struck them. Bill was lifted clear out of the wagon by the force of the wind, and dashed to the side of the road. His right leg was broken in two places be low the knee. His brother was only slightly injured and walked back to Clear Lake and secured help. It was six hours before the injured man could be brought to town owing to the road being blockaded with fallen trees. About forty BUILDINGS WERE WRECKED in Clear Lake, including the Methodist, Congregational and Lutheran Churches. Huniboldt & Co.'s mill, three miles east, was destroyed; loss, \$10,000. At Eau Claire Chippewa River is nineteen feet and six inches high and still rising six inches an hour. The Eau Claire River is about sixteen feet above low water mark and still rising Heavy rains are reported on upper tributaries of both streams last night, and three feet more will bring the Chippewa to THE HIGHEST POINT of 1880, and it will be reached to-night. All the bridges on Duncan Creek at Chippewa Falls were carried away and scores of fami-lies are moving out of their houses with teams in four feet of water. The Phœnix Manufacturing Company are under water. The Grocer's Company, Keysler & Co., Richardson & Co., the Free Press Company and many other firms have vacated their basements. The country road bridges are nearly all gone out.

MINNESOTA FLOODS.

The Eau Claire and Chippews Rivers Raging and Doing Damage.

ST. PAUL, MINN., September 12 .- A pecial from Eau Claire says: A boom on Point Creek, a tributary of the Chippewa River, went out late in the night and the water in the Chippewa rose rapidly. This, with the floating logs, carried away the upper bridge of the Wisconsin Central Railroad at Chippewa Falls, and also the lower bridge between here and this city. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway bridge and all the city bridges here and the city bridge at Chippewa Falls were carried away. The Omaha bridge at the latter place is not yet gone but there is no telling what may happen as the water is getting higher and the

railroad is being badly washed. The water

FLOODED THE STREETS of this city and is doing great damage. The Eau Claire and Chippewa Rivers are higher than was ever known before, the water flowing over the principal streets, and many buildings on low ground are floating away. Half a million feet of logs have broken from the boom near the Eddy Mills, and are floating down the stream. The la-test news from the flooded districts of Wisconsin indicate that the waters are receding at Chippewa Falls, but rising at Eau Claire where the water is four feet deep in the Western Union office. At Chippewa Falls 400 dwellings have been swept away or wrecked and 2,000 people are

DEPENDING UPON NEIGHBORS who live on high ground for shelter and food. Relief committees have been or-ganized and hundreds of people are being fed in the court house and the gospel tent of the Y. M. C. A., while the most destitute each other, except by way of the Omaha railway iron bridge, which admits of the passage of foot passengers. It is situated so far up the river that

A WALK OF FOUR MILES is necessary in reaching the business por tion of the east side from the court house. Chippewa Valley will not be less than \$500,-000. The lumber companies all lose very 000. heavily, but the heaviest losses are suffered by poor people who have had their homes swept away. The newspaper offices have all been flooded, and no paper has been issued or will be soon, except the Leader, which issues a small sheet printed on a job press instead of the regular size. Only

ONE LIFE HAS BEEN LOST

in the flood here, a man named Ehler, permit. bridges to replace those swept away as soon

as the water goes down. Both the Chippewa and Eau Claire Rivers began falling at noon, after reaching the unprecedented height of twenty-six feet, three feet higher than the

GREAT FLOOD OF 1880. coal and

ALL ITS BUILDINGS,

may be so much impaired as to crumble the walls. In this city over two hundred houses

A Rattling Farm.

within reach.

grow.

asked.

got them.'

can be tamed?"

zled reporter.

fish.

apiece.

breeding purposes?"

Francisco Chronicle.

"A most unsatisfactory kind of pet,]

should imagine, said the reporter, who

had been watching the proprietor idly dabbling his hand in the water, unno-

ticed by the fish. "Do you believe they

The storekeeper shook his head.

'Some people think," said he, "that

when they stick a finger in the water and

the fish come up and nibble at it, it's a

sign they recognize their owner, but

that's all bosh, in my opinion. No mat-

ter how long they live they're the same.

I'll tell you though when they do die

off, and that's when it rains." "When it rains?" repeated the puz-

"Yes, for after a heavy shower lime

is used to settle the water in the reser-

voir, and unless we filter the water very

carefully the lime in solution kills the

try?" was the next query. "Yes, why not? There's a Chinaman

above here who is breeding from several

nches long and for which he asks thirty

A Chapter on Corns.

"Could the fish be raised in this coun-

"Do they ever fight?"

He was sitting on a store box'in front of the willage store, whittling and talking to assmall crowd. Something about the man and the way he emphasized his statements made me suspicious that he was not altogether reliable. Not being a farmer of course prevented me from questioning what he said, but the manner left me in such doubt that I said nothing, and sat on the salt barrel, a very interested listener, and at least thought that if half what he said was true it was certainly something wonderful

He was talking about farming lands when I came, and I heard this much: "Now, there's that land of mine down at the Forks. I've cultivated it seventeen years, and it has never needed any fertilizers. It's too rich now. Why, when I put in my corn in the spring I have to lay boards over every row, because it jumps up so suddenly that it would jump clear out of the ground. At first I lost all my corn that way until I got to knowing how to prevent it. One year I had great trouble with my neighbor. I had planted my watermelons and pumpkins on that side, and in a few days the vines all got through the fence onto his land and he claimed the fruit. We had several fights over it, and I threatened to cut the vines off, but he said he would have me arrested for injuring his property. But we finally compromised on shares. If I would leave the old cornstalks stand-

ing they would sprout, but of course the ears would not be as large as the others. The chippewa, which divides the city, are entirely cut off from communication with What is the use of me cutting down makes two stalks. What I want is some kind of depilatory that will reduce the growth. It is impossible to drive a reaper into my wheat, it is so thick. We go into it with handsaws. I kept sheep on that land for a year, but the Almost every family in the city will lose something. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company's loss in the Chippewa Valley will not be less than \$500,-000. The lumber companies all lose vary growth of legs, can't hardly reach the cows to milk them. I have noticed that the brick-bats that were thrown out have all grown into full-sized bricks; too large to haul off; all on account of

the soil. Everything comes up without any care; even the cows come up without calling. The land itself continually expands, and it keeps me busy putting extra panels into the fences, and my drowned while trying to rescue his sick neighbors are constantly growling wife. Mayor Davis has telegraphed to Wa-about encroachment, but how can I basha for a steam ferry boat, which will come up as soon as the stage of water will help it? It is not my fault. The hoe, hatchet, plow, scythe and ask handles help it? It is not my fault. The hoe, Work will be commenced on the have to be cut off regularly or they would be too long for use. I put a pump in the well this spring, but the blamed stock took root and began to grow, and until I sawed it off we could get no water, But our feet! Mercy. That is one thing that worries me to Every bridge on the Chippewa has gone death; those of the children are awful, out—five railroad bridges and five wagon bridges. In Eau Claire the loss of property is appalling. No satisfactory estimate can be made at this time. In and between Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire the loss will it, and in a short time the hole absorbs all the garment. Have to saw the chippewa Falls and Eau Chaire the loss with not fall short of \$1,500,000, and may greatly exceed that sum. The Eau Chaire Gas Com-pumpkins up into pieces before I can do anything with them, or get them off the anything with them, or get them off the Why, gooseberries grow so fast farm. they don't get any time to get sour enough

This corn ailment is assuming a serious aspect as the population is coming to be ALL ITS BUILDINGS, valued at \$45,000. Business houses on all sides of the river are submerged and great apprehension is felt lest when the water recedes the foundations when the water recedes the foundations journey? How is it that men and women walls. In this city over two hundred houses have been swept away. Only one life has been lost as far as heard from. While this dispatch is being written, three buildings on Bride street on the west side have fallen. They belowed to Fred Power 14. They below 1 there, and how a load of hay grows! It misery they entail? The responsibility beats all. Our hens don't cackle over is equally divided between the shoe anything less than two eggs at a time. maker and the wearer. Corns are Built a new log house last spring, and caused by friction—not direct and immediate, but gradual; and here it is the confounded logs didn't stop growing; all the carpets are about four feet too that leather of a light texture causes short now; limbs are growing out all corns. When a man buys a pair of NEW YORK, September 12.-At Coney over the house till you can't see it, and boots or shoes of light material, no matter how disproportionate they are, how tight, the pressure at the time is not sufficient to cause any direct unpands. Too much work for us gathering the crops, and I'm getting old. Came to town to-day thinking if I had a easiness, owing to the pliability of the leather. The foot fits the shoe, and not good offer I don't know but what I the shoe the foot. After a week or two would let her go. None of you gents know of anybody who wants to buy just of wearing the foot has come in contact with the several sinuosities of the such a farm? I did not have the price of the farm with me, and I wandered away in an impeded shoes-the corn has been excited state of mind, and have since and hence the pain. Cutting the hard laid awake, wondering if such a man could be believed. If I wrong him, I culation, and gives relief for the time earnestly beg his pardon at this dis- only to be aggravated again by friction tance. - Prairie Farmer. with some surface. Heavy leather is

and-but of course you can't expect me Field Experiments with Fortilizers.

to give it away, you know. But this is what it looks like," opening a box and displaying a pile of thin wafer-like sheets, white and about two inches Only in very rare cases can any mixture of commercial fertilizers, made up square. "See how they go for it." -crumbling a sheet of it over the tank, and instantly every fish was at the sur-face greedily swallowing every fragment phates and potash salts, be profitably substituted for stable manure. Deherain's trials on the Experimental Farm "Not a great deal, though sometimes gen compounds and phosphate, were less profitable than stable manure. In when a new fish is put into the tank the others set upon him, lash him with their one locality and another in this country fins, chase him around, bite him and the farmers say that they can not make finally kill him. But there is another thing in regard to what goldfish eat. They are very fond of the fungus which these manures pay. Poor success with them seems to be a rule within the precincts of the Elmira Farmers' Club; and forms on the side of the tank and on from the records of experiments everythe shells and stones in an aquarium. Ladies make a great mistake in always cleaning out their globes, polisning them until they are as clear as crystal. where, where an account of the cost of of instances pointing to the same con-clusion could be gathered. Either the cost of the manuring is too great or its effect on the crop too small. Experi-They do not give the fungus a chance to "Are goldfish long-lived?" was next "That depends upon several conditions, such as the care and food they get; but all being favorable, they will live a long time. There is a man oppo-site who has had the same fish for seven in connection with stable manureeither directly mixed with it or applied years; keeps them in a small globe, too, directly on some crop in the rotation notimmediately following the manuring and they are as lively as when he first

with stable manure. At Grignon, in the case of fodder corn, potash compounds added with the stable manure produced a marked effect on every plot that received the treatment; the increased crop was sufficient to bring in some profit for the investment in the first year, besides an effect that was observed to continue for some years thereafter. In this connec tion it may remembered that in the case of the numerous experiments carried on in this country a few years ago under the direction of Professor Atwater, the special value of potash com-pounds for Indian corn, over phosphate, and especially over nitrogen com-pounds, was a prominent result. It was also observed at Grignon that the addi tion of sodium nitrate to the stable manure greatly increased its effect on some crops; this was particularly the case with oats. Greater importance is given to such a result by the consideration that this is the cheapest form in which nitrogen compounds of the high est degree of immediate availability pairs, one pair of which are each ten for plant food can be purchased a present in our markets.

dollars, rather more, you see, than our These experiments, and others of the price of twenty-five or fifty cents same character that might be quoted, illustrate the value of a certain degree of conservatism, of simplicity and of "Has he a complicated apparatus for variety, in the management of field experiments with commercial fertilizers; "No, merely a tank of water floored of conservatism, in holding fast to with stones, and in it considerable of stable manure as the mainstav of the such grass as this," pointing to a spiked crops-making as much of it and of as variety of a fresh-water grass in his aquarium. "The spawn is scattered on good a quality by rich feeding as can be afforded, and taking the best care of the stones and among the grass. He's making the thing pay, too."-San it till safely deposited on the soil to be fertilized; of such simplicity and directness in the question put to the soil and crop in each experiment, that there can be no doubt as to what the question and answer are. If, for instance, corn Nearly everybody in this country has is to be manured, try the effect of 200 corns, young, old, high, low, rich, poor; to 300 pounds of muriate of potash per acre, added to the usual dressing of and there appears to be a special crop of them at this season of the year. stable manure; if oats, 200 pounds of nitrate of soda, as a top-dressing in the spring; or the same may be tried with wheat, or with this crop superphosphate, drilled in with the seed. Simple experiments like these, repeated a few times, and with adjoining plots left without the special manure, will furnish decided results for or against the manure, which it will be a satisfaction to get in either case, although of course more pleasant if favorable. Finally, there should be variety in the experiments. Because one ferti-not my children. This is an orphan lizer with one kind of crop gives no good result, it does not follow that it may not give good results with another kind of crop, or if there is a decided difference in soils on the farm, the same fertilizer may give satisfactory returns of one field if not on another The importance of this last point is illustrated by some of the results of the Woburn, England, experiments. While it is well established by analysis that manure from rich feeding is richer in everything that makes crops grow, in these experiments manure of cattle fed on Indian meal with their coarse fodder gave no better crops than when the cattle were fed on cottonseed cake meal; the latter feeding stuff is much the richer of the two in protein and would give a richer manure; and on the experimental grounds of Dr. Lawes the manure made from it did give better crops than that from Indian meal. The difference in results is attributed sistance, the wearer is at once made by Mr. Lawes to the greater richness aware of the pressure on any particular of the Woburn soil, making it so capable of producing good crops out of its own resources, that the difference in richness of the two kinds of manure was of small account. - Dr. G. C. Caldwell in N. Y. Tribune.

English and French Girls.

As a rule, the young English girls ture of commercial fertilizers, made up that one meets in society have as little of ammonia, salts or nitrates, phos- to say as have the French society damsels, though they are by no means kept under such severe restraint. It has been suggested that the French girls years, with such mixtures, gave un-profitable results; even the animal re-fuse from the butcheries rich in a transformation of the butcheries rich in a say nothing because they have nothing to say. They are very sweet, simple and modest, but they lack sparkle and entrain most wofully. English girls, too, are in general far less brilliantly educated they are their American educated than are their American contemporaries. There is very little serious devotion to literature or accomplihments, such as one sees in the more literary circles of America, among the younger members of society. The amthe manures and the returns in the ateur singers, for instance, are too dire crops has been carefully kept, a number and dreadful to be even named in the same breath with the usual run of our girl-musicians. In many instances, voice, time, and tune are altogether lacking and yet the vocalist will placidence and experiment, especially the latter, go to show that prolitable results are far more likely to be obtained by a judicious use of commercial fertilizers admirably. How is she to know that it is not?—there is nobody among her hearers to enlighten her. On the other hand, they have much taste in fancy work, and English homes are prettily

decorated with satin cushions, mantelpiece draperies, etc., painted by hand in water-colors or with fine and delicate embroideries, the handiwork of the ladies of the family. But as to either intellectual or artistic employments, they are far less addicted to them than our own young girls. They ride well and are devoted to lawn-tennis and other out-door games, and in the main are a healthy, happy race, physically superb, but lacking mental brilliancy and charm. It is perhaps for this rea-son that the married state in England differs so widely from the same institution in America. Here it is a monarchy, while with us it is a republic. The English husband is an autocrat, and admits of no discussion respecting his decrees. The household and its movements are regulated to suit his whims and convictions, and his wife and daughters must shape their actions accordingly. But there is plenty of warm mutual love manifested between husbands and wives in England, and so matrimony here far more resembles the same institution with us than does the wedded state in France.-London Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Candidate's Mistake.

"Madam, may I kiss these beautiful children?" inquired the candidate, as he leaned over the front gate.

"Certainly, sir: there is no possible objection.'

"They are lovely darlings," said he, after he had finished the eleventh. "I have seldom seen more beautiful babes. Are they all yours, marm?'

The lady blushed deeply. "Of course they are," he continued "the sweet little treasures! From whom else, marm, could they have inherited these limpid eyes, these rosy cheeks, these profuse curls, these comely figures and these musical voices

The lady continued blushing. "By the way, marm," said he, "may I bother you to tell your estimable hus-band that a candidate for —— called upon him this evening?"

"Alas! good sir." quoth the lady, "I have no husband!" "But these children, madam-you surely are not a widow?"

Maine's Vote.

PORTLAND, ME., September 11.-The following dispatch was sent to General Logan yesterday: "The result of the election may be thus summarized : The Republicans have carried every county in the State, with the and the Democrats only two. They have chosen four-fifths of the representatives in the Legislature. They have elected four Representatives in Congress by a large majority and have given Governor Robie a popular majority of 17,000. The Republican vote will reach very nearly 80,000; 4,000 to 5,000 larger than ever cast before. Our majority is the largest we have had since the Presidential election of 1868 and far exceeds our most sanguine hop WALKER BLAINE."

Full returns from the First Congressional District gave Reed 17,584, Cleaves 16,600; Reed's plurality 915. In 1880 Reed's vote was 19,920, and Andrew's 16,893; Reed's plurality 117. The entire Republican ticket is elected by a big majority. The latest as to the Honse of Represen-

tatives show 117 Republicans elected to 34 Democrats; a net Republican gain of 7. Brooks.

Disasters.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., September 10 .- The Natest Labrador news is appalling. The codfish catch is short five hundred thousand quintals, and on the northeast coast of New-foundland famine is imminent. About cight hundred families are reported starying and sustaining life at present on squids. The whole coast of Newfoundland and Labrador is studded with icebergs. Captain Manuel, of the mail steamer Plover, reports two hundred and fifty-three icebergs be-tween Wadham Island and Cape Freels, Vonavista Bay. Thirteen icebergs lately drove south of Cape Spear down into the tracks of the ocean stearpoint. Advices from Trepassey this evening report two more disasters in consequence of the hurricane.

9

They belong Bonnell, A. D Chappell and J. F. Ewing.

M'CULLOUGH INSANE.

A Report that the Great Actor is In sane.

Island last evening a strange man was dis- we can't sleep at night for the cracking covered attempting to walk the trestlework continually going on, as the house exof the Marine Railway from Manhattan to Brighton Beach. An officer put him aboard the train, when the man was recognized as John McCullough. A watch was kept on him as it was feared he would attempt suicide. After the train started McCullough attempted to jump off but was pre-vented. On his arrival at Brighton Beach he complained of his head and the fearful heat of the past few days. It was evident that the eminent actor was suffering terribly, and a close watch was kept until he reached his friends in New York, who had been

NOTIFIED OF HIS CONDITION. It seems that McCullough fancies he is followed by men who want to kill him, and he keeps dodging imaginary foes constantly. The *Tribune* says: Mr. McCullough dined at Manhattan Beach Wednesday evening with Wright Sanford, W. E. Conner, and some other members of the blue ribbon

brigade. The lemonade with which their frugal repast was washed down, in accordance with the custom of the party, was of a peculiar potency. Whether there was a trifle too much sugar, or whether the baleful lemons possible exception of Knox, which is close. had been supplied with a too liberal hand They have elected twenty-nine Senators, does not appear, but certain it is that it does not appear, but certain it is that it affected the digestive organs of those pres ent after a marvelous fashion. Mr. Mc-

Cullough, in fact, rose from the table while NIGHT WAS YET YOUNG, and murmuring something about "that in-fernal lobster salad always playing the deuce with me" went for a short walk. While courting the calming evening breezes along the shore he was approached by a

considerate stranger who him by sight. The stranger his arm, and noticing that he was suffering from what seemed to be an overdose of quinine, tenderly put him on board a homeward bound train and sent a dispatch to a New York newspaper speeding after him simultaneously. McCullough reached his hotel, the St. James, in safety, and felt so far recovered yesterday morning that he breakfasted with his manager, Joseph

Cyclone Damages.

ST. PAUL, September 12 .- Advices from the country visited by a cyclone show that the damage was greater than at first reported. At Chippewa Falls, Wis., the loss by the cyclone and the flood which followed \$100,000. Many families are homeless. Robert Wallace was drowned. At Clear Lake, Wis., Mrs. H. M. Burdick, Wm. Cayanaugh, A. H. Saund rs and Walter Lewis were killed. Bill Nye, the humorist, had a leg broken and was otherwise badly injured. John E. Grover's mill was damaged \$100,000. The total loss was \$250,000. At Clayton, Wis., half the frame buildings in the city was destroyed. In pastures where wire

fencing was used the animals were blown against the fences and badly cut.

the best remedy for corns and for this reason, having a greater power of re-Goldfish.

As a Chronicle reporter passed one of those motley collections of birds, fish part of the foot, and he instinctively throws them off, when a finer texture would delude him into wearing them until the gentle pressure produces a corn. Firm, pliable leather, with sufficient toe room, and to know "where

the shoe pinches," is the panacea for corns. - London Free Press.

The Cost of Sickness.

I think, then, that we can not escape from the reasons to believe that we lose in England and Wales, every year, in consequence of sickness, 20,000,000 weeks' work; or, say, as much work as

The number is not easily grasped by to get from the Sandwich Islands. You fortieth part of the work done in each year by the whole population between fifteen and sixty-five years old. Or, try to think of it in money. Rather more than half of it is lost by those whom the Registrar-General names the sand, so we don't make a great deal on | domestic, the agricultural, and the inthem after all. A can tips over in the dustrial classes. These are more than night, and when the fact is discovered, 1,500,000 in number, and they lose why the fish have been lying around about 11,000,000 weeks; say, for easy reckoning, at one pound a week; and here is a loss of £11,000,000 sterling from what should be the annual wealth to death? Do you feed them, or do of the country. For the other classes, who are estimated as losing the other 9,000,000 weeks' work, it would be water changed, as we do up here—ev-ery other day if the can or globe is known coin; for these include our great small: once a week for a tank ? merchants, our judges and lawyers, and "What do you feed them on-cracker medical men, our statesmen and chief legislators; they include our poets and exhaust the possibilities of h writers of all kinds, musicians, painters Frovidence. — Demorest's Mouthly. unless the water is changed every day and philosophers; and our princes, who the flour will begin to ferment and certainly do more for the wealth and

The Loss by Ill Health.

Sir James Paget recently delivered an address before the International Health Exhibition in London, in which he stated that the population of England between the ages of fifteen and sixty lose about 20,000,000 weeks' work annually on account of sickness. The average time for males is a small fraction over ten days a year, and for females rather more. This does not take into account the loss of time of those who care for the sick or those who die before they are fifteen years old. Some 250,000, it seems, die vearly in that country before they reach fifteen. These figures show an enormous waste and loss of time through diseases that are preventable. If men and women did not drink or abuse themselves there would be less sickness, and their children would be less liable to die. Then if the State and the cities did their duty there would be fewer foul-air diseases, and fever nests would be banished from the earth. The aim of all who wish well of their kind should be directed to put a stop to intemperance, to securing good sanitary conditions for the whole population, and to help improve man as well as his surroundings. It is all very well to place one's dependence upon divine Providence, but first of all we should exhaust the possibilities of human

-Every grain of powder used in all

asylum. - Albany Journal.

Buffalo Skeletons.

Thousands of skeletons are gathered on the Western plains. more especially in the valley of the Arkansas, and sent East to phosphate manufacturers. One dealer in Philadelphia has received 200 car loads of these bones during the present summer. Delivered at the factories the frames are worth \$25 a ton, the freight charges per ton rang-ing from \$8 to 10. Horns alone bring \$30 a ton, and are used by makers of umbrellas and fans. From a portion of the head glue is obtained, and the shoulder blades and neck bones are worked up into the popular "buffalohorn" buttons. The American bison is a doomed animal undoubtedly, but he can take comfort in the reflection that he is of use to the generation of mon and women that is dying with him .-Buffalo Express.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

| and the second | | | | | |
|--|-----|-------|----------|-----------|---------------|
| KANSAS CITY, Septer | ml | er | 15, | 1884 | |
| CATTLE-Shipping Steers | 2.4 | 80 | 0 | 5 9 | |
| Native Heifers | | 10 | õ | 4 5 | |
| Native Heifers | 3 | 10 | | | |
| Native Cows | ð | 10 | 0 | 4 6 | |
| Butchers' Steers | 3 | 75 | 0 | 4 5 | |
| HOGS-Good to choice heavy | 5 | 40 | Ø. | 6 0 | |
| Light | 5 | 60 | 0 | 5 7 | 5 |
| WHEAT-No.1 | | 78 | õ | 8 | Õ. |
| WHEAT-No. 1 No. 2 | | 62 | à | 6 | |
| No. 3 | | 49 | ø | 5 | |
| NO. 0 | | | | 4 | |
| CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 | | 40 | 0 | | |
| OATS-No. 2 | | 20 | 0 | | 1% |
| NATS-NO. 2. RYE-NO. 2. FLOUR-Fancy, per sack HAY-Car lots, bright. BUTTER-Choice creamery CHEESE-Kansas, new CHEESE-Kansas, new | | 40 | 0 | 4 | 11/2 |
| FLOUR-Fancy, per sack | 1 | 65 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| HAY-Car lots, bright | 6 | 00 | 0 | 6 5 | 0 |
| BUTTER-Choice groumory | - | 21 | Ó | 2 | |
| CHEESE_Kangag now | | | 200 | | |
| ECCS Choice | | 14 | 0 | 12 | 110 |
| EGGS—Choice PORK—Hams | | | | | 12 |
| PORK-Hams | | 13 | | 0.00 | * 2011 |
| Shoulders | | | 40 | | 7 |
| Sides | | 11 | 0 | | 11% |
| LARD | | 73 | 100 | 1.25 | 814 |
| WOOL-Missouri unwashod | | 13 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| PYTATOES-Por bushel | 1 | 45 | ã | 5 | |
| rorators-rer bushel | | - | .45 | | |
| ST. LOUIS. | | 1000 | 1.1.1.1 | | 100 |
| CATTLE-Shipping Steers | | 90 | @ | 6 3 | 0 |
| Butchers' Steers; | 4 | 00 | 6 | 50 | 0 |
| HOGS-Good to choice | 5 | 75 | à | 60 | 0 |
| SHEEP-Fair to choice | 2 | 00 | õ | 87 | 5 |
| PLOTE VVV to abole | | 70 | ě. | | |
| SHEEP—Fair to choice FLOUR—XXX to choice WHEAT—No. 2 red | 0 | | | | |
| wHEAT-No. 2 red | | 10; | 30 | 7 | 7% |
| No. 8 | | 68 | 120 | 7 | |
| CORN-No. 2 mixed OATS-No. 2 | | 47 | 40 | 4 | |
| OATS-No. 2 | | 26 | 0 | 2 | 614 |
| RYENo. 2. | | 48 | à | 5 | 0% |
| RYE-No. 2. PORK | 26 | 00 | a | 16 5 | |
| COTTON-Middling | | 10 | à | | 0% |
| TOBACCO-New Lugs | | 40 | (a) | 4 7 | |
| TOBACCO-New Ings | | | | | |
| Medium new leaf | 0 | 25 | 0 | 57 | 9 |
| CHICAGO. | | | | | |
| CATTLE-Good shipping | 5 | 59 | 60 | 6 5 | 0 |
| HOGS-Good to choice | 5 | 30 | à | | Õ |
| SUEEP-Fair to aboing | - ŏ | 00 | (a) | 3 0 | |
| SHEEP-Fair to choice | 1 | 200 | 0 | 00 | |
| FLOUR-Common to choice WHEAT-No. 2 red No. 3 | . 3 | 10 | - CO | 5 5 | |
| WHEAT-No. 2 red | | 10 | 60 | 3.2.2.3 | 18 |
| No. 3 | | 65 | 1/200 | 100 | 18 |
| No. 2 Spring | | 75 | 3%00 | 880 | 1634 |
| CORN-No. 2. | | 51 | 1/200 | 33363 | 531 |
| OATS-No. 2. | | 25 | | | 53 |
| RVE | | 52 | | | 31 |
| RYE. PORK-New Mess | 10 | 00 | | | |
| PORK-New Mess | 10 | 00 | 0 | 10 1 | N |
| NEW YORK. | | | | | |
| CATTLE-Exports | 6 | 00 | 02 | 71 | 50 |
| HOGS-Good to choice | 5 | 80 | 1 | 6 | 10 |
| COTTON-Middling | - | | 140 | | 10% |
| FLOUR-Good to aboin | | A MAR | 14 00 | | 007 |
| FLOUR-Good to choice WHEAT-No. 2 rod | | 00 | 00 | 0 | 00 |
| WHEAT-NO. # Fod | | 80 | 0 | 1.12 | 883 |
| CORN-No. 9 | | 61 | | 130.23 | 62 |
| DATS-Western mixed | | 33 | NO | 2-1- 1 | 84 |
| PORK-Standard Mess | 17 | 25 | a | 17 | 60 |
| A REAL PROPERTY OF THE REAL PROPERTY AND A REA | | | 127 1. 1 | The State | 1.000 |

and shells-a veritable sea-curiosity shop-he noticed several small boys trying to abstract something from the two tin cans at the door. As he drew near the boys left, but the goldfish remained. "Can you," said he, entering the

store, and addressing the proprietor, "spare the time to give me a little information about goldfish? Where do these come from?"

"From the Sandwich Islands and from China," was the reply. "Which are considered the firest?"

"Well, there's not much choice," answered the proprietor; "the Chi-nese goldfish." pointing to one tank, "besides having the largest fan-tails are much bigger than those we are able the mind. It is equal to about oneknew see how small they are. The natives eat the full-grown fish."

"How do you get them up here?" "In large tin cans, and we often lose

several hundred fish out of every thou-

out of water for several hours and are either dead or dying."

"Is there any danger of their starving they catch flies for a living?"

"They must be fed some and the small: once a week for a tank.

crumbs?"

"No," replied the fish fancier," for the flour will begin to ferment and certainly do more for the weater and make the water sour. That the fish welfare of the country than can be told the large guns in the world is run in a can't stand. There comes a special in money.—Sir James Pagek in Popular mold grain by grain.—N. Y. Sun. can't stand. There comes a special in money.—Sir James Pagel, in Popular food for them, made principally of rice Science Monthly.