

Chase County Courier.

M. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME X.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1884.

NUMBER 47.

A WEEK'S NEWS.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail

WASHINGTON NOTES.

MARY CLEMENS AMES, well known as a newspaper correspondent at Washington, died the other evening at that city.

JUDGE THOMAS, of the Civil Service Commission, says that owing to the large number of appointments being made in the departments, it will be necessary to hold examinations soon in Arkansas, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Minnesota, Mississippi, Texas and Wisconsin.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR recently received at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, Commander Schley, Commander Coffin, Lieutenant Emory, Chief Engineer Melville and a dozen other officers of the Greely expedition.

The secret service division is in possession of a new counterfeit ten dollar note on the Third National Bank of Cincinnati. It is series B, L, with chocolate colored back, vignette on the face. The note has a coarse, scratchy appearance, not very well executed.

THE EAST.

The sixteenth annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, of which General Sheridan is President, will be held at Rochester, N. Y., September 17 and 18.

The failure of Werner & Merritt, fruit importers of Philadelphia, is reported. Liabilities, \$500,000.

JUDGE BARTLETT, of New York, granted an attachment against the property of John P. Dickinson, defaulting cashier of the Wall Street Bank, in a suit by the bank for the recovery of \$150,000.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN was installed at Philadelphia on the 29th, in the presence of about ten thousand persons.

GRAHAM, LODGE & Co., wholesale white goods, of Philadelphia, failed recently. Liabilities unknown.

E. L. MINGER, JR., wholesale canned goods, Philadelphia, was reported embarrassed by the failure of Warner & Merritt.

An official report shows a deficiency of \$85,474 in the accounts of the Wall Street Bank in New York. Suit has been brought to forfeit the franchise, and Judge Bartlett enjoined the officers from disposing of any of its property.

It having been rumored that a compromise would be arranged in New York by which Ferdinand Ward would be released, another order of arrest was obtained by William H. Bingham, a broker, who brings suit for \$48,000 obtained by the firm of Grant & Ward under false representations.

A LARGE and enthusiastic meeting of oil producers recently held at Oil City, Pa., unanimously resolved to stop the drill until January 1, 1886. This will control the production to a great extent, as several of the producing wells and drillable territory is in the hands of members of the association.

The First National Bank, of Albion, N. Y., suspended on the 21st, in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of the President, A. S. Warner. Warner was administrator of the Burrows estate, valued at \$5,000,000, and with his disappearance is coupled the poisoning of William R. Burrows, one of the heirs. A very dark cloud was reported to be resting on Warner.

In attempting to extinguish the fire in the Buck Ridge mine, Shanokin, Pa., seven men lost their lives. The intention was to flood the mine by boring a hole through from the Greenback mine, thirty-six feet long. While thus engaged, gas and fire broke through, killing the seven workmen and setting the Greenback mine also on fire. Loss thus far, \$100,000.

Mrs. PARNELL has been holding a conference at Boston with leaders of the Irish National Land League and several Catholic bishops. She explained that she had expressed no preference as to Presidential candidates, but sought to secure a pledge from one or the other party for the introduction free of duty of many articles produced in Ireland which do not compete with American labor.

The Republicans of Connecticut have nominated for Governor Henry H. Harrison, of New Haven.

The elaborately carved Italian marble column of Governor Edward Morgan at Cedar Hill Cemetery, Conn., was ruined by fire the other night.

Two freight trains collided recently in the west yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Columbia, Pa. The caboose and gondola car of the front train and the engine and four cars of the rear train, the latter filled with sheep and hogs, were mangled. The wreck caught fire and was consumed. Upward of eight hundred animals were killed.

THERE was a heavy rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, on the 22d at Dover, N. H. Many persons were killed by lightning, and houses were damaged. Miles of telegraph and telephone wires were blown down.

THE WEST.

JUDGE HOFFMAN, of San Francisco, has rendered his decision in the habeas corpus case of Shang Tun, who left the State two months after the Chinese restriction act of May 6, 1882, went into effect and failed to obtain a return certificate. The court holds that he cannot re-enter this country.

The *Dr. eders' Gazette*, of Chicago, maintains that pneumo-pneumonia has obtained a lodgment among the cattle in Illinois.

The Loan Association of Ashtabula, O., has closed its doors, with liabilities of \$50,000.

A BURGALAR named Thursty, on completing a six year term at the Joliet, Ill., penitentiary recently, was re-arrested at the door as an escaped convict from Iowa prisons.

GOVERNOR GLICK was renominated by acclamation at the Democratic State Convention at Topeka, Kas., on the 21st. C. K. Holliday was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation. Eugene Hogan,

of Topeka, Secretary of State; Hugh V. Gavigan, of Cherokee County, Auditor of State; W. E. Hutman, of Barton, State Treasurer; G. P. Smith, of Allen, Attorney General; M. J. Keys, of Ottawa, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Judge W. P. Campbell, of Sedgwick, Chief Justice; Judge S. A. Hurd, of Leavenworth, Associate Justice.

The steamer *Menasha* was burned recently on Lake Winnebago.

Mrs. LINSLEY was arrested at South Haven, Mich., charged with causing the death of a little girl two years old. The child did not readily respond to something the woman wished it to say, whereupon she jammed it into a tub of water.

The Kansas Resubmissionists coalesced with the Democrats at the recent convention at Topeka.

PAUL POPULOREX, an extensive tanner of Chicago, has suspended payment. His debts were \$200,000, and he was liable for \$100,000 more as an indorser. His assets were estimated at \$172,000.

A MAN named Geringer, employed in the Salt and Lumber Company's mill at East Saginaw, Mich., fell against the edging saw. The saw cut through every rib on one side of his body, making a terrible and fatal wound.

Two boys of Isaac Beard, while playing with matches at Springfield, O., recently, fired the stable, which was burned. The elder boy escaped, but the younger, five years old, burned to death.

A SUMMER of Chicago cranks were recently arrested for cruelty to children. They pretended to conduct an orphan's home by faith, keeping the children in a starving condition. It was asserted that the enterprise was only a cover for gross immoralities.

GENERAL CANALES recently sold to an English syndicate a hacienda in the center of the State of Tamaulipas, Mex., for \$32,000 cash, the purchasers agreeing to take several thousand head of cattle at eleven dollars each.

In view of the presence of pneumo-pneumonia in Illinois, the State Veterinarian has sent notice to owners of all infected herds compelling them to maintain a strict quarantine until notified to the contrary by proper authorities.

At Shelbyville, Ind., recently, a child of Mrs. Treas was poisoned by arsenic. The mother mistook the poison for baking powder.

Mrs. P. JAMESON, wife of a farmer living near Rock Island, Ill., recently met a shocking death. A herd of cattle had broken into a corn field near her house and she attempted to drive them out. The cattle became frightened and ran over the unfortunate woman.

THOMAS JOHNSON, a young Englishman, was drowned in the Iroquois River near Waukega, Ill., recently. He was a brick maker by trade.

THE SOUTH.

The banks at San Antonio, Tex., report a very dangerous ten-dollar counterfeit gold coin in circulation, and very plentiful. It is fairly executed, but slightly off color and too light in weight.

THERE was talk of an early recognition of the East Tennessee Road, under the Presidency of General Huidekoper, of Pennsylvania.

The south-bound train on the International & Great Northern Railroad was fired on by a crowd of ruffians near Rodriguez, Tex., the other night.

RICHARD FLECHSIG's body was discovered hanging up by the neck on a tree near Galveston, Tex., recently. He had committed an outrage on the person of Mrs. Jurmain, near that city, and was lynched.

The Government launch *Dafney*, at Memphis, exploded her boiler the other morning, killing Paymaster N. Todder, who was blown overboard, and seriously wounding Engineer A. Graham, Pilot C. N. Ryan, Deckhand Peter Walsh and a new-boy who was on the launch.

The Democrats of Texas renominated John Ireland for Governor, and selected State Senator Gibbs for Lieutenant Governor, both by acclamation.

D. BURNS, an old and wealthy farmer living at Pine Creek, four miles from Winona, Minn., was stung in the face by a bee the other morning, and died from the effects within a few hours.

GOVERNOR BATE, of Tennessee, has offered a reward of \$1,000 for any or all parties engaged in the massacre of Mormon elders in Lewis County.

W. L. REYNOLDS, Cashier of the Texas Express Company at Houston, committed suicide recently by shooting himself through the head. It was believed financial difficulties led to the suicide.

GENERAL LEROY POPE WALKER, first Secretary of War in Jeff Davis' Confederate Cabinet, and who gave the order for firing on Fort Sumpter, died at his home in Huntsville, Ala., the other morning, after a brief illness.

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, Va., was visited recently by a cyclone, and large trees were uprooted and fences and out-houses blown down.

GENERAL.

ITALIAN troops captured six armed brigands near Rome the other day. Villagers took part in the struggle against the soldiers.

TEN THOUSAND Socialists held a meeting at Marseilles. Resolutions were passed censuring the Government for opening soup kitchens and degrading workmen by proffers of charity instead of providing employment.

The London *Times'* correspondent at Foo Chow telegraphs that an Imperial edict has been issued ordering the Viceroy with his official associates to leave Shanghai and return to Nankin. Five thousand men were proceeding to Kulung from the south.

The weekly clearing house exhibit recently published showed a falling off of 31.5 per cent. from the corresponding week of last year.

The Spanish Supreme Council of War has confirmed the finding of the court-martial at Laguna in June last, sentencing

Zourilla, a cavalry officer, to death, and three civilians to various terms of penal servitude, for sharing in a revolt.

THREE Abyssinian envoys have arrived in London, bringing as presents to Queen Victoria an elephant and a large monkey.

CLEMENT R. MARKHAM, the English Arctic explorer, in a recent letter warmly defended Greeley. He was very severe on the American press for making public the stories of cannibalism, saying that decency demanded silence.

POSTMASTER FAWCOTT, of England, has informed the various steamship companies that the present arrangements for carrying mails to New York will be continued another year.

A SALVATION Army riot occurred at Worthington, England, the other day, which was quelled with much trouble.

By an accident in an underground canal at Braye, France, seventeen laborers were suffocated.

An Anti-Jewish riot is reported from Southern Russia. The organizers of the outbreak sent a girl to a bazar kept by Jews, ostensibly to sell clothes, but instructed her to raise an outcry declaring the Jews had robbed her. The girl carried out her orders and in response to her cries a mob attacked the bazar, crying "Down with the Jews!" "Strike them down!"

The military dispersed the mob.

CEBRANS were collected in large numbers in Key West, expecting the arrival of Generals Gomez and Maceo, whose mission was unknown, but it was supposed they intended organizing an expedition to free Cuba.

CORNWALL, ex-Secretary of the Dublin Post-office, was acquitted of the scandalous charges brought by the editor of *United Ireland*.

EMMA ABBOTT, the prima donna, arrived from England on the steamship *America* on the 21st.

MADAME PATTI has signed a contract with Impresario Mapleson to sing in America the coming winter, and next summer in England.

The English Privy Council has fixed the boundary line between Ontario and Manitoba along the Lake of the Woods and English River.

FAILURES throughout the country the last seven days reported numbered for the United States, 197; Canada, 22; total, 219, as against 220 last week.

The French Consul at Peking has lowered his flag, China absolutely refusing to make the concessions demanded. Admiral Combe was ordered to bombard Foo Chow.

THERE was an unconfirmed report that Agiero, the Cuban leader, had been captured.

ADVICES from Africa state that the natives of the Zambesi country have revolted, and killed or wounded the entire Portuguese force. Reinforcements were asked for. The British Vice Consul was missing.

The steamer *Newfield* has arrived from Santa Isabel, bringing Captain Lucas, of the wrecked steamer *Amsterdam*. All hopes of floating the *Amsterdam* have been abandoned. Most of the cargo has been saved.

The seven young men reported lost on Lake Ontario turned up safe. They lost their bearings and were a long time without food.

THE LATEST.

CAPTAIN J. W. NORMAN, ice master of the *Thetis* of the Greely relief squadron, denies that he ever made the statement that cannibalism existed among Lieutenant Greeley's command.

It was stated that cattle-shippers at Montreal have lost heavily. One firm, it was said, dropped a quarter of a million dollars and another one hundred thousand dollars during the past three years.

The Foo Chow arsenal was bombarded and destroyed by the French on Saturday. Seven Chinese boats were sunk and the Chinese resistance was feeble.

W. F. STORER, of the *Chicago Times*, has been pronounced an imbecile.

FRED HUNST, the noted English runner, recently died at Wilkesbarre, Pa., from the effects of a wound inflicted by Thomas Haxleton.

A COMMITTEE of the Ohio Legislature recently took charge of the body of MacGahan, the late war correspondent. It will be sent to the morgue.

It was stated that the memorial services, in honor of the Mormon martyrs, were largely attended.

REV. PATRICK H. TERRY, pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, of Chicago, died on the 24th of heart disease.

A MASS meeting of Irish citizens under the auspices of the National Irish-American Republican League was held at Robinson's Opera House, Cincinnati, recently.

The Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company denied the report of their embarrassment.

EIGHT cases have been found against the Prairie Cattle Company for fraudulent land entries in the States of Colorado and Nebraska.

The survivors of the Greeley expedition in Boston have adopted resolutions, thanking the relief ship crew and surgeons for the attention and skill to which they owe their lives.

At Cynthia, Ky., a score of fine horses burned recently, among them Long Branch, Chestnut, Wilkes and Jersey Lily.

THREE hundred houses were recently destroyed by fire at Rawa, an Austrian town, and three thousand persons were left homeless.

HENRY M. STANLEY has written advising Germany to recognize the Congo Free States, which would be an advantage to the German trade, instead of effecting an agreement with Portugal, which would expose Germany to the customs chicanery. Stanley declares that the Congo must be free to the coast.

The Bank of Windsor, at Windsor, Pa., probably be paid in full.

STEPHEN SALIBURY, LL. D., died at his residence at Worcester, Mass., recently, aged eighty-six. He was graduated at Harvard.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

School Fund Report.

The School Fund Commissioners at Topeka on the 18th purchased bonds amounting to \$50,535. The number of new school houses in Kansas shows how well this money has been used. The following shows the counties which borrowed from the fund: School district No. 33, Rice County, \$1,800; No. 32, Dickinson County, \$1,700; No. 25, Lyon and Coffey Counties, \$1,600; No. 25, Douglas County, \$1,600; No. 3, Ottawa County, \$1,500; No. 78, Republic County, \$1,400; No. 50, Wabawancee County, \$800; No. 149, Sumner County, \$700; No. 47, Nimitz; No. 104, Crawford County, \$500; No. 500, No. 25, Brown County, \$500; No. 98, Cloud County, \$500; No. 151, Chautauqua County, \$450; No. 134, Smith County, \$375; No. 2, Stafford County, \$310; No. 2, Rooks County, \$1,000; No. 65, Ellsworth County, \$550; No. 36, Osborne County, \$2,000; No. 184, Crawford County, \$1,600; No. 1, Kingman County, \$10,000; No. 55, Shawnee County, \$1,000; Board of Education City of Beloit, \$20,000. Total, \$50,535.

There will be \$10,000 more loaned as soon as the coupons to the bonds presented can be redeemed. Graham county advises for sale 28,000 acres of school lands, forty acre tracts. These lands must bring three dollars per acre. There is but little to be made by the county at this time in selling these lands, as but about \$2,700 will be turned into the County Treasury in fees, with a chance of losing many settlers. Much of the land is in the hands of speculators buying can easily force the settler out from water and thus necessitate his giving up his claim and leaving the country, which, of course, gives the speculator an immense range for his cattle. Now that agriculture begins to be profitable there is some danger as to the propriety of permitting running water to be fenced in, and in this county it can only result in driving out those who have opened up the country, and worried through the bad years. The statute shows that all that can be gained by the county in fees is as follows: Filing each paper, 5c; recording each application for land, 7c; granting certificate, 25c; indexing payment on certificate, 5c; filing truster's receipts, 5c; approving bonds on each forty, 25c; making abstracts for each tract for auditor, 5c. The County Treasurer collects the following fees: Listing for printer, 5c; also one per cent. of net proceeds of all.

Of course the \$2,700 collected on these lands goes into the County Treasury, as the Clerk and Treasurer being salaried officers are not permitted to accept any fees. By holding these lands a few years the State School Fund would be greatly benefited by the increased price received from the final settlers who desire only small tracts, and the county would receive at least double the amount in fees. There being no present need for this money, Graham County could well afford to wait a few years.

Disasters.

GOVERNOR GLECK has issued a proclamation offering a reward of one hundred dollars for the capture and conviction of John Barefoot, Tom May, Oscar Halsell and Jack Anderson. They were the desperadoes who attempted last week to kill Hamilton Rayner, Marshal of Hunnewell, and Ed. Scotton.

At Atchison recently, Calista Ellen Hays, a daughter of a quarryman, attempted to throw the kitchen fire by pouring on coal oil from a can which exploded with frightful result. The can exploded with frightful force, saturating the girl's clothing with burning oil and spattering the blazing fluid about the room also. The wretched girl ran screaming into the yard and attempted to extinguish the flames by pouring on coal oil from a can which exploded with frightful result. The can exploded with frightful force, saturating the girl's clothing with burning oil and spattering the blazing fluid about the room also. The wretched girl ran screaming into the yard and attempted to extinguish the flames by pouring on coal oil from a can which exploded with frightful result. The can exploded with frightful force, saturating the girl's clothing with burning oil and spattering the blazing fluid about the room also. 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Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CITTEDWOOD FALLS, - KAN.

A VERY GOOD REASON.

Said Robert: "I wonder why Kate has not married." "In all the long years that have fled: There must be a reason why she has thus tarried." "With all her companions are wed: And none were so clever, so handsome and hearty." "As she, I am free to declare: At home abroad, at picnic or party: The brightest and merriest there." "Now Nell was not pretty in form or in feature: And almost too tall to sit: And I cannot imagine what John, that good creature, could see to admire in her." "Yet she is well settled; a model of duty: Has found a most excellent mate: And you in attractions of grace or of beauty She can't hold a candle to Kate."

* And there are her sisters, her neices and cousins: All married and living at ease: While she who had sinned, alas! by the dose: Has shown herself harder to please: With men of high rank she's accustomed to mingle: Has had many offers, and so The reason why she at her age remains single: I really am puzzled to know."

* Why we in our youth were like sister and brother: I playfully called her 'my wife.' And vowed with a boyish devotion, no other Should be my companion through life. I loved her—but she had no thought of my passion: The dear little innocent elf: And rather than see her left out in this fashion: I'll go propose to her myself!"

Said Robert to Kate, in the honeymoon season: "My darling, pray tell me the truth: I often have wondered what could be the reason That you did not wed in your youth." Said Kate, with a sweet and contented smile: "The amount of indebtedness due: And a touch that was ever so sweet and becoming: 'You owe, I was waiting for you.'"

—*Josephine Pollock, in N. Y. Ledger.*

TRIAL OF THE PYX.

Testing the Purity of England's Coin. On Thursday, at Goldsmith's Hall, took place, in conformity to warrants of the Lords of the Treasury, the annual testing, known as the Trial of the Pyx, of the national coinage executed by the Royal Mint during the past year ending June 30. At the first blush the proceedings seem to have been of a very simple and business-like nature. A jury of experts having been impaneled, the gold was first subjected to the customary ordeal. The aggregate of gold minted last year was not large, being less than £1,800,000, a sum considerably below the usual average; but, as a general withdrawal of light gold can not much longer be retarded, the establishment on Tower Hill has a heavy task to perform. It is believed by the authorities that £100,000,000 in gold supposed to be in circulation in this country is deficient in weight to the extent of five tons and a half, representing half a million of money. This deficiency is due to legitimate wear and tear. Although, for obvious reasons, the mint has been holding its hand so far as the manufacture of sovereigns and half-sovereigns is concerned, great activity has been shown in the coinage of silver, moneys of that metal to the amount of more than a million sterling having been stamped. The total number of imperial coins struck during the twelve months was nearly 35,500,000. Some 1,800 sovereigns and 700 half-sovereigns, and about £400 worth of silver of all denominations, were placed in the Pyx last year, and on the box being opened on the 10th instant the jury selected a few gold and silver coins for assay. Each coin had to be of legal-tender weight, and the coins had next to be melted into ingots for comparison with the pure metal of the standard trial plates produced by the office of the Board of Trade, to discover if they were within the legal "remedy" in the way of fineness. The residue of the gold and silver coins had also to be weighed in bulk, and certain coins were taken out and assayed separately. The verdict of the jury was duly signed and rendered to the Queen's Remembrancer, who, attesting it by his signature, rendered it as public record of the High Court of Justice. All the delicately-manipulated processes involved in testing and assaying having been gone through, and the Deputy-Master of the Mint having received his certificate or "quincus," the business of the day appropriately and characteristically concluded with a banquet given by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, and his officials connected with our monetary system.

In olden times the trial of the Pyx took place before the Lords of the Council, and it is alleged that in a writ to the Barons, 9 and 10 Edward I., the assay of the purity and weight of the coinage by a jury of goldsmiths is spoken of as a well-known custom. Every detail of the ceremony of testing is grounded on immemorial tradition: only, in lieu of the trial being instituted by warrant from the Treasury, it was the Lord Chancellor who formerly issued his precepts to the Wardens of the Goldsmiths to impanel a jury. On the opening of the pyx, or box, the coins to be assayed are found in paper parcels, each under the seals of the Wardens, the Master of the Mint and the Comptroller. From every fifteen pounds' weight of silver, technically called "ournies," a minimum of two pieces is taken at hazard for the trial, and the coins are then mixed together in wooden bowls and afterwards weighed. The assaying of bullion, anciently known as the "touch," whence our still current word "touchstone" is derived, was a privilege conferred on the Goldsmiths' Company, by the Statute 25, Edward I. As a matter of fact, the Goldsmiths have had an assay office for more than 500 years; and a statute just cited it is provided that all manner of vessels of gold and silver are expected to be of a good and true alloy, that is, "gold of a certain touch," and silver of the sterling alloy, and "no vessel is to depart out of the hands of the workman until it is assayed by the workers of the goldsmiths' company." The expression "good and true alloy" presents a curious example of the mutations to which modern languages have been subjected. Our word "alloy" is derived from the French "aloi," and "loi," according to law, and meant primarily the

legal standard of purity. Thus, the French still speak of money "de bon aloi," that is to say, money which has not been debased below the legal standard, and the inferior metal, which we call "alloy," they term "alliage." In this country we have kept the old French word, but have wholly perverted its meaning. The statute of Edward speaks of gold and silver "of good and true alloy;" but according to modern meaning attached to the word in England, the more a coin was alloyed the less it would possess the elements of goodness and truth. Thus there would be an intolerable amount of "alloy" in the happily burked "Childerses."

It is, however, when we come to consider the pyx itself that the very old English nature of the solemnity performed on Thursday becomes pleasantly apparent to the antiquarian. In the case of the Pyx, and of its use as the depository of the standard weights and measures, both old and new, of the realm, the "Standard" act vested the sole custody of the Chapel of the Pyx in the Treasury; and the transfer of the keys of the Exchequer took place in May, 1856. In this storehouse, no doubt, immediately after the conquest, the Norman kings lodged their treasures, under what was considered to be the inviolable sanctuary consecrated to St. Peter, and sanctified by the bones of the Confessor, Dean Stanley, in his "Memories of Westminster Abbey," has drawn a parallel equally striking and accurate between the exceptionally sanctified chapel and the cave hewn out of the rocky side of the Hill of Mycenae, where in the same vault are yet to be seen the tomb and the treasury of the House of Atreus. Similarly, beneath the cliff of the Capitol on Hill at Rome, the Treasury of the Roman Commonwealth was also the shrine of the most venerable of the Italian gods—the Temple of Saturn. As for the Chapel of the Pyx, it seems to have somewhat fallen from its high estate as a repository for precious things, since at different periods it was the receptacle of the regalia of the Saxon Kings, the Black Rod of St. Margaret, or Holyrood Cross, from Scotland, the ampulla of Henry IV., and the sword of Wayland Smith. At a later period the Westminster Treasury was used only for the custody of the regalia, the Abbey relics, the records of treaties and the pyx or box containing the standard trial pieces of gold and silver. At the time of the Restoration the relics vanished, leaving no vestige behind. The treaties went to the Record Office, and, after the Restoration, the regalia were removed to the Tower. The pyx only remained.

London Telegraph.

The Anecdote.

Out of every one thousand people born into this world of sin and sorrow, nine hundred and ninety-nine either do not know a good story when they hear it, forget it after they have heard it, do not know how to repeat it themselves, or haven't good judgment about when to introduce it. I lay down this grand principle, as I am laying down all my grand principles this season, without fear of success or contradiction.

I listened to a very fair amateur campaign speech the other evening—very fair, with one exception. The anecdotes were not made to illustrate the speech, but the speech had been distorted to fit the anecdotes. You know an artist sometimes strikes a good idea in a picture and sometimes writes up to the illustration instead of writing a good thing and then having it illustrated incidentally. That's the way it was with that speech.

To discriminate between a good story and a poor one, to remember the good ones and forget the poor ones, to bring in the right one at the right moment, and to do it as naturally as the startled mud-turtle seeks the bosom of the rolling deep, requires sang froid, naivete, chic, pro bono publico and horse sense. These qualities are rarely united in one individual. Chic is useless without pro bono publico, and both are N. G. without what Herbert Spencer has so charmingly characterized as horse sense.

The world is peopled with denizens who are constantly telling anecdotes that claim to be factitious, but do not seem to get there. How often is the joyous group thrown into spasms by the scrawpook story-teller, who, on only scraps the seeds of hypochondria everywhere.

Some men can never take a hint. They go through life telling the same gloom-environmental funny stories, cheerfully showing their bantlings of the alleged brain under the noses of law-abiding citizens, inviting scorn and contempt, bravely laughing at their own sallies, and never acquiring the moral courage to take a grand North American tumble to themselves.

Most people dislike to give needless pain. Unless a man is cruel and malicious in his disposition he will not twice in the same manner wound the feelings of his friend; and yet we are constantly running across the man who has again and again grieved and saddened the hearts of his friends with the same depressing tale, resurrected from the humorous catacombs of the almanac to poison the pure air with its pestilential breath.

One thing is absolutely certain to me. I feel it as strongly as ever on my forehead felt the first throb of freedom, and I wonder that neither political party has embodied the principle in its platform. This can never be a peaceful, prosperous and progressive people, morally and physically free, until the strong hand of the law shall reveal itself like a club-flush, and quarantine the effete, pestiferous, miasmatic, fungus anecdote of our boasted American institutions, which like the large red picnic ant has planted itself between the shoulder-blades of liberty and defies the civil, the military and the naval forces of the Nation to dislodge it. (Heart-broken sobs.)—*Bill Nye, in Detroit Free Press.*

Blaine in His Own State.

It is stated that General Joshua L. Chamberlain, President of Bowdoin College, will not vote for Mr. Blaine. This is much more significant than the fact that Mr. Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University, will vote for the candidate. No man knows Mr. Blaine and his ways better than General Chamberlain. Chamberlain was one of the bravest of soldiers in the war. While Blaine was enriching himself through Government contracts obtained in the names of others by the favor of Cameron and Tom Scott, Chamberlain was at the front, where he received wounds which imperil his life to this day. He was a man of first-class ability, the best education, and of a patriotism and integrity that no one ever questioned. After the war he had a natural ambition to go into public life, and he is perhaps the only man in Blaine upon whom Blaine looked as a dangerous rival. He had the confidence and admiration of the people, and would have had their support but for the power of Blaine over the political machine. He was permitted to become Governor of the State, as Blaine's personal activity and aspirations were in the National field, but every avenue to prominent National politics was closed to him. Mr. Blaine for years controlled the Federal patronage of the State, and directed the action of the Republican organization at the same time. He used his power relentlessly to reward his friends and promote his own plans, and to crush into submission any one who opposed him. He was always free with promises, hundreds of which were never fulfilled, and in scores of instances he promised the same office to more than one man. His duplicity in politics and in financial affairs made him many enemies, but he contrived to maintain his hold. When he got his "friends and neighbors" to invest \$130,000 in the securities of the Fort Smith and Little Rock Railroad he told them that he had put in his own money, and that they were getting them on the same terms as himself. As was afterward proved he had not put a dollar into them, but received \$130,000 of land grant bonds and \$32,500 of first mortgage bonds for "placing them" for Warren Fisher. The worst of it was that in case of other purchasers the land grant bonds were to be sold at a discount, but he contrived to get the money invested. When the failure of the enterprise came Blaine was smart enough to divert the indignation of Maine people by taking back the securities and restoring their money, getting Tom Scott to take the bonds off his hands, it is charged, at the expense of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Blaine's true character became pretty well known to the people of Maine, but he was strong, politically, at Washington, and had such a hold upon the party in the State that there was little chance of success for a revolt against him. An attempt was made at an independent movement, and General Chamberlain was the leading adviser in regard to it. He sympathized with the object, but did not see the way clear to success. The disaffection was, nevertheless, so strong that thousands upon thousands of Republicans went off into the Greenback diversion without having any interest in its ostensible object. They tried to have Chamberlain lead that movement, but he declined. Their object was indirect revolt against Blaine. The result was that the Greenback vote went up to 1,900 in 1878 and 47,500 in 1879; the Republicans were in the minority, and the Governor was elected by the Legislature. Out of this came the fusion of Democrats and Greenbackers by which the Republican party was defeated at the State election of 1880, when it was led by Blaine in person.

All this Greenback and fusion commotion in Maine was in reality a revolt against Blaine. His character was known in his own State then, and it is equally well known now, but State pride is enlisted in his behalf. For the first time the people of the Pine Tree State think they have a chance for the distinction of furnishing an occupant of the Presidential chair. It may never come again. Most of those who are Republicans are ready to forget their animosity of the past and shut their eyes to the known character and the unenviable record of the candidate and support him because he is a Maine man. But General Chamberlain has a conscience too pure and exacting to make it possible for him to share in this enthusiasm. He knows Blaine too well, and abhors the qualities that make up his public character to so earnestly shut his eyes to the past and smother his convictions on a count of State pride. He would yield to impotency sufficiently to invite the candidate to the Bowdoin College Commencement and make no demonstration of hostility against him, but his vote is his own. Perhaps there are other honest, thinking Republicans in Maine who, without incurring the discomfort of trying to resist the tide of local feeling, sympathize with the soldier-scholar of Bowdoin College and will not vote for a man they know to be unworthy of confidence.—*N. Y. Times (Rep.).*

Blaine's Defense.

We believe that ex-Judge E. Rockwood Hoar has conducted himself with average ability and fairness on the bench and at the bar, and it therefore strikes us with greater surprise and regret that he should pettifog on the political stump. In his speech at Worcester he said: "He was not going to defend Mr. Blaine against attacks on his private character, or against assaults on him as a man or a statesman. The time for that had passed a great while ago. These charges might have been made when he was nominated Secretary of the State, but he was confirmed by the unanimous vote of the Senate, Democrats and Republicans. If an ordinary man, giving to the theory or practice of American politics very little thought, had said that, we should not have been surprised, for on the face of it it has a far-away resemblance to words of truth and soberness. But Judge Hoar can not help knowing that he made anything but a fair representation of the case. When a President makes up his Cabinet, he is simply putting in order an important part of the machinery of his Administration, and would be regarded as a snub and criticised by the press as a wanton attempt of the opposition to antagonize his Administration at the start, if his leading mis-

terial appointments were to be rejected. The very fact that Democrats voted to confirm Blaine shows that his character and record were not considered. The almost invariable precedent of courtesy to the President was strictly followed, and this is almost invariably right, for the President is held responsible for the actions of Ministers and accepts that responsibility. The Senate also confirmed Chandler; but if Chandler should be nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party—a not impossible next step after Blaine—would the American people, Republicans and Democrats, be thereby estopped from a critical discussion of his character and his record? The learned Judge went too far. He proved too much. He was so hard pressed and embarrassed for valid arguments in his candidate's defense, that he employed weak and tricky arguments. Probably he thinks, like his brother, that the time to remonstrate against a bad nomination is the next time; but unless he can give better reasons than the one quoted the people will make up their minds that the best time is this time.—*Boston Post.*

General Butler's Candidacy.

The candidacy of General Butler is for the moment attracting considerable attention in the newspapers and among the political minders of the country. A little reflection might convince any one that as a National movement, except in so far as the loss of the comparatively few votes he get may affect the Democratic and Republican candidates in two or three States, the candidacy of General Butler is an unimportant political event. General Butler represents no principle, and not even a sentiment. He and his followers can not become the nucleus of a new party. He stands for no principle and in no way that is intelligible proposes any reform. He represents neither a new reform nor protection in such manner as to attract the support of men of different views on the subject of the tariff. As the candidate of the Greenbackers he is the exponent of nothing new at issue before the country. It is utterly impossible to galvanize the flat money idea into new life. The circumstances under which that idea had or could have any vitality are passed and can not again be revived. The vague name of "Anti-Monopolist" is intangible, and does not appeal with sufficient directness to voters to have any power. The elements of an important and growing organization are utterly wanting in the schemes of which he is now the central figure. The history of the country affords no example of a party springing up which had no central, leading, visible purpose. Men do not in large bodies, and through a period of time sufficient for reflection, engage and continue in enterprises, political or other, without a strong and well-defined motive. They can not be enlisted and held together without such motive. Intelligent readers need not be told that the candidacy of General Butler is entirely wanting in the features necessary in the foundation of a party.

The initiative of the parties of the present, as well as those which have risen and passed away, had a distinct, paramount purpose, which could be understood and seized upon by the people and which capable leaders could urge with passion and argument. The anti-slavery movement, which was led by James G. Birney in 1840, was inspired by a single but powerful idea. It took hold of the reason and conscience of men. Though in that year it polled but 495,000 votes the vital principle it represented found a permanent lodgment in the minds and hearts of millions of people. In 1844 the same leader received 62,300 votes. Holding up the same leading purpose, in 1848 that party, with Van Buren as its candidate, got 291,263 votes. In 1852, John P. Hale, as its representative, received 156,149 votes. In 1856 John C. Fremont received 1,386,578 votes, and in 1860 Mr. Lincoln 1,866,352. The American party with the one leading, distinct object of disfranchising or reducing to nothing the vital principle of foreign-born citizens in the politics and government of the country, in 1855, under the leadership of Millard Fillmore, polled 871,638 votes; again, in 1860, with John Bell as its candidate, 582,581 votes. In 1876 the Greenbackers, with the central purpose of making our circulating medium an unredemable paper currency, led by Peter Cooper, polled 81,740 votes, and again in 1880, with James B. Weaver at the head, of the column, 367,306 votes. The Temperance or Prohibition party, with the one object of curtailing the law or prohibiting the use of alcoholic stimulants, headed by James B. Black in 1872, polled 5,608 votes; and in 1876, under the candidacy of Green Clay Smith, 9,522. In each instance here recited there was a reason for action which could not be misunderstood, and an object proposed to be accomplished. The candidacy of ex-Governor St. John has now a radical purpose which every supporter of his sees as plainly as the leader sees himself. General Butler's candidacy appears to mean nothing. It looks mainly to the labor organizations of the country for support. While the movement does not, therefore, promise any serious consequences to either party, and so far as can now be judged, threatens no disadvantages to the Democrats.

The Chief Grounds for Blaine's Election.

A careful examination of the Blaine organs and the speeches of the Blaine orators for the past fortnight has brought to light the following as the chief, if not the only, grounds upon which the election of the Jingo candidate is urged: They are presented in the order of their importance, judging from the relative prominence given them by the Blaine advocates:

1. George William Curtis parts his hair in the middle and is a hero in politics. This is evidently considered the pivotal fact in the situation. It is presented in a variety of forms and with a degree of pertinacity indicative of a belief that it is once thoroughly established in the minds of voters Mr. Blaine's election will be assured.
2. Harper's Weekly, nearly a quarter of a century ago, published some very indifferent cartoons at the expense of President Lincoln. This fact was discovered by Mr. Blaine's Chicago organ, and is daily averred to as a conclusive reason why Mr. Blaine should be elected President. The organ aforesaid regards the failure of the Democrats to make their fight for General Hancock four years ago upon this issue as a con-

The Democratic Situation.

The Democratic canvass is progressing quietly and serenely. Those who have the campaign in charge are apparently surrounded by an atmosphere of confidence that is rarely felt at the beginning of a great political contest. The confidence which the Democratic leaders feel seems to be warranted by the state of public opinion—that conservative public opinion which makes its influence felt as we sometimes see a great wheel moved by invisible and noiseless machinery. There is much in the present situation to remind one of the situation in 1876, albeit the confidence of the more thoughtful observers is greater now than it was then. The issue then was upon administrative reform, and this issue, important then, has become paramount. People who have a real and abiding interest in the honest and economical administration of public affairs perceive clearly that the only road to any species of reform, either in taxation or in expenditure, is in the direction of Democratic success. They perceive that there can be no reform of any kind as long as the Republican party retains its corrupt hold on the Government.

It is worthy of note that every objection that has been made to the record of Governor Cleveland, either by Republicans or Democrats, proceeds from some interested individual from some person who has an axe to grind. No one intimately connected with the people, no one who has real sympathy for the laboring classes and for all classes, has thus far made any objections to Governor Cleveland's record, or any complaint in regard to the manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the great State of New York. Governor Cleveland has managed to render himself obnoxious to John Kelly, as any honest, conscientious man would inevitably have done, and the result is that Mr. Blaine's enemies are making a desperate attempt to carry the Irish vote, having already bought up such Irish newspapers as are in the market. This is as far as the Blaine campaign has proceeded, and this is not very far; it must be conceded, for no sensible and honest Irishman will vote for the Republican candidate for President with the idea that he proposes to free Ireland or to engage in war with Great Britain, or that he will afford greater protection to American citizens abroad than a Democratic President. Such an idea would be foolish in the extreme, for it is not to be supposed that a candidate for President who deliberately declares to be the intention of his party to put a stop to Irish and German immigration can have any great sympathy for the Irish voters in this country, or for the unfortunate Irish across the water who have for so many years been the victims of British tyranny and oppression.

The advantage of the situation thus far is undoubtedly with the Democrats, and there is no reason to believe that there will be any serious changes. The defeat of Tammany has been overstated and overrated—a fact that will fully appear on election day—and all the other signs are more than favorable. The revolt against Blaine is in reality a revolt against Republican corruption by honest and conscientious Republicans. The nomination of Mr. Blaine was simply the excuse for a movement that has been gathering strength and volume ever since the "Credt Mobilier" exposures, and it extends among a class of Republicans that prides itself in voting in behalf of the moralists. The Blaine ticket is supported by the office-holding and office-seeking class. This is its strength, and it is a strength we are not at all disposed to underestimate.

The result in Ohio in October is far more important to the Republicans than it is to the Democrats; for if the Democrats should carry the State the Blaine campaign would immediately collapse; but if the Republicans should carry it, the Democratic canvass would not be materially affected, since it is well known that Ohio is a Republican State. The Germans carried the State for Hoadley at the last election, and it is well known that they are anti-prohibition. For that and other reasons, they are not fond of Mr. Blaine, and the outlook is that they will vote in October as they voted in the Governor's election—for the Democratic ticket.

With New York almost certainly Democratic, and Ohio probably so, there is every reason for believing that Indiana will be brought back into the Democratic column. Mr. Hendricks has already demonstrated his character as he is the most popular man in the State, there is no reason to doubt that he will be able to neutralize the effect of the Republican corruption fund that is certain to be sent into Indiana. We think our readers will agree with us that the Democratic situation is more than satisfactory. There is no confusion, no fuss, no bluster. The campaign is moving forward quietly and with confidence. In no Presidential year since the war has the Democratic party ever had more reason for hope, or a better excuse for indulging in congratulation.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

clusive proof of their imbecility, for, as Harper's Weekly cartooned Mr. Lincoln in 1832, and supported General Garfield in 1880, it would of course have been easy to convince the country that the latter should not be elected.

The English newspapers have spoken favorably of Cleveland and unfavorably of Mr. Blaine. The latter's Cincinnati organ makes a specialty of this point, and urges it as the most potent reason why Mr. Blaine should be the next President.

4. Mr. George Jones, who owns the New York Times, was born in England. Every newspaper advocate of Mr. Blaine is expected to publish this statement at least once in each issue, and so far as the Times has observed, all of the organs are obeying their instructions in this respect to the letter. Mr. Jones, as a matter of fact, happened to be born in Vermont; but as Mr. Blaine began and has thus far conducted his campaign upon the theory that Mr. Jones was actually born in England, it would of course be unfair to expect him to change his plans now in the very face of the enemy. So that Mr. Jones will have to stay born in England so far as the Blaine press is concerned, until after the November election.

5. The Harpers wanted to print Mr. Blaine's book. Mr. Blaine gave it to another firm. This made the Harpers angry, and therefore Mr. Blaine ought to be elected.

6. Some time in the early part of this century Mr. Hendricks made a speech endorsing the Administration of President Lincoln. If anything were needed to establish Mr. Blaine's fitness for the Presidency this is regarded as sufficient. The New York Tribune is very confident that no one but a pharisee would object to Mr. Blaine's election after reading Governor Hendricks' ancient speech, which, by the way, that gentleman declares he never delivered.

If there are any other arguments(?) advanced by Mr. Blaine's partisans in support of his candidacy—aside, of course, from those based upon the well-known total depravity of the Democratic party and the "splendid achievements" of the Republican party—the Times has failed to discover them in the columns of the Blaine press or the speeches of the Blaine orators.—*Chicago Times.*

The Shirt and the Olive Branch.

The Republican party is attempting the impossible feat of riding two horses going in opposite directions upon the Southern question—one of them bearing as an emblem the "bloody shirt," and the other an olive branch.

Mr. Blaine says, in his letter of acceptance, "Prejudices have yielded, and are yielding, while a growing cordiality warms the Southern and the Northern heart alike." "Can any one doubt," he continues, "that between the sections confidence and esteem are to-day more marked than at any period in the sixty years preceding the election of Abraham Lincoln?" Senator Logan not only doubts, but denies, for he declares that "the disagreeable fact of the case is that, while theoretically we are in the enjoyment of a government of the whole people, practically we are almost as far from it as we were in the ante-bellum days of the Republic." If this were true, how could Mr. Blaine's statement by any possibility be true? Could there be greater "confidence and esteem" between the sections than at any period in the sixty years preceding the war—as is undoubtedly the case—if there were the utter subversion of popular government at the South which General Logan alleges? A more direct contradiction between two candidates of the same party has never been seen in our politics.

Mr. Blaine further observes that "if there be occasional and violent outbreaks in the South against the peaceful progress, the public opinion of the country regards them as exceptional, and hopefully trusts that each will prove the last." General Logan, on the contrary, avers that "careful and impartial investigation has shown these results (Democratic victories) to follow the systematic exercise of physical intimidation and violence, conjoined with the most shameful devices ever practiced in the name of free elections." The candidate who thus raises the bloody shirt beneath Mr. Blaine's emblem of peace inadvertently admits, however, that the legislation "which guaranteed by every legal title the citizenship and full equality before the law in all respects of this previously disfranchised people amply covers the requirements, and secures to them, so far as legislation can, the privileges of American citizenship." If no further legislation is needed or proposed in relation to the "outrages" of the South, and if the Republican Presidents during the period of eighteen years since these laws were passed have practically done nothing, as General Logan in effect admits, to enforce them, the question naturally arises, Why does he raise and discuss the issue? A stalwart Republican has been for three years in the President's chair, and during that time he has never made use of the word "section," or recognized in any manner the existence of even a remnant of the old Southern question. The "outrages" at the South, according to Mr. Blaine, and according to the facts in the case, have been "occasional" and "exceptional," and each one is hopefully regarded as the last. If nothing in the way of legislation is proposed, and the Federal executive interference has altogether, and very properly, ceased under Republican rule, what do General Logan and his stalwart sympathizers mean by bringing the "outrages" again to the front? There is but one explanation. They hope, as one of their number has expressed it, that there may be the next President in the body shirt.

The insincerity and unprincipled character of the present Republican leadership are perfectly illustrated in this attitude of Blaine and Logan. To the former, who "pitched into Jeff Davis" to make an issue in 1876, and waved the bloody shirt in the Maine campaign of 1880, was assigned the role of a pacificator, while to "Fighting Johnny" was intrusted the congenial task of prolonging the echoes of the old war cries. Neither expedient will save the party. The defeat which it organized and invited at Chicago, in the nomination of its ticket, will surely overtake it.—*Boston Herald.*

The Chase County Courant.
Official Paper of Chase County.
W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
S. GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF New York.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF Indiana.

For Presidential Electors,
AT LARGE,
THOS. MOONLIGHT, of Leavenworth.
Geo. S. KING, of Parsons.
DISTRICT.

1st Dist., W. W. Sargent, Holden.
2nd " L. B. Chapman, Ft. Scott.
3d " P. F. Devore, Independence.
4th " T. P. Fulton, El Dorado.
5th " Jas. Katler, Junction City.
6th " H. A. Yonge, Beloit.
7th " J. B. FUGATE, Newton.

For Governor,
Geo. W. GLICK, of Atchison co.
For Lieut. Governor,
C. K. HOLLIDAY, of Shawnee.

For Secretary of State,
KUGENE HAGAN, of Shawnee.
For State Treasurer,
W. A. PUTTMAN, of Barton.

For Auditor of State,
HUGH V. GAVIGAN, of Cherokee.
For Attorney General,
G. P. SMITH, of Allen.

For Supt. of Public Instruction,
M. J. KEYES, of Ottawa.
For Chief Justice,
W. P. CAMPBELL, of Sedgewick.

For Associate Justice,
F. A. HURD, of Leavenworth.

For State Senator, 29th District,
BARNEY LANTRY,
For Representative, Dist. No. 71,
J. B. BLACKSHERE.

For County Attorney,
C. H. CARSWELL.
For Clerk of the District Court,
O. H. DRINKWATER.

For Probate Judge,
JOHN B. SHIPMAN.
For County School Superintendent,
I. C. WARREN.
For County Commissioner, 1st Dist.,
GEORGE W. HAYS.

The Democrats of Chase county have placed a decidedly strong ticket in the field and we shall expect good results from there, this fall.—*Emporia Democrat.*

This week we place at the head of our columns the entire Democratic ticket, from the candidate for President down to the candidate for County Commissioner, and we do not think we shall miss the mark very far by predicting that every man on it will be elected, because right and justice are on their side.

The Democratic State Convention which met in Topeka, last week, did wisely when it nominated Col. C. K. Holliday, of Topeka, for Lieut. Governor; and the Re-submission Republicans did a wise thing when they asked for his nomination, pledging themselves to support the entire ticket in case he should be nominated for that office.

There was a general justification at the Democratic State Convention when the Re-submission Republicans came into Representative Hall, after the nomination of Col. C. K. Holliday for Lieut. Governor. Speeches were made by several of the Re-submissionists, and tears were seen trickling down the cheeks of many a man's face whose heart throbs for freedom and justice in this "rotten Commonwealth."

The Art Amateur for September contains two pleasing designs for screen panels (hops and morning glories), floral and conventional designs for tiles, a horse chestnut design for hammered brass work, and many other beautiful designs and some charming decorative figures. The number is one that no art lover should fail to examine. Price 35 cents. Montague Marke, publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

Everybody who pleases can go to our State Fair. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road has started out for placing the fare to Topeka for that occasion, and from anywhere in Kansas, at one cent per mile. The other roads will do the same. It is intended to be the greatest show of fine stock that has ever occurred in the State, or perhaps in the West. It being in the western circuit, the

fastest trotting and running horses in America will be there. The grounds are large; there will be ample accommodations for everybody, with plenty of eat, ice water, shade, amusements, flowers, grain, dairy products, mowing machinery and a fine gathering of Kansas people. Every one more or less interested in the principal features of the occasion, which will be stock—horses, cattle, sheep and swine. It is our State Fair, anyhow, and deserves a visit, on general principles.

A gentleman who came to town, the other day informed us of a very significant fact. He said he noticed, as the train passed Safford, that there were two flags flying at that place, and that the pole from which the Blaine and Logau flag was flying was very crooked and had to be supported by two guy ropes and a tackle, thus indicating the crooked ways and devious means by which the Republican candidates hope to reach the White House, and the great amount of strengthening they need because of their crookedness and tottering condition. While the Democratic flag staff, a stately pole, was standing erect, with no support, only that of being firmly set in mother earth, thus showing that the Democratic cause is deeply rooted in the hearts of the American people, standing erect before the gaze of the world, and needing nothing to defend it and its standard bearers from calumny but the virtuous indignation of an overtaxed and liberty-loving people.

In speaking of the Senatorial Convention, the Peabody Graphic says: "Barney Lantry, of Strong City, amid the wildest enthusiasm, was nominated as a candidate for State Senator, by acclamation. The choice of the convention will, undoubtedly, give entire satisfaction, not only to the Democracy of the district, but to those liberal Republicans, whom the prohibitionists, the manipulators of the Republican machinery in Marion and other counties, have practically disfranchised. Mr. Lantry's popularity and strength are not wholly due to the fact that he is a Democrat and re-submissionist. He is loved and respected, wherever known, for his high social qualities, his sterling integrity, his wonderful executive ability and his broad and liberal views upon all questions pertaining to the public good. Barney Lantry is a man of the people, such a man as the citizens of Kansas delight to honor; and we believe we will hazard nothing in saying that he will represent the 29th Senatorial District in the next Kansas Legislature."

Under the heading "Chase County," the Topeka Journal says: "The Senatorial Convention at Cottonwood Falls, yesterday, by acclamation, nominated that grand old patriot, Barney Lantry, for State Senator. All accounts agree that it was the most enthusiastic convention ever held in Chase county. The Court house was filled with spectators. A band of music was present, and Barney Lantry was received with deafening cheers. Scores of Republicans declared they would vote the ticket. Messrs. E. S. Bestram, of Morris; J. G. Johnson, of Marion, and S. N. Wood, of Topeka, made brief and enthusiastic speeches. At night Strong City was all alive with excitement. Music paraded the streets; fire-works lit up the horizon, and the large Opera House was filled to a jam. Col. S. N. Wood, of Topeka, by invitation, presided. Speeches were made by Hon. John Maloy, of Morris; J. G. Johnson, E. Q., of Marion, and others. The meeting closed with cheer after cheer for Barney Lantry and the whole ticket."

PATENTS GRANTED.
The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas, during two weeks ending Aug. 21, 1884, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 934 F Street, Washington, D. C.:
Robt N. H. Nesbit, Leavenworth, prescription file; Benjamin Deem, Spring Hill, soil pulverizer; Eli Frazier, North Lawrence, fire cap; Geo. M. Sebastian, Arkansas City, plowshare tong; Feildon B. Cunningham, Burlington, paper

bag holder; James W. Johnson, Ottawa, brace; Stephen D. Mehew, Peabody, neck yoke; Benjamin F. Wright Oneida, steam boiler; John O. West, Fulton, machine for cutting corn; Albert H. Mantley, Mound City, buckle; Charles O. Blankenbaker and Ed. N. Edmonds, Ottawa, steam generator; Abram S. Capper, Udall, chimney cowl.

DEMOCRIC POLE-RAISING AT ELMDALE.

Last Saturday was a day long to be remembered by the people of Elmdale and its vicinity. Early in the day people from the country began to gather on the streets, and soon the town was filled to overflowing with men and women, all apparently eager to assist in the opening of the campaign for Cleveland and Hendricks. At ten o'clock the procession, headed by the Cottonwood Falls Cornet Band, formed in line and marched to the grove, where they listened to an address by Col. S. N. Wood, on the issues of the day. The Colonel made one of the most convincing speeches we have ever had the pleasure of listening to, and it, undoubtedly, had a good effect. He did not appeal to the partisan or political prejudices of his hearers, but presented unanswerable arguments against the Republican Administration, and in favor of Democratic principles.

After this speech Mr. John R. Holmes called the attention of the people to the splendid dinner the ladies had prepared, and invited all to participate. I believe every one was satisfied.

After dinner speeches were made by Messrs. Chas. Bucher, of Newton; T. H. Grisham, of this city, and Barney Lantry, candidate for State Senator. Mr. Lantry was enthusiastically received. After the speaking was over the people proceeded to the street, where the pole was to be raised, and performed that ceremony in a highly creditable manner.

ELMDALE ITEMS.

ELMDALE, KAN., Aug. 18, 1884.
To the Editor of the Courant:

I see by the Leader there were 2,000 people at Bazaar, last Saturday, while a Republican who was there, says there were possibly 300 there; but he doubts that some. Who is responsible for this wide difference in the foregoing figures? My opinion is that the first figures show where the Republicans have placed their hopes for November, and the second show where they will fall to after the election. It has been said by some one that the Republican party represents the principles of Jefferson. Is this so? The principles of Jefferson were honest government of the people, for the people, and by the people. While to day it is a government of political demagogues, by a set of thieves and rascals, and in favor of monopolies. If Jefferson were alive, I don't think he would recognize the principles of to day.

It has also been stated that one of the speakers at Bazaar, referring to Grover Cleveland, showed him up in his true light, as a rascal, etc. Now, gentlemen, let every man with good common sense think how ridiculous for a little, one-horse pettifogger to speak in such terms of the great, reform Governor of New York, a man against whose political record they could find nothing, and then they tried to abuse his private character, by the aid of a one-horse preacher, of whose Church, I imagine, the woman in question was a member. The speaker above referred to, however, forgot to anything about Blaine's railroad bonds, Mulligan letters, abuse of Catholics in the 4th District of Maine, etc.

CARD OF THANKS.

The undersigned, children of the late Mrs. F. K. Baldwin, wish to return their thanks to the friends and neighbors, who were so kind to their mother during her long sickness, and especially do they thank Mrs. F. L. Gillman who, for years, was more like a sister to her, and over ready to perform any act of kindness.
MRS. J. P. KUHLE,
CLARENCE M. and
CARROLL E. BALDWIN.

FOR SALE.

Yearling and two year old heifers. Inquire of J. M. Bielman, on Rock creek. aug 17

Doolittle & Son have the best and cheapest of boots and shoes to be found in this market; also, a full line of furnishing goods, notions and groceries. A dollar saved is a dollar made; and you can't make dollars any easier than by saving them; and the best way to save dollars is to buy your goods of Doolittle & Son.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WAGONS, ETC.
M. A. CAMPBELL, THE **WALTER A. WOOD**
DEALER IN NEW
HARDWARE! Enclosed-Gear Mower.
STOVES, TINWARE.

Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-nails; a full line of Wagon and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood Pumps, a complete line of

STEEL GOODS!
FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.
Carries an excellent stock of

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

Wood Mowing Machine, and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

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

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.
A COMPLETE TINSHOP.
I have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices.

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,

ESTABLISHED IN 1867;
ALWAYS ON HAND
Harness, Saddles, Blankets,
Robes, and Everything Belonging to the
HARNESS BUSINESS;
ALSO, TRUNKS, VALISES & BEST OSAGE COAL FOR SALE.

The Coming Fair.
The board of directors met on the 13th and passed an order prohibiting games of chance on the grounds.

It was also ordered that any owner, driver or groom of horses taking intoxicating liquors on the grounds, or using the same thereon, shall be excluded therefrom for one year from date of violation of this order.

Bids will be received until August 30 for the exclusive privilege of operating a dining room on the grounds for furnishing warm meals.

The price of the privilege of operating lunch stands for the sale of sandwiches, pies, cakes, cigars, tobacco, cider, lemonade, pop, etc., was placed at \$25; for the sale of cider, \$5; shooting gallery, \$5; swing, \$5; ball throwing \$5.

All persons connected with stands will have to purchase admittance tickets. But their teams will be allowed to carry supplies on the grounds before 9 o'clock each morning without charge.

The hog lot was rented for \$25 and the grounds for \$50, to be paid during the fair.

Jabin Johnson was appointed to look after the stone quarry and collect money for all stone taken therefrom.

Adjourned to meet on fair ground, September 15.

The Florence Tribune, a staunch Republican paper, has the following to say of our candidate for State senator: "Barney Lantry belongs to the old Jacksonian school of politicians, so far as the common vigor of language is concerned. In his campaign stories he leaves out none of the natural rudeness of speech, but gives them in full with all their questionable adjectives."

Florence Tribune (Rep.): The nomination of Mr. Lantry at Cottonwood Falls last Tuesday as a Resubmission Democrat for the State senate, is one to be gladly received by every Resubmission Republican in the district. There is no trimming with him on the question of prohibition. He recognizes the very just demand that the amendment to the constitution be resubmitted to a vote of the people, and he has the courage to let the people know he will vote for it.

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.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. GRISHAM,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Office upstairs in National Bank building,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS-123-14

MADDEN BROS.,
Attorneys - at - Law,
Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls,
Will practice in state and Federal courts. All business placed in our hands will receive careful and prompt attention. aug10-14

C. N. STERRY,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
EMPORIA, KANSAS,
Will practice in the several courts of Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. July 13

CHAS. H. CARSWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS
Will practice in all the State and Federal courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge. mch29-14

JOSEPH G. WATERS,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Topeka, Kansas,
(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-14

J. V. SANDERS, J. A. SMITH,
SANDERS & SMITH,
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW
STRONG CITY, KANSAS.
Office in Independent building. apr10-14

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
We are authorized to announce Thomas H. Grisham as an independent candidate for County Attorney of Chase county, at the ensuing November election.

MISCELLANEOUS.
MONEY.
7 and 8 Per Cent!
CALL ON
W. H. HOLSINGER.
fe23-14

WELLS! WELLS! WELLS!!!
WHO WANTS WATER?
J. B. BYRNES
Has the
GIANT WELL DRILL
Nine Inch Bore,
The
Largest in the Country
Guarantees His Work
To Give Satisfaction,
TERMS REASONABLE.
And
WELLS PUT DOWN
ON SHORT NOTICE.

Address,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, OR
STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAN
mch9-14
TAKE NOTICE & DON'T
BE DECEIVED,

As I will sell cheaper and give better terms than any party in or out of Kansas, on the following organs and pianos:
Wheeler & White, Steinway,
Keel & Thompson, Chickering,
Standard or Pelouot, Conover Bros.,
Burdette, Christy,
Estey, Fish & Son,
Sterling, Weber,
Patterson, Jos. P. Hall.
It will cost you nothing to give me a trial.

E. COOLEY,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
nov7-14
NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL
LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1884,
between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described school land, to-wit:

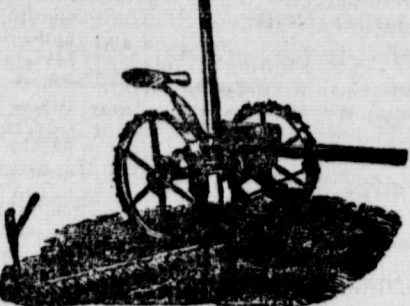
No. 1 of sec. 10 of 9 22 9 3 00
Sec. 10 of sec. 10 of 9 22 9 3 00
Situated in Chase county, Kansas. Any person may have the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., on said day of sale, at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

J. S. SHIPMAN,
Co. Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas.
A GRAND COMBINATION
The best Political and Family Newspaper in the United States with the best Agricultural Journal, and a good reliable Watch for fifty cents more than the price of Watch alone.

The Weekly Courier-Journal and the Semi-Monthly Home and Farm, for the purpose of adding 100,000 New Subscribers to their files in the next four months, make the following UNPARALLELED OFFER: the two papers one year and the Waterbury Watch, for only \$4. See the reduction made in the WATERBURY WATCH.

THAT THIEVING TARIFF!
It is too well known to render it necessary to speak of the character as a public news and family journal. The Home and Farm has the largest and most attractive list of contributors of any agricultural paper in the country. Its columns are devoted exclusively to Agricultural and Home Topics. Every phase of Farm life depicted and commended on. It is made by farmers for farmers. It treats Household matters extensively, and is indispensable to every housekeeper.

The WATERBURY WATCH sells at the manufacturer's price of \$2.50, and is widely known as the best cheap Watch ever placed before the public. For only \$4 this Watch and two papers one year, will be sent, which is one address and papers to another when so desired. The Watch, under this offer, will cost \$1 less than it can be bought for at the manufacturer's. Courier-Journal and Home and Farm, without Watch, will be sent one year for \$1.50. Sample copies free of charge. Subscriptions can be sent to either W. N. HALEY & Co., Press, Copper Building, Louisville, Ky., or B. F. AVERY & Co., Publishers, Jones and Farm, Louisville, Ky.



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

Weight, 558 Pounds.—From 40 to 100 pounds lighter than any other Two-Horse Mower.
Width of Tread, 3 feet 7 1/2 in.—From three to six inches wider than other Mowers.
Height of Driving Wheels 31 inches.—From two to four inches higher than other Mowers.

Wheel at each end of Finger-Bar.—Most other Mowers have but one, and some none at either end of bar.
Clearing Enclosed, excluding all Dust and Dirt.—Nearly all other Mowers have the Gearing exposed.
Draft from the Frame direct, Whiffletrees under the Pole.—Most other Mowers have the Whiffletrees on top of the Pole, and push the Bar instead of pulling it.

Bearings made of Best Composition Metal, easily replaced.—All other Mowers use either Rabbit metal or simply cast iron, generally the latter.
Weight of Machine largely on the Left-Hand Drive-Wheel.—Some manufacturers construct their machines so that the weight is largely on the right-hand wheel. Purchasers should avoid such machines.

Cutter-Bar of Cold-Rolled Iron.—Mowers constructed with this material, insuring great strength and durability.
Machine Perfectly Balanced on the Axle.—Finger-Bar easily raised and folded—easy to file—No weight on horses' backs. It is the lightest-draft Mower in the world.

A Beauty in Design and Finish.—Fully warranted. Call and see it.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'
Chase County Land Agency
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
apr27-lyr

THE
Western Land & Cattle Co.,
DIAMOND RANCH,
CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS.

CATTLE BRANDS—99 on left hip; 101 on left side; WCC on right side.
HORSE AND MULE BRANDS—9 on left shoulder.
CALF MARK—Underbit, right and left ear.

Any person or persons finding strays with above marks or brands, and caring for same, will be reimbursed for labor and expense incurred provided I am promptly notified.
H. R. HILTON, Superintendent,
Strong City, Kansas.

STEARNS BROS'
MEAT MARKET,
EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,
Always Has on Hand
A Supply of
FRESH & SALT MEATS, CURED SAUSAGE, ETC.
HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

SALTED AND DRY HIDES.
aug28-2m

A PRIZE—Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly little box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address Trigg & Co., Augusta, Maine. jan27-ly

Trade Mark. MURRAY'S SPE. Trade Mark.
The Great English Remedy, positively cures: night losses, spermatorrhea, nervous debility, and all weakness of the generative system.
Before taking, organs of both After Taking, sexes. Price, one package, \$1; six for \$5, by mail free of postage. Sold by all Druggists. Pamphlets free to every applicant. Address all communications to the proprietors, The Murray Medicine Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Send in Cottonwood Falls by Edwin Pratt, Meyer Bros., wholesale agents, Kansas City, Mo. aug17-lyr



Send in Cottonwood Falls by Edwin Pratt, Meyer Bros., wholesale agents, Kansas City, Mo. aug17-lyr

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, AUG. 28, 1884.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop.

*No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$3.00. For six months, \$1.50 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$5.00
2 weeks	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.75
3 weeks	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25
4 weeks	2.75	3.75	4.75	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75
5 weeks	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25
6 weeks	3.75	4.75	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75
7 weeks	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25
8 weeks	4.75	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75
9 weeks	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25
10 weeks	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75
11 weeks	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25
12 weeks	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75
13 weeks	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25
14 weeks	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75
15 weeks	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25	16.25
16 weeks	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75	16.75
17 weeks	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25	16.25	17.25
18 weeks	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75	16.75	17.75
19 weeks	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25	16.25	17.25	18.25
20 weeks	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75	16.75	17.75	18.75
21 weeks	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25	16.25	17.25	18.25	19.25
22 weeks	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75	16.75	17.75	18.75	19.75
23 weeks	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25	16.25	17.25	18.25	19.25	20.25
24 weeks	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75	16.75	17.75	18.75	19.75	20.75
25 weeks	13.25	14.25	15.25	16.25	17.25	18.25	19.25	20.25	21.25
26 weeks	13.75	14.75	15.75	16.75	17.75	18.75	19.75	20.75	21.75
27 weeks	14.25	15.25	16.25	17.25	18.25	19.25	20.25	21.25	22.25
28 weeks	14.75	15.75	16.75	17.75	18.75	19.75	20.75	21.75	22.75
29 weeks	15.25	16.25	17.25	18.25	19.25	20.25	21.25	22.25	23.25
30 weeks	15.75	16.75	17.75	18.75	19.75	20.75	21.75	22.75	23.75

CITY AND COUNTY NEWS.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 30 cents a line, first insertion, and 20 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

There was a good rain, Tuesday.

Mrs. Charles White, of Strong City, is quite ill.

Dr. C. E. Hart was down to Emporia, last Thursday.

Mrs. Frank Oberst, of Lohigh, was in town, this week.

Mr. Edgar W. Jones has gone to Canton, McPherson county.

Willie McDowell has gone back to college for his third year.

Mr. Elmer Ritchie, of Council Grove, was in town, last week.

A bridge has been put across the ravine west of the Court-house.

Mr. O. C. Pratt is lying very ill, at his home on South Fork.

Mrs. J. S. Doolittle has gone to Kansas City for medical treatment.

Messrs. Ferry & Watson have our thanks for a lot of nice grapes.

Mr. Wheeler, in the southwest part of town, has a very sick child.

Mrs. Richard Cuthbert has our thanks for a large lot of excellent grapes.

Messrs. J. P. Kuhl and W. H. Holsinger were out to McPherson, last week.

Mr. Chas. McMillan is putting up a residence in the southwest part of town.

Mr. Billy Ellison, of Kansas City, Mo., was visiting in Strong City, last week.

Mr. F. D. Mills has purchased 100 Mexican mares for his ranch on Sharps creek.

Mr. Henry Harris, of Strong City, died on Monday, August 25, 1884, aged 80 years.

Mrs. Olin, of Lawrence, a relative of Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh, is visiting at that lady's.

Mr. Barney Lantry has just closed a \$500,000 stone contract with parties in Mexico.

Miss May Roberts, of Emporia, was visiting Miss Nettie Burton, of Strong City, last week.

Mr. C. C. Evans, late of Johnson county, has bought the old Stubbs farm near Strong City.

Mr. Isaac Alexander has sold the residence south of Mr. C. C. Watson's, to Mr. J. H. McCandless.

Mr. W. C. Thomas is again able to be at his place of business, after a severe attack of bilious fever.

Mr. Charles Rohrer, of Silver City, N. M., was visiting at Dr. S. M. Furman's, of Strong City, last week.

Mrs. Rose Daniels is lying very low with consumption, at her brother's, Mr. John Mann's, in Strong City.

Mr. Edward McMillan, of Plymouth, Lyon county, brother-in-law of Mr. M. A. Campbell, was in town, Saturday.

Mr. Leo Ferlet lost his silver horn, Monday night. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Union Hotel.

Died, on Sunday, August 24th, 1884, in this city, the boy baby of Mr. and Mrs. Ans. Majors, aged 5 months and 13 days.

The Hon. O. H. Drinkwater, of Cedar Point, left, Saturday morning, for Pennsylvania, where his wife is lying seriously ill.

There was a most enjoyable dance in Music Hall, last Friday night, Prof. Louis Heck, of Topeka, furnishing the music.

Chase county's dividend of the second semi-annual division of the school fund has been received and amounts to \$1,091.

Mrs. Ed. Pratt took her children with her on her visit to Boston. She was accompanied as far as Kansas City by Mr. Pratt.

The Rev. Mr. Morrow, of California, of the U. P. Church, is stopping at Mr. W. W. Sander's, and will preach, next Sunday.

Messrs. Warren Peck, John Kelley, Wm. Jeffrey, G. M. Young and Gid E. Findley are the new Greenback Central Committee.

Mr. Geo. W. Miller, on Buck creek, has sold his farm to Mr. W. W. Hotchkiss, of Connecticut, who will take possession in October.

Mr. George O. Hildebrand was taken seriously ill, last week, and was compelled to go to Ohio for medical treatment.—Independent.

Wanted, \$100 or \$200 for one or three years, at 12 per cent. interest, on first-class city property as security. Call at or address this office.

Mr. Will Winters, one of our most steady young men, is lying seriously ill, at his father's residence in this city.—Strong City Independent.

Mrs. S. W. Langtree and daughter, Etta, of Aurora, Ind., are visiting in Strong City. Mrs. Langtree is a sister of Mrs. Burton, of Strong City.

Mrs. T. S. Jones has rented her residence to Mr. John Todd, manager of the syndicate that bought the farms of Mr. G. C. Millar and other, on South Fork.

The Rev. Mr. Cameron, of Matfield Green, has gone to Lincoln Center, Neb., to take charge of the Preparatory Department of the Christian College at that place.

Mr. Matt. McDonald, of Strong City, was a member of the Committee on Permanent Organization at the Democratic State Convention held in Topeka, last week.

There will be a Republican pole-raising at Elmdale, on the 30th instant, at which Capt. J. B. Johnson, Senator Ingalls and Congressman Ryan are expected to be present.

Messrs. I. C. Warren, D. Madden, O. H. Drinkwater, D. Shellenbarger and — Woods were the Delegates to the Greenback State Convention which met at Topeka, yesterday.

We regret to learn of the serious illness of Mrs. Nicholas Rettiger, of Strong City. Her son, Mr. David Rettiger, who has a contract at Las Vegas, N. M., was telegraphed for last week.

A Mr. Lovelkamp, of Illinois, has purchased the farms of Messrs. John W. Stark and James Van Vechton, on Buck creek. The purchase was made for his two sons, who will take possession next March.

Wanted immediately, to enter into contract with some one to plow between twenty and thirty acres of ground on Rock creek, and sow it in wheat. Apply at Ferry & Watson's store in this city.

The Rev. J. A. Collins, of the U. P. Church, of Americus, was surprised by a number of his friends, on Wednesday night of last week, and presented with a gold watch and chain, and his wife was presented with a gold ring, as they returned leaving Americus.

Mr. Matt. McDonald, of Strong City, was solicited by several Delegates to let his name go before the Democratic State Convention for Secretary State, which honor he positively refused. He was then asked to act as a member of the State Central Committee, by such men as the Hon. Ed. Carroll, of Leavenworth, but he declined this honor, also.

Mr. Pat. J. Hedderman, formerly of Strong City, but recently of Leavenworth, has just sold the finest billiard hall in Leavenworth for \$8,000, and is now fixing up what will be the finest billiard hall in Topeka, on Kansas Avenue, near the post-office. While attending the State Convention, last week, the Chase county "boys" gave him a call or more. May he live long and prosper.

Last Saturday afternoon there was a rope-stretched from the top of Music Hall to the top of the Pence building on the opposite side of Broadway, and a man

walked it and did some other wonderful feats thereon. After coming to the ground a carpet was spread on the street, and he went through remarkable gymnastic exercises. After which he took up a collection amounting to over \$6.

Died, in this city, on Monday, August 25, 1884, of dropsy, Mrs. Frances R. Baldwin, in the 50th year of her age, having been born at Westmoreland, Cheshire county, N. H., August 8, 1835. She came to Emporia, Kansas, in the spring of 1866, and the following spring moved to Cottonwood Falls, where she remained until the time of her death. She was much loved by those who knew her. She leaves three children to mourn her death.

We have just received a letter from the Hon. M. H. Pennell, dated at Manitou, Col., Aug. 22, in which he says he has just been up to the "Seashore" resort of Colorado, to see the General Passenger Agents off to their homes, after one of the most pleasant excursions to the Centennial State that has ever visited the Rocky Mountains; that his health has improved very much in the pure mountain air and by the use of the best water both internally and externally; that small fruit raising along the Foot Hills is becoming a very profitable business where water can be had—good prices being obtained for native grown fruit and vegetables; that business, generally speaking, is slow and really flat in most of the towns in and near the Foot Hills; that he enjoyed very much a trout fishing and camping out excursion to Manitou Park, forty miles up the pass; also a trip up Rock Creek canon after raspberries, south of Cheyenne Mountains and near Pikes Peak.

BIRTH-DAY PARTY.
A most pleasant birth-day surprise party was given to Mrs. J. J. Massey last Monday night. We regret that our space, this week, forbids our saying anything more about the affair than to give the list of presents, which is as follows:

Silver cake basket—Mrs. E. A. Hildebrand, Dr. and Mrs. L. P. Ravenscroft, Miss Lizzie Calvert, Messrs. Geo. and John Lafoon, Mrs. M. L. Fishbaugh, Mr. Witt Adair and wife, Mr. Thos. Frew. Silk embroidered tidy—Mrs. S. A. Perrigo, Miss Jennie Bonthall. Silk hand painted tie—Mrs. Casel and Mrs. E. A. Hildebrand. Majolica cup and saucer—Mr. W. A. Williams and wife. Silk embroidered tidy—Mr. J. H. Doolittle and wife. Scrap-book and requisites—Miss Cleo Ice and Miss Lizzie Staples. Mrs. J. W. Griffin—her photo. Silver berry dish—Messrs. D. G. Groundwater, Jabin Johnson, T. H. Grisham, H. P. Brockett, J. L. Cochran, W. A. Morgan, Sid. A. Breese, C. I. Maule, R. Hofman, J. W. McWilliams, Drs. R. Walsh, W. P. Pugh and wives. Set of silver knives and forks—Messrs. W. G. Patten, J. M. Kerr, John and Dennis Madden and wives and Messrs. M. A. Campbell and Clyde Johnson. Handsome feather fan and handkerchief—Mrs. Burton and daughter, Miss Nettie. Majolica bread plate—Mrs. G. K. Hagans and Mrs. Dennison. Hand painted china salver—Mrs. Frew. Fringed table cover—Messrs. J. S. Doolittle & Son. Dish of cut flowers—Mr. W. E. Timmons and wife. Braided collar—Mrs. E. Cooley. Glass fruit stand—Mr. T. O. Kelley and wife. Two handkerchiefs—Mr. John V. Moore and wife. "Les Miserables"—Messrs. Will Newsom, E. W. Ellis and O. R. Simmons. Silver napkin ring—Mr. F. P. Cochran and wife. Glass fruit dish—Mr. Wm. H. Holsinger and wife. Cabinet photograph album—Charlie, Laura, Renie and Evie Massey; also birth day cake. "Complete Home"—Mr. J. J. Massey. Melons—Mr. M. W. Gilmore and wife. Birth-day card—Dora and Robbie Cochran.

Mr. and Mrs. Massey return their thanks for the presence of so many of their friends who congregated at their residence on that occasion, also to the Cornet Band of this city for their sweet music furnished for the occasion; and Mrs. Massey expresses her thanks for the many kind remembrances of her friends, in the shape of most beautiful and valuable birth-day presents.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

Pay up your subscription.

Boots and shoes at Breese's.

Wanted, two girls, at the Union

dec6-tf

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Just purchased, is one of the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE in the county. It will pay you to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere, our splendid stock, consisting of all the Latest Styles and Best Patterns;

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Mrs. Lafoon has just returned from the East, where she purchased the best assortment of the above goods to be found in the Eastern market.

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This is a large eight page, forty column, monthly paper, and is devoted to everything pertaining to Health and Home, Marriage, Social Science, Domestic Medicine, Science, Literature, Art, Economy, Cookery, Hints on Health, Dietetics, and every realm of Modern Science that tends to improve health, prevent disease, purify morals, and make home happy.

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Good goods and bottom prices at Breese's. First-class organs at E. Cooley's for \$50 cash. You can get your staple dry goods at Breese's. Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour. Fresh goods all the time at the store of Breese, the grocer. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. Go to L. F. Miller's to have your Sewing Machines repaired. A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's. Just received, screen wire cloth and window frames, at Johnson & Thomas's. The best flour of all kinds, at E. F. Baurle's. He says: "Come, and see me." A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's. John L. Pratt, of South Fork, has 80 head of steers, two and three years old, good feeders, for sale. A car load of new improved Bain wagons just received at Hil-

CHEAP MONEY.
Interest at 7 per cent., on two, three, four, or five years time, real estate security. Call on Thos. O. Kelley, at Young & Kelley's Law Office. nov24-tf.

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Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches, Friday and Saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Falls. Office at Union Hotel. Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. jeb-tf.

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\$100 a week at home. \$5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty. Write for particulars to HILLBILT & CO., Portland Maine. jeb24-1yr

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ALWAYS ON HAND.

Osage Mills, near Elmdale, Chase co., Kas. jeb24-tf

ROAD NOTICE.
Office of County Clerk, July 16, 1884. Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of July, 1884, a petition, signed by E. P. Allen and 82 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northeast corner of section sixteen (16), township nineteen (19), range seven (7) east; thence west on section line, or as near as practicable, to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section eighteen (18), township nineteen (19), range seven (7) east, thence south to road already established.

Whereupon, said Board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Geo. W. Yeager, C. Rogler and B. McCabe as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Diamond Creek township, on Friday, the 19th day of September, A. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of county commissioners. J. J. MASSEY, county clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.
STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
Chase County, }
Office of County Clerk, July 16, 1884. Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of July, 1884, a petition, signed by Robert Brash and 31 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section seven (7) east, on the section line running between sections eighteen (18) and seventeen (17); thence east on the half-section line as near as practicable, through sections seventeen (17) and sixteen (16), township nineteen (19), range seven (7) east, for two (2) miles, intersecting the main road running from Diamond creek to Elmdale, between sections sixteen (16) and fifteen (15); and it was respectfully asked by said petitioners that the same viewers be appointed to view this road that are appointed to view the road petitioned for by E. P. Allen and others, and that said viewers be requested to report as to which road is the most convenient for the general public, the least damage to land owners and the least expense to the tax payers of chase county.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Geo. W. Yeager, C. Rogler and B. McCabe as viewers, with instructions to meet at the point of commencement of said road, in Diamond Creek township, on Friday, the 19th day of September, A. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of county commissioners. J. J. MASSEY, county clerk.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

A shoal of codfish one mile long, and containing 120,000,000 fish, will eat 840,000,000 herring in one week.—Chicago Journal.

The colored race in the United States is estimated at 7,000,000 strong, and their property holdings exceed \$100,000,000.—Troy Times.

The manufacture of spoons and toys, which is the principal industry of Bryant's Pond, Me., consumes about 500 or 600 cords of birch yearly.—Boston Herald.

The poultry product of America, which finds a market entirely at home, was valued in 1882 at \$600,000,000, greater than the value of wheat, hay, cotton or dairy products.—Chicago Tribune.

The mortality of the globe, as given by a continental journal, which has made the computation, is as follows: Per minute, 67; per diem, 97,790; and per annum, 35,839,835, whereas the births are 36,792,000 per annum, 100,000 per diem and 70 per minute.

Queen Mary of England in 1694, the Emperor of Germany in 1711, and the Dauphin and Dauphiness of France and their son in 1712, the Emperor of Russia in 1730 and Louis XV. of France in 1774 are a few of the royal personages who have died of small-pox.

In 1791 Benjamin Franklin made the city of Boston the trustee of a fund of £1,000, to be lent to young mechanics, calculating that in 1831 the fund would amount to \$682,000. His figures must have been faulty, however, for the fund now only amounts to \$291,000.—Boston Journal.

There are about 50,000 Italians in New York City, most of them unable to speak the English language. About 5,000 of these are huddled together in three blocks in Harlem. At the invitation of Cardinal McCloskey, Rev. Dr. Keoner, of London, who was connected with the Italian Church in that city for a number of years, has crossed the Atlantic to establish a mission among them.—N. Y. Tribune.

The first wheat raised in the New World was sown by the Spaniards on the island of Isabella in January, 1494, and on March 30 the ears were gathered. The foundation of the wheat harvest of Mexico is said to have been three or four grains carefully cultivated in 1530, and preserved by a slave of Cortes. The first crop of Quito was raised by a Franciscan monk in front of the convent. Garcilazo de la Vega affirms that in Peru, up to 1658, wheat bread had not been sold in Cusco.

A wonderful farm is that known as Baldwin's Santa Anita Ranch in Los Angeles County, California. It comprises 1,200 acres in grapes, 16,000 orange and lemon trees, 2,000 pomegranates, 3,000 English walnut trees, 2,000 almond trees, 2,500 peach trees, 4,000 pear trees, 2,000 apricot trees, 1,000 fig trees, and subsistence is furnished for 25,000 head of sheep, 2,000 cows and pigs and several hundred horses and mules, and this year before harvest could be seen 17,000 acres of golden grain.—San Francisco Call.

Dr. Farrell once said that if one could watch the march of 1,000,000 people through life, the following would be observable: Nearly 150,000 would die the first year, 53,000 the second year, 28,000 the third year, and less than 4,000 in the thirteenth year. At the end of forty-five years 500,000 would have died. At the end of sixty years 370,000 would be still living; at the end of eighty years, 97,000; at the end of eighty-five, 31,000; and at ninety-five years there would be 223; at the end of 108 years there will be one survivor.

WIT AND WISDOM.

An Ohio newspaper speaks of a man being bruised by the emphatic gesture of a mule.—Exchange.

The cholera scare in Europe will give American tourists a chance to "do" America.—Hartford Post.

The truly grateful heart may not be able to tell of gratitude, but it can feel, and love, and act.

We should do everything we can for others, if only to dissipate the thought of what they omit to do for us.

"Blowing a bass horn," says a physician, "will cure consumption." Another case in which the remedy is worse than the disease.—Philadelphia Call.

A young man in Syracuse has sent a challenge to another for a banjo contest. This method of fighting a duel seems even more cruel than the old.—Boston Post.

Lightning in Georgia struck a mule while the animal was on its haunches just ready to get up. This shows that lightning will take a mean advantage if it gets a chance.

A poor man who looks across the bridge of his nose at you is cross-eyed, but if he happens to be a millionaire, he has such a beautiful bias glance.—Waterloo Observer.

"Yes, my boy," said Mr. Malaprop to his son, "animals that eat meat are carnivorous, while those like ourselves, that eat both flesh and vegetables, are amphibious."—San Francisco Wasp.

At a fashionable ball, Miss Gattiefry, who is rather careless in expressing herself, approaches Mr. McPeal, and says: "Supper is ready. Why don't you take a lady to eat?" "Be-be-cause," replies the stuttering McPeal, "I never—never—never—e—e—eat la—la—dies." Smart man, but he ought to be killed.—Arkansas Traveler.

"How glorious it is to be engaged in a purely intellectual occupation," murmured a Boston maiden, gazing rapturously into the admiring eyes of a country editor; "your own mental faculties for tools and the whole universe for a workshop. Now tell me," she added, "what do you find the most difficult thing connected with your noble profession?" "Paying the hands," said the editor.—Boston Post.

A South nobleman, seeing an old gardener of his establishment with a very ragged coat, made some passing remark on its condition. "It's a verger gold coat," said the honest old man. "I can not agree with you there," said his lordship. "Ay, it's a verger gold coat," persisted the old man; "it covers a contented spirit and a body that owes no man any thing, and that's the main money a man can say of his coat."

Larger Fields and Cheaper Fences.

Experience and observation have led me to believe that on most farms the cost of fencing might be reduced one-half, and in some cases still more. This saving can be effected by reducing the amount of fencing and by adopting cheaper styles of fence. Why should a farm be fenced into ten-acre fields, or less, as many do? I affirm that at least one-half of the best plow land on every farm could be profitably thrown into one field and never pastured. I have practiced this on Eastview Farm for eighteen years, having sixty acres out of the ninety of which the farm consists, in one field, and on this we never turn stock. I think this land has been just as profitable as it would have been divided into four or six fields, and it has been easier to keep it in good condition, for as we have not pastured it at all we get very heavy growths of clover to plow under, and our land is never trampled.

Another way in which a great saving may be effected on many farms is by fencing against cattle only. I have tested the matter for many years, and found a two-board fence turned cattle as well as any other. To make a fence that will turn hogs will cost about one-third more than to turn cattle only, and yet there are many farms on which less than a score of hogs are kept where every fence is hog proof, and the keeping of these fences in this condition costs more than the profit on the hogs, while if the latter were confined to a single lot near the barn they would be just as profitable as if allowed the range of the farm. One needs to be careful in adopting a new kind of fence, lest he find too late that he has something which does not suit. There are thousands of farmers who planted largely of hedge who would be willing to burn the whole of it if they could turn it up, but the digging out of an old hedge involves nearly as much expense as making a new fence.

I have had thirty-two years' experience with Osage orange hedge, and I find it is so troublesome to care for that I would not allow a man to plant another on my farm if he would do it for nothing and care for it till it would turn stock. I would, however, make this exception: if the hedge adjoins a permanent pasture, or divides two pastures so that it can be allowed to grow for years without trimming, it is the cheapest fence that can be grown; and so long as it is not trimmed the thorns are not objectionable. To keep a hedge neatly trimmed requires that it be gone over three times a summer, and while the labor is not great if done at the right time, it must be done at a season of the year when other farm work is crowding, and if neglected two weeks beyond the proper time the new growth becomes hard and woody, so that a good shape can not be preserved to the hedge and the thorns are scattered to prove a constant nuisance.

Wire is a cheap material for fences, as it enables the farmer to use crooked posts, and also to set them a greater distance apart than can be done when boards are used; but I am afraid to use or recommend barbed wire to much extent, as there is great danger to stock, especially horses, from its use. Within the past three months two of the twelve members of the farmers' club to which I belong have had horses injured on it, one a mare, struck at a horse on the other side of the fence, and caught her foot, cutting it so that she bled to death. The other ran against a high strand of the wire and cut her shoulder open so that the skin gaped four inches. While such accidents are of frequent occurrence, it is certainly wise to use some other material than barbed wire for fencing. I see no reason why plain wire should not be used and prove effective and cheap for fence.

I have seen some very good fences made of plain wire with the posts thirty-two feet apart and a light stake driven two feet apart. The wire being stapled to the stakes can not be spread apart to let stock through, and a three-inch strip of board, about three feet from the ground, fastened to these stakes, makes the fence visible so that stock will not run against it. The stakes may be sawed two inches square, or if one has a locust grove the thinnings may be used for this purpose. A good cattle fence with three wires and a three-inch strip of board can be made for from thirty to forty cents a rod. Perhaps the most economical fence to most farmers is a well-built and substantial post-and-board fence, and there are several ways in which the cost of this may be reduced.—Waldo P. Brown, in N. Y. Tribune.

Insects in India.

People who are afraid of insects cannot take much comfort in India, where there are myriads of them, and it is useless to try and keep them out of doors. The houses are not fitted with wire nettings for the doors and windows, and in the evening lamps are often extinguished by insects plunging into and smothering the flame. But even should this not happen, persons around the lamp are sure to be driven to the seclusion of darkened rooms by the annoying little pests that fly into faces and on hands, and crawl down necks or up sleeves, sometimes adding to the unpleasant sensations of contact a sharp bite or sting. But all this superabundance of animal life does not make India a very unpleasant country to live in, and the number of persons killed by wild beasts and venomous serpents is not as large as one might expect.—Congregationalist.

An Excellent Whitewash.

Take one-half bushel quicklime, slack with boiling water; cover during the process. Strain the liquid through a sieve. Add one peck salt previously dissolved in warm water; also three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, into which stir while boiling a half pound Spanish whiting and one pound of white glue. Add about five gallons hot water, stir well and apply while hot. The above quantity is enough for one time if only one or two men are to apply it. It makes a brilliant whitewash that will not readily scale off. Apply only in dry weather and to timber that is thoroughly seasoned. The shrinking of green timber will cause whitewash to crack and scale off.—The Household.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The Catholic Herald is proud to record the fact that in the Catholic Church there has never been a color line.

The Swedenborgians in the United States number eighty-seven churches, ninety-two ministers and four thousand members.—N. Y. Sun.

While there were last year some seven converts to each of the preachers of the United States, there were seventy converts to each of the missionaries in Asia.

Ten Mexicans were admitted into the West Texas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) at its recent session. Bishop Parker says the Mexican converts are the only converts of the discipline.—St. Louis Globe.

Hon. L. E. Crittenden, Register of the Treasury under President Lincoln, has presented to the University of Vermont his large and valuable cabinet of shells, containing from 2,000 to 3,000 species, and a rare collection of the eggs of American birds.—Albany Journal.

Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., has had but four principals during the last century, William Woodbridge serving from 1783 to 1788; Benjamin Abbott from 1788 to 1838 (fifty years); Gideon Bancroft, from 1838 to 1873; and Albert Cornelius Perkins, from 1873 to 1883.—Boston Post.

It is estimated that the various colleges and high schools of the country have graduated 2,000 pupils since May. They may be divided off as follows: Lawyers, 100; doctors, 500; ministers, 300; mechanics, 10; base-ball players, 1,800. Of the lawyers 400 will develop into ward politicians; the other ten will become noted in their profession. Of the physicians four-fifths will prove quacks. Of the base-ball players every man will prove a star.—Troy Times.

The New York Cremation Society has purchased a lot in East Williamsburg, Long Island, upon which a stone crematory is to be immediately built, at a cost of about \$60,000. It will contain a furnace for incineration, a chapel for religious services, and a "columbarium" or memorial hall for the reception of urns containing the ashes of the dead. It is intended to make the grounds and everything connected with the crematory as attractive as possible; but it will doubtless be long before the thing itself is attractive to those educated under Christian influences.—N. Y. Examiner.

What She Can Do.

At a recent exhibition of wall paper designs two prizes were awarded. Both were won by women, although a goodly number of men were among the competitors.

A young woman of Illinois, for some time a teacher in the public schools of that State, decided to go West. She took up a farm in Dakota, and now owns three hundred and twenty acres of land and two thousand dollars in money. So much for daring to get out of the rut. It would be better for the schools and the teachers themselves if many of them manifested the same spirit. Strike out, girls, and get a farm of your own, and if the "coming man" is coming, this won't stop him; and if he isn't, you will need some such means of making more than the bare living you get for school teaching.

Two women, Miss Dora Wheeler and Rosina Emmett, are painting a drop curtain for a Chicago theater. This is the first venture of woman in that field.

In Switzerland, women monopolize the telephone-business completely. In Valparaiso, they are employed exclusively as street conductors. Why isn't that a good business for women who like it?

Washington for the House of Representatives is done by contract. A woman takes it, hires an assistant at four dollars a week to do the work, and makes two hundred dollars per month clear.

Edward Eggleston's daughter is said to be the best woman wood-carver in America.

Mary Mapes Dodge earns eight thousand dollars a year at editorial and other literary work. That isn't so bad for a woman.

Miss Robinson is a young lawyer of Massachusetts. She recently pleaded her first case in court and won it.

The highest prize offered to English musical students was won this year by a woman whose principal teacher has also been a woman.

There are nearly nine hundred women doctors in the United States to-day. Twenty-one years ago there were only twelve.

A newspaper in Michigan believes in giving the woman a chance. The editor is a woman, and all the correspondents are women.

Four women, all school teachers, recently entered a tract of land together. They work and improve it together, make it pay and divide the profits. They have lived this way for several years and haven't had a single fight that the world has heard of. Verily the world "do move," and that forward.

Two sisters are engaged on the Baton Rouge Truth. They are said to be very hard workers, and to possess talent for the business.—Burlington Hawkeye.

City Cousins.

"Tell me, good man," cried a farmer in a high state of excitement, rushing up to the station agent at a little country village, "hasn't the train due here at twelve o'clock run off the track?" "No," calmly replied the astonished railroad employe.

"Hasn't she broke an axle?" "No."

"Nor collided with another train?" "No; but why do you ask? Have you friends on it?"

"O, yes," replied the despairing man.

"Well, you needn't be alarmed, 'cause from the innocent station-man; 'they're all right."

"Needn't be alarmed!" exclaimed the granger, mopping his brow. "Well, I guess I need be. I've got seven sound, non-dyspeptic, eat-everything-you-can-get city cousins on that train, who expect to spend two months at my house; 'if they're not blown up before the train reaches here I lose all faith in the efficacy of prayer, that's all!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Size and Deceptive Appearances.

We remember once seeing two animals stand side by side in competition for the prize offered for the best animal in a class of fat stock. They were a big one and a little one—so the bystanders agreed to call them—and the judicial preference was given to the little one. The decision was considered to be one for quality against size.

The little animal was neatly molded, great through the chest, wide between the forelegs, broad along the back, deep-ribbed, short-legged, and evenly covered with flesh of the best kind, while the larger animal, standing several inches higher, had a great, protuberant breast, big ribs and hips, and extraordinary length, with flesh laid on in large heaps. Put on the weighing machine the two proved equal within the weight of a feather. The large, loosely-built, open frame of the one, and its heaving masses of flesh, had filled the eye, impressing the idea of enormous size, while the closely-knit frame of the other, with every inch of space economized, had failed to make that impression. When even weights were announced, the incredulity of many of the bystanders was perhaps natural, but the many who were incredulous had probably not done much musing on the accuracy of impressions of the sight by the testimony of the scales—they were not practical graziers. But in this case, men even of considerable practice were not quite prepared for so even a balance. If the butcher bought by live weight at the same rate per pound, here were two animals of equal value; but the probability is that the superior handling of the apparently smaller animal would command a trifle extra. How would the case be with the butcher's customer, the consumer? Whatever he paid, he would get plenty of bone for his money, and perhaps these would be some melting down in his kitchen, and a proportion of gristle found when he carved. These two animals, therefore, contradict the presumption that exists in favor of size estimated by the eye; the apparently smaller was fully as large as the apparently larger animal, if the quantity of material and not the form in which that material is piled up, constitute size; and the material was unquestionably of higher value than that of the apparently larger animal. Rev. Henry Berry, writing in the year 1830 on the state of some of the improved breeds of cattle in England, refers to the danger of the captivation of the eye by a "deep and imposing side-view," and strongly insists upon the necessity of "substance or capacity"—in width, first, and afterwards in depth, as mu h as can be obtained in the fore-quarters of a Short-horn. The soundness of the principle is recognized by the supporters of other beef breeds. A hearty and powerful advocate of the Short-horn, Mr. Berry endeavored to impress upon the Short-horn breeders of that day his own belief, that great width and capacity of chest were absolutely essential to the continued success of the breed; and he added, emphatically: "If the breed ever fails, as others have done, I doubt not this is the defect to which their want of success will be chiefly owing." These are words which bear repeating occasionally, for the truth is forced upon the more observant Short-horn breeders of the present day, and it may be, that as Mr. Berry's warning was effective in his time and country, this reminder may be not quite fruitless here to-day.—National Live Stock Journal.

Personal Experience.

Personal experience or careful personal observation is invaluable in the work of the farmer as in that of any business man. No school, no teaching can be so valuable in preparing a young man for farm work as regular work on a good farm, under the direction of a good farmer. There is little room for argument on this point between the most severely "practical" man and the conductors of agricultural schools or papers. The latter make no claim that their teachings should be accepted as a substitute for experience. But the overly "practical" man frequently insists that personal experience is all that is of value in aiding one to be a successful farmer, and here we join issue. He is a narrow-minded man, or an exceedingly egotistical one, who refuses to learn from others. If one knows all the circumstances of the case, the expertness of another may be quite as valuable as that of the individual himself, and it is folly to claim that a young breeder or feeder may not learn much from the record of the experience of successful men in the same line of work. It is folly also to claim that a competent, experienced man can not, as editor of a paper or teacher in a school, greatly help young farmers and breeders. Get all the personal experience practicable, carefully observe the practices of successful men, wherever they be practicable, but also carefully note the words of such men, whether spoken in private conversation, written for a paper or repeated by a lecturer on agricultural topics. Of the two we should more confidently predict success for an intelligent young man who had not had a day's practice in farm work, but who had read, and talked, and listened well, collecting information from every trustworthy source rather than for a narrow-minded youth who had spent his whole life on one farm, using no means to learn from others, and who is boastfully proud of his own "practical" experience.—Breeder's Gazette.

He Stayed Behind.

Mrs. A.—"How delighted I am to see you at the springs! Of course, you are here for the season, as I see you have two wagon-loads of trunks with you, and I am very glad, for we have missed you greatly."

Mrs. B.—"Yes, I shall stay until October; but I never had such a time getting ready. The dressmakers were so slow, and the fact is that I had to leave some of my costumes behind to be finished. That is why I have only two loads of trunks instead of three."

Mrs. A.—"But you have come alone. Will not your husband be here?"

Mrs. B.—"No; his suit of clothes is too shabby to leave home in."—Philadelphia Call.

When driving Maud S. Bar carries a stop-watch on his lap, timing the quarters for his own information.—N. Y. Sun.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

The Minister of Education in Canada believes too many farmers' sons are leaving the country for the cities and towns.

Feed always moderately, and never work after a heavy feed or with a tight collar, and never overwork or overdrive a horse that has shown symptoms of saggers.—Troy Times.

Horses are bad grazers when kept in large numbers on the same field, as they generally choose particular spots, which they will graze off to the roots, whilst other parts are left untouched.

Beautiful effects may be produced upon velvet by using liquid dyes for painting instead of the tube paints commonly employed. The work is much smoother and the plastered effect that the oil colors give is thus avoided.—Exchange.

Weeds of all kinds are robbers, occupying the ground and feeding on plant-food and manure which was never intended for them, thus reducing the crops and adding greatly to the expense of cultivation. The main point in weeding is to prevent seeding.—Boston Budget.

Beef cakes: Chop some beef that is rare with a little fat bacon or ham, season with pepper, salt and a little onion, mix well and form into small cakes. Fry them a light brown and serve with a good gravy made of soup stock, thickened with brown flour.—Cincinnati Times.

Take care and remove sprouts and suckers that start out near where scions are set in engrafted trees, whether the stocks be old or young. Do this soon after they start, when they can be removed by thumb and finger; otherwise the sap is drawn away from the scions needed for their growth.—Prairie Farmer.

On all except sandy or gravelly soils manure applied in excess of the needs of the crop are not wasted. It is quite common on heavy land to find plants of exceptional fertility that had a dressing of manure five or six years before, especially if the land has been in grass or clover during the time.—Albany Journal.

Plum Cake: Take one cup of butter, two cups of brown sugar, yolks of three eggs, white of two eggs, half a cup of milk, half a cup of dark molasses, half a teaspoonful of soda, half pound raisins, stoned and chopped, half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, half pound currants, two tablespoonfuls of any fruit sirup, four cups flour, two teaspoonfuls mixed spices. If not dark enough, add a little melted chocolate. Bake in small tins, and frost part of them with the remaining white of egg.—Boston Transcript.

Business Methods on the Farm.

Farmers might do worse than take a little note of how other business men manage their affairs and learn something from their observations. A farmer should not be like a clam and shut himself up within the hard shell of his own ways and actions, nor think it matters nothing to him how the world moves, or to the world how he gets along. He may learn a good deal by studying the ways of people in cities that will do him good in his own business. For instance, if he should go into a city workshop and find one or two men at work in one corner, but all the rest of the great building empty, or if filled, the machines running empty and wearing out with rust, he would be struck with wonder and amazement. If he were to interview the owner, whom he would certainly think to be crazy, and were told that he had not sufficient means to furnish his factory, that he could not afford to hire labor, or that he was doing well enough, that he made a living, and was well satisfied with what he was doing, our farmer would be more and more amazed. That is, if he were not struck with a similarity between the case of this man and his own when his thoughts were turned to his own farm, where the larger part of his fields was overrun with weeds; where the crops yielded little more than the seed for want of tillage or fertilizers; where half his cows failed to pay for their feed; where his crops were destroyed by insects, his land poisoned with stagnant water for want of drainage, and all this was excused because he could not afford to hire labor, or buy fertilizers, or procure good stock, or that he was doing well enough.

If we could only see ourselves as others see us how different we should act! It helps us thus to see ourselves to watch closely other men. It helps the farmer to become acquainted with other business men by whose industry and enterprise markets are found for farm products. Competition, too, spurs him to greater efforts or to better methods, but unless he knows more about what his competitors are and what they are doing than the bare fact that they are growing wheat more cheaply than he is, or are making substitutes for his butter and cheese from cheap lard and tallow, he will be poorly able to keep ahead in the race and will find himself left behind. In observing the ways of other business men a farmer will find that each man makes his special business his life's work, and studies it thoroughly inside among his own machinery and work, and outside among his customers, both actual and prospective, and sticks to it through good times and bad; that economy in every way is most strictly enforced, no work or means of any kind being wasted, no opportunity being missed, no dead stock being carried, and everything that does not pay being inexorably and immediately cut off. And if he learns no more than this he will at least discover that in a general way the business man who should run his store or workshop as the majority of farmers are run would very soon be without any business at all. No doubt it is true that a large proportion of business men fail to succeed. But all these failures are due to the want of the strict business methods which alone insure success, and it is simply an indication that the farmer's business is an excellent and profitable one that so few farmers fail in it, rather than their methods are the best. So that we see very few farmers succeed in other businesses, while a great many succeed in theirs.—N. Y. Times.

Fashion Notes.

Red never goes out of fashion. Yellow flowers are very fashionable. Felt will be revived for fall hats and bonnets.

Sleeves are to be worn lower on the shoulders. Round turbans are the novelty for early fall wear.

Iron rust browns are the rivals of gray and mushroom. Astrakhan Jersey cloth comes among the new wool stuffs.

Lace dresses are worn in the streets of Paris, but not in New York. Velvet, satin and lace costumes will be all the rage in the early fall.

Fancy feathers will be more worn than ostrich tips on the first fall hats.

Motifs of embroidery and beads will be much used for dress decorations.

Half long Turkish jackets of velvet brocade will be the first dressy fall wraps. Moliere fronts of all sorts are tabooed by women of fashion on the other side.

Cookades of owl feathers sprinkled with gold dust appear among fall millinery goods.

Velvet leaves veined and edged with gold will be used for bonnet trimmings and dress motifs.

Jet and chenille will play an important part in dress trimmings, decorations, and motifs next season.

Brown and pale pink is the favorite combination for millinery and accessories of the toilet at the moment.

Many skirts are being made with one deep flounce extending almost to the waist. Over this falls a short overskirt, seam and slightly draped.

The small capote is the most favored bonnet, but for those ladies who will have big bonnets, the "fish-eyes" and Mother Hubbard shapes are shown.

Polarian is a new woolen stuff for jackets, ulsters and trimmings. It comes in smooth, curled, fleecy pile surface, imitating the skins of the Persian lamb.

The fashionable colors are, or will be, iron-rust browns, grays, ashes of roses, dark greens, mignonette and mushroom shades, punch blue, fawns and beige.

Caftans woven, chevron, armure, Venetian, birdseye and other fanciful weavings are the features in the new mohair and cheviot wools of the incoming season.

Short jackets made of jersey webbing will be in high favor to wear with skirts of half-worn dresses or with accordion or box-plaited mohair and light wool skirts.

Dark blue and red calicoes, with large anchors, bars of music, and cards and dominoes, printed in white, black, and colors, are the fanciful wear at seaside and watering-places this fall.

The new woolen goods, mohairs, chevilles, flannels, camel's hair and jersey cloths are already in the hands of our merchants, and show new weavings, new colors and new mixtures.

Pale blue brocade, pale blue feathers and diamonds were worn by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett at a ball lately given by the German Embassy in London. The Baroness is in her seventieth year.

Woolen velvet stuffs, with ugent velvet flowers and figures on prunella-twilled grounds, are to be worn as skirts of suits that will have pompadour or red-tinged or jackets of plain, twilled, or jersey web cloth.

The sashes worn with autumn dresses by young girls at watering-places are very broad, made of silk or surah, not ribbon, and arranged in plaits which pass around the waist, tying on one side, with the ends falling the full width almost to the bottom of the skirt. Red surah is the favorite stuff for these sashes.—N. Y. Sun.

Dinner on a Japanese Steamboat.

Dinner was on the table, and we would at least sit down, making talk of glistly cheerfulness and eyeing each other suspiciously. We ate our soup and eagerly discussed its relative merits with those of various other soups we had eaten under circumstances we were at curious pains to remember and recite. Two courses followed, one of mutton, the other of veal. I forget which was the veal; but it did not matter. It might have been called turbot fin with equal accuracy of reference to its flavor. At this stage the lady of the party retired. Another course arrived of some undistinguishable meat. I am not sure that it was not the veal back again having passed out at one door and in at the other, after the manner of an army of superns at country theaters. The young gentleman from Glasgow, who accompanied us on the voyage, though unusually silent, did fairly well. He had paid for his dinner, and with national aptitude he felt that the commercial transaction would not be completed unless he ate it.

Something else came on, perhaps cheese, peradventure an orange. The cook was determined to rise to the occasion and show the friends of the Foreign Minister what could be done on board this ship. To this end he had manufactured three small tarts, of very pale complexion, which by way of luring on the appetite had been placed on the table with the soup. These tarts were always slipping off the table, being rescued from under by somebody and replaced on the dish. I have a fancy that they were not quite so pale, but it was done at last, and I ever got to sleep. From time to time it seemed at least every hour—I was awakened by the thud of the sea as it thundered down on deck with a rushing noise swept backwards and forwards till it finally cleared off. Alas! for the hapless Japanese family with their frail tenement of boxes and their poor shelter of tarpaulin. It was piteous to think how the night must have sped with them and with the other poor wretches battered down in the hold.—English Illustrated Magazine.

I had meant to sit out the young gentleman from Glasgow; but when I saw him take up one of these tarts with evident intent of eating it, I left. It was not easy to get fixed on the plate-shelf, but it was done at last, and I ever got to sleep. From time to time it seemed at least every hour—I was awakened by the thud of the sea as it thundered down on deck with a rushing noise swept backwards and forwards till it finally cleared off. Alas! for the hapless Japanese family with their frail tenement of boxes and their poor shelter of tarpaulin. It was piteous to think how the night must have sped with them and with the other poor wretches battered down in the hold.—English Illustrated Magazine.

Harvard has made Latin and Greek in its course optional with students.

