

Chase County Courier.

M. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HOW 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 CLEMMER 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 account 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 was being 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 seven-eighths 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 pleuro-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 BURGLAR 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 pleuro-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 Wataeka, 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 scalding Engineer A. Graham, Pilot C. N. Ryan, Deckhand Peter Walsh and a newsboy 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 23.15 per cent. from the corresponding week of last year.

The Spanish Supreme Council of War has confirmed the finding of the court-martial at Laguno 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 FAWCETT, 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!"

CRUANS 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 Aguro, 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 outfit-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. He will be taken to Lexington, O.

It was stated that the memorial services, in honor of the *Mormons* killed in Tennessee, 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 Greely 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. Depositors will 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, Wabasha 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, Chautauque County, \$450; No. 134, Smith County, \$375; No. 2, Stafford County, \$310; No. 2, Rooks County, \$1,000; No. 65, Ellsworth County, \$350; No. 36, Osborne County, \$200; No. 104, 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 cashed. Graham county advertises 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.

It is stated that the majority of permittees 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 permit, 5c; recording each application, 10c; filing 7c; granting certificate, 25c; indorsing payment on certificate, 5c; filing treasurer'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.

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WENT TO JOIN ENO.

President Warner of the First National Bank of Albion, N. Y., Takes Refuge in Canada After Despoiling the Burrows Estate, of Which He Was Managing Executor—The Doors of the Bank Closed in Consequence—Stock Gambling the Cause.

ALBION, N. Y., August 22.

Excitement over the suspension of the First National Bank runs high, Cashier Cooon is not very hopeful as to the result of the examination of the inner safe when it is blown open. This safe should contain all the bank's securities, but it is suspected that President Warner has not left them intact. Mr. Cooon says, however, that in any event the depositors will be paid in full with interest. There were over \$150,000 on deposit July 1st. President Warner left on the evening of the 18th inst., saying he was going to St. Catharines, and thence to New York City. It is believed that he is still in Canada. During the past month he has transferred all his property, but it will be claimed that the assignments are void for want of actual consideration. Mr. Warner has lately completed a fine roller riak, on which there is a \$5,000 mortgage in favor of H. H. Warner, of Rochester. The deeds and mortgages were not placed on record until after his departure. Warner's wife and child are here, and, so far as known, not provided for by him. His absence is generally connected with his unsatisfactory management of the Burrows estate. Although five executors were appointed, it became necessary that Warner, owing to his business qualifications, should have general charge of affairs. The estate was estimated at from eight to ten millions, and as no inventory was ever filed or complete records made, it will be some time before the result of Warner's management can be known, as most of the bank stock is held by the estate. Lorenzo Burrows, President of the University, an old and feeble man, is one of the executors, and it is no secret that he has long been dissatisfied with the way in which Warner was administering affairs, but no attempt was made to bring Warner to account until recently, when Burrows, son of the deceased millionaire, through W. R. Calkins, of Boston, who held his power of attorney, obtained an order from the court requiring him to show cause why he should not file an inventory. Warner paid no attention to this, and an order was then issued requiring the inventory to be filed on the 18th. As Warner failed to appear on that day, the Surrogate revoked his authority as executor, and what had before been a mild suspicion became a certainty. There is no doubt entertained by those who knew Warner's habits, that he has sunk a great deal of money in Wall street. Rumors that he had heavily overdrawn his account were promulgated. The bank has a ways been "considered" very solid, and was a favorite depository for farmers and laboring men, as well as business firms. Warner is a young man of fine appearance, and while not having numerous personal friends, he was looked upon as honorable and capable. As a boy he was a great favorite with the deceased banker, Burrows, who rapidly promoted him, and finally made him one of the executors of his immense estate, a position probably worth \$10,000 a year. He has, as almost sole manager of the property, engineered its affairs much to his own liking, the family apparently not caring to offend him by demanding an account of his stewardship. A few months ago young Burrows was at the point of death at the residence of Mr. Calkins, at Boston, and it was during this period that Mr. Calkins began the action to require an accounting from Warner. It soon transpired that a conspiracy had been made against Calkins and his wife, who were accused by Warner and the relatives of Burrows with a systematic attempt to poison the invalid before the Grand Jury, who found no bill. Young Burrows was removed by his friends to a hotel, and subsequently to his mother's home in this village, after having been induced to revoke the power of attorney given to Calkins.

LATER.

The safe at Warner's house was opened yesterday afternoon, and in it were found some papers which throw light on his transactions. It appears he has used all that was available of the securities belonging to the Burrows estate for his own benefit. The real estate he could not dispose of. The estimated amount of securities he has made away with is several hundred thousand dollars, possibly half a million. From his accounts, it has been discovered that he has been gambling in stocks ever since he assumed the management of the estate in 1879. He began immediately to buy and sell stocks to an amount of several hundred thousand dollars monthly. The real estate seems to be all that is left of the property.

Of the \$100,000 of capital stock of the bank, upward of \$30,000 belongs to the Burrows estate. It looks as if Warner has absolutely squandered all that he could get hold of, not only that he is going to the estate, but all that had been put in his hands by others who had confidence in his integrity.

IMMURED IN A MADHOUSE.

A Canadian Gentleman Visiting a Lunatic Asylum Discovers the Wife of an Acquainted Perfectly Sane Immured Therein to Get Her Out of the Way.

OTTAWA, ONT., August 21.

A gentleman of this city while passing through Long Point Lunatic Asylum a few days ago discovered a lady acquaintance confined in one of the wards. He learned that, although perfectly sane, she had been placed there by her husband, who wished to be rid of her. The politician met the husband and remonstrated with him and stated that he should bring the matter to the notice of the Government. Upon this the enraged husband drew a revolver and threatened to blow his lecturer's brains out if he interfered. Action will immediately be taken for the wife's release and the punishment of the husband.

MISSOURI GREENBACKERS.

They Meet in Kansas City and Adopt a Platform—Expected Fusion.

KANSAS CITY, August 21.—The State Convention of the Greenback-Labor party of Missouri convened at new Turner Hall at Twelfth and Oak streets, and resulted in the adoption of a series of resolutions looking to a combination of all the elements in the State opposed to Bourbonism to overthrow that dominant party. The name of Hon. Nicholas Ford, of Buchanan County, was unanimously put forward as the fitting combination candidate for Governor, and a resolution adopted declaring the inexpediency of the nomination of a full State ticket at this time, but authorizing the State Central Committee to meet at some future time and place, and supply the remainder of the ticket and fill all vacancies and arrange all other matters which they might deem expedient. The convention, while not a large one, was composed of the leading workers of the Greenback vineyard from all portions of the State, including Hon. Ira Hazeltine, ex-Congressman from the Springfield District; Hon. J. C. Burrows, ex-Congressman from the present First District; Hon. J. B. Follett, George Hoekstaff, H. D. Hill, Colonel George Bond, O. M. Bonney and S. E. Kirkpatrick, of St. Louis; Hon. F. J. Underwood, of Springfield; H. Martin Williams, of Johnson; J. P. Alexander, John Kasile, W. C. Adams, George H. Hiffner, Dr. R. W. Sour and others of Jackson County, as well as many others well known in the anti-monopoly cause. The delegates were listed according to Congressional Districts; and while the county representation was not complete, the entire State was represented by Congressional Districts. Majority and minority platforms were presented to the convention, the minority report being laid on the table by vote of sixty-eight to forty. The State Central Committee elected is as follows: First District, H. B. Dines, of Shelby; Second, Ben Craycroft, of Livingston; Third, D. A. Rhodes, of Ray; Fourth, Nat Sisson, of Nowaday; Fifth, H. Martin Williams, of Johnson; Sixth, W. C. Aldridge, of Monroe; Seventh, James Poole, of Boone; Eighth, Peter Johnson, of St. Louis; Ninth, O. M. Bonney, of St. Louis; Tenth, George Mattingly, of Ste. Genevieve; Eleventh, B. H. Cogwell, of Leakee; Twelfth, Thomas Wolf, of Barton; Thirteenth, F. J. Underwood, of Greene; Fourteenth, R. F. Beasley, of Douglas.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

A Young Lawyer Falls Out of a Window at the Home of His Alliances.

NEW YORK, August 20.—William Mooney, a young lawyer of Brooklyn, who has an office at No. 247 Broadway, New York, has for some time been engaged to marry Miss Hattie Kornobis, who lives at No. 159 North Fifth street, Brooklyn, and went to visit her at her father's house. He staid there all the afternoon, and with Mr. and Miss Kornobis went to a meeting in Greenpoint. He returned with Kornobis about ten o'clock, and decided to remain over night. A room on an upper floor, the windows of which overlooked the street, was given to him, and at 11 o'clock he retired. A short time afterward the family also retired, but a few minutes afterward every one in the house was awakened by the report of a terrific crash in the front of the house. Kornobis, getting up, rushed into the street, and found two officers bending over the body of a man surrounded and partly covered with broken pieces of wood and other material. Blood was flowing in streams from a deep cut in his forehead, and he was unconscious. He was taken to the hospital, and it was ascertained that the body was that of his intended son-in-law, and that life was then quite extinct. Miss Kornobis then came out to see what the crash was caused by, and, catching sight of her lover's bleeding form, sank down beside it, overcome with grief. She refused to believe that he was dead, and would not leave his body until absolutely forced to do so by her parents. All day it was feared that her mind would give way under the shock and grief. They were to be married in October. It is believed Mooney sat down in the window and fell asleep. He struck on the pavement on his head and probably was instantly killed, his skull being fractured and his neck broken.

HENDRICKS' LETTER.

A Brief Letter from Governor Hendricks Accepting the Democratic Nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 20.—The following is a copy of ex-Governor Hendricks' letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency:

INDIANAPOLIS, August 20.—GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication notifying me of my nomination by the Democratic Convention at Chicago as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. May I repeat what I said on another occasion, that it is a nomination which I had neither expected nor desired and yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by that convention. The choice of such a body pronounced with such unusual unanimity and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and confidence ought to outweigh all merely personal desires and preferences of my own. It is with this feeling and I trust also from a deeper sense of public duty that I now accept the nomination and shall abide the judgment of my countrymen. I have examined with care the declaration of principles adopted by the convention, a copy of which you submitted to me, and in their sum and substance I heartily endorse and approve the same. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

T. A. HENDRICKS.

To the Hon. Wm. F. Vicks, Chairman, Nicholas M. Bell, Secretary, and the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Convention.

Painted the Town Red.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 20.—News of a tragedy at Prescott, Ark., Saturday, is received. Two cowboys, names unknown, claiming to hail from Texas, spent the day Saturday painting the town red. They drank and hurraed, and fired their pistols, driving every one indoors, and when they happened to find a luckless pedestrian on the streets, presented their pistols and made him dance to their heart's desire. Late at night as they were riding out of town a shot was heard in the suburbs. Investigation proved that one of the desperadoes had been killed and robbed. The survivor was arrested and is now in jail. He states that his partner was killed by a mob, but no evidence was given the story.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

THE TWO KEYS.

I slept and dreamed; and lo! I seemed to see an angel clad in white come unto me. A glorious form with face as sweet and mild as a mother bending o'er her child. No tear fell—such was the perfect peace His presence gave, but like as joy's increase I'll heart and soul can bear no more, I gazed Upon the vision for a space; then raised My voice and said: "Why comest thou to me?"

The angel nearer drew, a glittering key In either hand outstretched, then in a voice Of wondrous power and beauty: "Take thy choice."

He said: "I am the keeper of all hearts; In all I take a lock designed by art. Unknown to men, each has his proper key; And yet these two which now I bring to thee Unlock them all. The name of one is Love; The other Wealth. Love cometh from above, Of workmanship divine. But Wealth, you know, Is made of men and cometh from below. Though not alike, both sometimes fit one heart. But if, perchance, one fails, its counterpart Is sure to fit an hour. To some men still Are given both to one; the name of which Thou mayest have but one. 'Thy choice' to choose."

Which, then, wilt have; but ponder, lest thou lose The better." "Here the angel bowed; but I With bated breath did instantly reply: "Give me the key of Love!" The angel smiled A wondrous radiant smile. "Be happy, child."

He said: "For thou hast chosen what is best. For here is love come in all the rest. I took the key, and with his voice still ringing In my ear I saw the vision slowly fade and slowly disappear."

Then tell me, dear, has Love's own magic key The power to open thine own heart to me? —H. B. Clark, in *Democrat's Monthly*.

"SUGGESTION."

Startling Experiments in Hypnotism by Eminent French Scientists—Something Which Threatens a Revolution in Many Accepted Ideas—Gentle, Safe, and Actual Good Results from the New Discovery.

I cannot resist the temptation of sending your readers a translation in extenso of an article I read lately, entitled "Suggestion." It is a startling revelation of the results of the patient study and experiments of eminent scientists. The writer says: I have lately had the opportunity of studying a delicate, quiet, and somewhat gossamer, but of great medical value, threatening to revolutionize the laws, upset consecrated ideas, and overthrow accepted truths, putting the most stout-hearted minds into such a state of doubt that one can not help asking himself the question whether the old world has ended its time and an entirely new social state risen from its collapse. "Its adepts are no longer charlatans or tricksters, drawing an income from the real or feigned grimaces and prostrations of a hysterical or shrewd gossamer. They are earnest and accredited men of science, decorated up to the chin, stuffed full of diplomas, and wearing blue glasses. The academies listen to their revelations, the institute receives their reports, and they publish pamphlets lined and filled with discoveries which consign to the rear rank the names of Mesmer, Potel, and Donato. If a surgeon I might name consented to lay aside his toga and cap to exhibit the experiments which he performs successfully in his lecture-room he would realize a greater profit in one month than the Corps des Ambassadeurs in a whole season."

EXPERIMENT WITH A GENDARME.

It is known that for several years past five or six professors of the faculty follow with ardor the special study of hypnotism, and show their colleagues and scholars whom they associate in their work the most startling sights. This is what takes place: The doctor seizes hold, not upon a weak suffering, lymphatic, anemic, or scrofulous creature, but upon a solid fellow in good health, a gendarme. He puts him to sleep, without manipulations or gestures, by the sole effort of his will; and placing himself behind him in order to avoid suspicion of deceit, says to him: "Execute all my movements!" And according as the operator raises an arm, sticks out his tongue, or shakes his limbs, the patient raises an arm, draws out his tongue, or shakes his limbs. This is not all; the operator says to the sleeper: "Before you awaken listen to what I am going to say to you. In a month, at nine o'clock in the morning, you shall go to the Tuileries, cross the garden on the right, pluck a white rose, and bring it to me. The day and hour indicated, the gendarme, who had not been seen again, appears with the white rose, which he presents to the doctor. "Hallo!" says the latter, feigning surprise, "Why do you offer me this rose?" "I don't know; I happened to pass by the Tuileries a moment ago. I noticed this rose. I felt an irresistible desire to pluck it. I plucked it; and, as I was walking this way, the idea of offering it to you came to me!" "Has no one advised you to do this strange act?" "Nobody." "Then you know me?" "Of course I do? You called me here a month ago and put me to sleep." "You are mistaken." "Still it seems to me that—I don't know—I don't understand it all, maybe."

A SECOND EXPERIMENT.

You are not done with surprises, dear reader. The doctor looks fixedly at the same soldier, who immediately drops into the same magnetic sleep. "Friend," says he to the patient, "my colleague here beside me is blonde, slim and wears a mustache. By and by, when you awake, you shall take him to be M. Greys and ask him for the cross." The gendarme is drawn from his torpor by a simple breath over his eyes. "The President of the Republic!" murmurs he, and, collecting himself, "Your Excellency," he says, "I have served twenty years, been at all campaigns, received three wounds, and borne an exemplary conduct. Am I deserving of the cross?" We all burst; and laughing, while the gendarme, upright in military position, looks sober and expectant. "You are crazy," replied the doctor; "this gendarme is my colleague, and not M. Greys." "I beg your pardon," continued the gendarme; "I know the President well; I have been on watch at the Elysee." He has to be put to sleep again in order to dispose him of his error.

STILL ANOTHER.

Another experiment. The gendarme is again hypnotized, and the following

speech addressed to him: "When you wake, seize the wooden spatula on this table. It is a dagger. Go into the garden of the hospital, and stop before the fourth lime tree of the central alley, which is the gardener of the establishment. Get into a passion and plunge the weapon into his heart. When the drama is over return to tell me about it." The gendarme awakes and hesitates; he stops to think a moment, goes toward the table, seizes precipitately upon the spatula, and gives a pretext for withdrawing. We feign not to observe his acts and gestures; but we follow him with our eyes from an open window, and see him advancing unconsciously toward the tree indicated.

He seems the victim of a painful obsession, looks right and left, makes sure he is not watched, and suddenly, with a violent movement, brandishes the spatula against the trunk of the lime-tree. He returns into the operating-room in great haste, pale, trembling and beside himself. "Arrest me!" he cried. "I am a coward and a murderer! I have soiled the unspotted life by an odious and stupid crime! I have killed a man!" "Why?" "I don't know. I don't know him. He looked at me with a defiant air. I held a knife in my hand and drove it into his heart. I heard the blade scrape against his ribs! Mercy! mercy!" and he faints. He re-opens his senses; they blow on his forehead; he is led before the lime-tree; they show him the pieces of the spatula and its bark hardly touched. They assure him he has been the sport of a hallucination; he is convinced at last, and breathes like a feverish patient coming out of a nightmare.

GUARANTEES OF REALITY. O, do not smile and shake your head: I once smiled and doubted also. If Donato, whose sincerity I no longer suspect, had made me witness these experiments, I would perhaps have persisted in my former incredulity, and imagined tricks and devices. But such men of eminence in nervous therapeutics as Charcot, Luys, Bernheim, Liegeois and others who take an active part in these experiments, were my guarantee of their reality. I made sure, moreover, that the patients chosen were honest people, incapable of falsehood or deceit. Then I must bow down and believe!

I propose the story of the gendarme as a postscript. It strikes me as more typical and conclusive than the observations gathered from women, whose weakness and nervous sensibility make them as impressionable and malleable as may be desired. Besides, the operators in hypnotism agree in this: that the experiments succeed better with natures accustomed to obey. It is not so easy to put to sleep a merry and playful working-girl as a disciplinarian and prompt to obey commands.

OTHER STARTLING EXPERIMENTS. A journal three times the size of this would not hold the accounts of other startling experiments which I witnessed. A magnetized female patient is ordered to drink a glass of water. "It is Hungary Janos water," says the doctor. Hardly has three minutes elapsed when a colic ensues and the supposed cathartic takes effect. She is told to open next day a book hidden in the nurse's room and learn the twenty-fifth page by heart; she does not fail to obey, and recites the given page. If you question her about the cause of this strange act she replies she was urged to it by an invisible impulse.

The keenness of the senses is incredibly during hypnotic sleep. The doctor puts a woman to sleep at one end of a hall, and runs to the other end, ninety feet apart; thence in a low voice, hard to audibly to those near him, assures her that her eyes are black. "No, Doctor, they are blue. Why do you tease me?" The reverse is tried; he tells her that her eyes are blue, after having suggested they are black. "Blue eyes! No! I look sharp; they are as black as coals!" He requests her to go and kiss the sick person lying on the bed near her, but is warned she will find a dog in place of the person. She obeys, nevertheless, and soon returns, saying: "There was a bulldog on the bed; I reached out my hand and he bit me!" and she stops the imaginary blood flowing from a wound which does not exist.

EXPERIENCES IN MENTAL STRAITS. The doctors of medicine who have devoted themselves to hypnotic investigations have chiefly in view the beneficial effects which "suggestion" may cause in certain morbid states. Successful cures have crowned their experiments and justified their efforts. Paralytics have danced, thanks to the will of the magnetizers; a starving and insane woman was made to eat; persons dumb through nervous strangulation have delivered harangues. The great Troussseau had almost foreseen these supernatural auxiliaries. He ordered a patient who could not stand on her feet to be carried before the high altar, promising her that after a short prayer she would be able to walk. The woman went back to the hospital dancing, with her crutches under her arms.

HOW HE HYPNOTIZES. I have carefully noted the ways of hypnotizers, and was on the point of describing them when I came across a document on the subject by Mr. Bernheim, Professor at the University of Nancy. The eminent savant expresses himself as follows: "This is the way I proceed to hypnotize: I begin by telling the patient that it is possible to cure or relieve him by means of sleep, without recurring to any hurtful or extraordinary agencies—such simple sleep as any one in good health may enjoy—calm, beneficial sleep, etc. If need be, I put one or two persons to sleep before him, to give him the example. I know that this is not followed by any bad effects. When I have driven away from his mind in this way the anxiety produced by the idea of magnetism, the somewhat mystic fear attached to this unknown agent, he becomes confident and ready to submit. I tell him: 'Look steadily at me and think of nothing else but sleeping; your eyelids feel heavy; your eyes are tired; your eyes twinkle and become moistened; your sight is confused; your eyes are closed.' Some subjects close their eyes and fall asleep at once. To others I repeat and by further stress on my words; I add gesture (the nature of the gesture is unimportant). I place two right-hand fingers before the person; I ask him to look at them, or pass both hands several times

up and down before his eyes; or I ask him to look straight at my eyes, and I try at the same time to concentrate all his attention on the idea of sleep. I say: 'You close your eyelids; you may not open them; your arms and limbs seem heavy; you can not feel anything; you can not see anything; you are asleep;' and I add, in an imperious tone of voice: 'Sleep!' This word often breaks down all resistance; he closes his eyes and falls asleep. If the subject does not close his eyes or keep them closed, I do not make him look into my eyes or at my fingers very long, for some keep their eyes open indefinitely, and instead of feeling a desire to sleep, look rigidly before them. Shutting the eyes succeeds best; then, after two or three moments of the most, I keep the lids closed, or lower the lids slowly and gently upon the ocular globes, closing them more and more progressively, imitating what takes place when sleep comes naturally. I end by maintaining them closed while continuing the suggestion. 'Your eyelids are down; you can not open them again; your need of sleep becomes greater and greater; you can't resist any longer.' I lower my voice gradually, I repeat the injunction: 'Sleep, and sleep seldom fails to come at the end of four or five minutes. I DEALING WITH REFRACTORY SUBJECTS. 'I meet with better results with some by proceeding kindly; with others, rebellious to suggestion, it is best to be abrupt, to speak in an authoritative mood, in order to prevent the tendency to laugh or the idea of involuntary resistance which is provoked by this operation. I am often successful with persons seemingly refractory, by keeping their eyes closed a long while, ordering silence and immobility, speaking continually and repeating the same formula: 'A numbness, a torpor creeps all over you, your arms and limbs are motionless; your eyelids are warm; your nervous system is quieted; your eyes remain closed; you are asleep, etc. At the end of eight or ten minutes of this prolonged suggestion of sleep, I withdraw my fingers—his eyes remain closed; I raise his arms—they stay up. This is the entelephic sleep. Many subjects feel the impression from the first sitting, others at the end of the second or third. After one or two hypnotizations the influence becomes rapid. It suffices to look at them, to extend one's finger before their eyes, to say 'Sleep!' to have them in a few moments—instantaneously, as it were—close their eyes and experience all the sensations characteristic of sleep; others acquire the aptitude of going to sleep quickly after a few sittings. I often put to sleep seven or eight patients at once in an incredibly short time: they fall first sitting, so to speak. Now and then there are some refractory ones: I insist only a few moments; a second or third sitting often produces the effect which could not be obtained on the first."

Further on the ingenious professor speaks of the hypnotic sensibility of animals, explains the prodigies of snake-charmers, the power exhibited by the tamer of wild beasts, and instances the curious and pitiful performance of a sleeping chicken which had been ordered to follow an irregular line traced on the floor!

DEDUCTIONS FROM THE EXPERIMENTS. How many grave and ludicrous, terrible and trivial deductions can be drawn from these experiments. I see the Code destroyed in the future, and the jury led astray by the effects of hypnotism. How can we condemn an assassin who invokes in his defense the formal demand of a hypnotizer? What criminal will not think himself heretofore the irresponsible tool of a superior will? What murderer will not shake the convictions of the Judges by alleging a mysterious encounter with a phantom which put a club or a revolver in his hand? But by the side of the conceivable evil we find an actual good of the highest importance—the utilization of the hypnotic state in the relief and cure of bodily ailments and mental aberrations. We know not yet to what far-reaching effects this new discovery may open the way.—*Paris Cor. N. Y. Home Journal*.

Breaking a Butterfly. A gorgeously-appareled young man was strolling in Madison Square. He wore fashionable garments, a straw hat with a broad blue ribbon, patent leather pumps with silk stockings. He carried a cane and was smoking a cigarette, and his right eyebrow was twisted out of shape by the effort of holding a single eye-glass in place.

Two young girls approached. They were modest and pretty, and were talking and laughing together. As they met the young man one was saying something about a "dude," and he caught the word. Neither of them looked at him, and he could hardly have thought the word intended for him. Nevertheless he stopped. "I really beg your pardon," said he, insolently, "but can you tell me what a 'dude' is?" "Yes," said one of the girls, with her eyes flashing, "it is a man who wears a straw hat with broad blue ribbon, patent-leather shoes and a single eye-glass. He carries a cane and smokes cigarettes, and if you will go to Police Headquarters you can get his picture, and it won't cost you a cent."

The darty reddened and would have replied, but the park loungers yelled with laughter, and he gave it up and walked on.—*N. Y. Herald*.

Primeval Shirt Studs. It may be going far too affirm that the lake dwellers wore shirts and employed landresses; but it is a fact that they have been found at Moerigen bronze studs, exactly like the studs which now adorn the fronts of gentlemen's shirts, and double buttons in no way distinguishable from the solitaires used for fastening wristbands. Ornaments of gold are seldom met with in the ruins of Lacustine villages; nevertheless, two plates of the precious metal embellished with parallel lines, double and a single spiral, and a twisted fillet have been found at Moerigen and Auverrier. These objects appear to have been used as collars, or, possibly, as badges of princely rank. The single spiral bears a striking resemblance to a spiral found by Dr. Schliemann in the ruins of Troy.—*Contemporary Review*.

Blaine as a Know-Nothing.

With most of the Blaine organs the defense of that gentleman's Know-Nothing record is the statute of limitations. "It was a good many years ago," they plead. "It was before the war," and "before the Republican party was fairly organized." The *Post*, of this city, sees, however, the weakness of this plea. It is astute enough to comprehend that such a plea in behalf of a candidate exploited as the friend of Irishmen should be accompanied by evidence that Blaine's original views have undergone a change. And, knowing that there is no such evidence, it boldly takes the bull by the horns, applauds Blaine's Know-Nothing record as published in the *Free Press*, and begs us to "Do so some more."

It is a pleasure to oblige a contemporary so desirous of information. We give, therefore, some additional illustrations of Blaine's proscription spirit toward foreigners and especially toward Irishmen and Catholics. One of these is the palliation by the *Keenebec Journal*, then edited by Blaine, of the burning of the Catholic Church at Bath by a mob, the ground of palliation being the alleged fact that a carriage filled with Catholic Irishmen drove through the crowd and disturbed a meeting which was taking place. Another illustration is the *Journal's* approval in paragraphs the following of the doctrines which Ned Buntline was then preaching:

No one who is acquainted with the history of this country and other countries can deny that there is strong provocation for American citizens to do the same in five years after they are permitted to do so. They are to put foreigners upon such a probation that they will have an opportunity to become acquainted with the theory and practice of our republican form of government before they are received into a full and active participation in its administration. We have had a probation for twenty-one years, and have to undergo a constant training and education into the theory and practice of our republican form of government before they are allowed to vote or hold office, and yet many foreigners are permitted to do the same in five years after they emerge from the darkness of European despotism, and in some of the most important and sensitive parts of our citizenship in much less time.

Blaine's paper also copied with approval the resolutions adopted by the Know-Nothings at their Bangor meeting, one of which read as follows:

Resolved, That native Americanism, anti-foreign and anti-Irish, be the foundation stones of our order, equally deserving our consideration, and that before giving our political support to any man, for any office, we will imperatively demand his entire commitment in favor of these great and cardinal principles.

During the session of the Maine Legislature in 1855, while Blaine was in control of the *Journal*, the bill which we have already referred to was passed, depriving the State courts of power in naturalization cases. One of the speeches in support of this bill, made by a prominent Know-Nothing and warm personal friend of Blaine, and published in full by the latter, contained the following suggestive passage:

It is a well understood fact, that the vast majority of the population of this State are of Irish descent. It is a well understood fact, that the vast majority of the population of this State are of Irish descent. It is a well understood fact, that the vast majority of the population of this State are of Irish descent.

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The "Irish Undertow."

One of Blaine's leading organs, the *Philadelphia Press*, has an editorial headed "The Irish Undertow for Blaine," which undertakes to prove that the great body of Irishmen will vote the Republican ticket. The figure, "Irish Undertow," is bad. The *Press* may apply it to the Republican party, but it can not consistently speak of the Irish in this connection.

What is an undertow? When the sea is calm and beautiful above, when its appearance invites a dip into its cooling waters, there is lurking beneath a treacherous and deadly current, and when the bather enters it is the stealthy and unseen undertow that carries him to his death. There is no "Irish undertow for Blaine" or any one else. The figure is false to the nature of the true Irishman. All nationalities have their characteristics, but to liken the Irishman to that hidden death of the sea, which is always called treacherous, is an insult to his name and a slur upon the island on which he was born.

It is rather characteristic of the Irishman to be like the bold billows of the ocean, which can be seen of all; like the waves which breaking upon adamant will at last wear it away; like the waves which, when they give the blow, are scattered, indeed, but the broken remnants unite again and again roll upon the rocky front, beating it slowly but surely down. So has the Irishman fought against tyranny; so has he fought for right; so has he fought for Democracy. Openly, fairly, often recklessly, yet always where he can be seen, he has been like those billows whose beating at last wears down the obstacle and opens the channel to the haven of liberty.

No cant, no hypocrisy, no treachery, no undertow in the true Irishman's nature. If there is such a thing as an "Irish undertow" Blaine is welcome to it. But there is a great Irish wave for Cleveland.—*Richmond (Va.) State*.

Evidence multiply that the country is ripe for a change. It demands better government. That can only be had by a change of executive and civil service system. In short, the supreme demand is a purer administration of the Government.—*Indiana Sentinel*.

Youths' Department.

ONLY A CHICKEN.

A RECITATION FOR EIGHT LITTLE GIRLS.

First Little Girl.

A wonderful story I will tell,
A chicken crept from a broken shell,
And standing on its tiny feet,
And peeping and peeping for a crumb to eat—
On a beautiful summer morning.

Second Little Girl.

Out of a dark hole popped the head
Of an old gray rat; with a cautious tread
It stole along where the grass was thick
And quickly pounced on the peeping chick,
That, standing on its tiny feet,
Was crying for a crumb to eat—
On a beautiful summer morning.

Third Little Girl.

Then out of a door-way leaped a cat,
That put her paw on the old gray rat,
That out of a dark hole popped his head,
And crept along with a cautious tread,
And a cruel look where the grass was thick,
To quickly pounce on the peeping chick,
That, standing on its tiny feet,
Was crying for a crumb to eat—
On a beautiful summer morning.

Fourth Little Girl.

Around the corner there fiercely flew
A streak of yellow hue,
That fixed his teeth in the tabby cat,
That put her paw on the old gray rat,
That out of a dark hole popped his head,
And crept along with a cautious tread,
And a cruel look where the grass was thick,
To quickly pounce on the peeping chick,
That, standing on its tiny feet,
Was crying for a crumb to eat—
On a beautiful summer morning.

Fifth Little Girl.

But a naughty boy with a wicked sting
Of a cruel stick and a rubber string,
Looked over the fence with a mean intent,
And a smooth, round pebble swiftly sent,
That round the corner fiercely flew,
And fixed his teeth in the tabby cat,
That put her paw on the old gray rat,
That out of a dark hole popped his head,
And crept along with a cautious tread,
And a cruel look where the grass was thick,
To quickly pounce on the peeping chick,
That, standing on its tiny feet,
Was crying for a crumb to eat—
On a beautiful summer morning.

Sixth Little Girl.

Next came a man on the double quick
Who beat the boy with a blackhorn stick,
And fixed his teeth in the tabby cat,
That put her paw on the old gray rat,
That out of a dark hole popped his head,
And crept along with a cautious tread,
And a cruel look where the grass was thick,
To quickly pounce on the peeping chick,
That, standing on its tiny feet,
Was crying for a crumb to eat—
On a beautiful summer morning.

Seventh Little Girl.

The tumult caught the watchful eye
Of a tall policeman passing by,
Who, walking up with a pompous tread,
Looked nearly to be the head,
Of the man who came on the double quick
To beat the boy with a blackhorn stick,
And fixed his teeth in the tabby cat,
That put her paw on the old gray rat,
That out of a dark hole popped his head,
And crept along with a cautious tread,
And a cruel look where the grass was thick,
To quickly pounce on the peeping chick,
That, standing on its tiny feet,
Was crying for a crumb to eat—
On a beautiful summer morning.

Eighth Little Girl.

In a court of justice sternly sat,
The worthy judge in a white cravat,
Who, looking down with a scornful air,
Looked nearly to be the head,
Of the man who came on the double quick
To beat the boy with a blackhorn stick,
And fixed his teeth in the tabby cat,
That put her paw on the old gray rat,
That out of a dark hole popped his head,
And crept along with a cautious tread,
And a cruel look where the grass was thick,
To quickly pounce on the peeping chick,
That, standing on its tiny feet,
Was crying for a crumb to eat—
On a beautiful summer morning.

All Together.

The greatest evil often springs
From the ill effects of the smallest things,
And it is the trouble of a broken shell,
Through a little chick from a broken shell,
—*Chicago Daily Evening*.

FATHER KNEW BEST, IT SEEMS.

"Oh, dear," said Emma, and she looked disgusted.

"I think as much," said Laura, and she looked it. It was all because in a lovely wood they had come miles to find there was a great picnic party.

filling the boats on the little river, lulling the very next day, and then she would send it right home to your man. I dare say the old lady has forgot all about it. She getting dreadful forgetful. It's too bad."

Jimmy thought so too, but he rose to go on another hot half-mile.

"No, you needn't go another step for it, little man. Alice!" she called to a large girl, who was knitting in the sitting-room, "you go right over to Mrs. Burns and get Mrs. Dover's riddle for her."

"Alice laid down her work, and taking her parasol; started off as though she was not sorry to get away from her knitting."

"Now, Jimmy," said Mrs. Day, "you just wash your face and hands in this cold water, to cool you off, and then sit here and rest you till she comes back. She won't be gone long; grass never grows under her feet when she's on the road."

While Jimmy was washing, Mrs. Day went into the pantry, and he had just sat down on the snaky back steps when she came out with a slice of bread and butter in one hand and a teaspoon in the other, and an empty honey-box under her arm.

"See here," she said, "I know you're hungry. Little boys always are. I took out the last of this honey last night, and we don't any of us care enough about it to scrape out the box. Perhaps you would like to?"

"Wouldn't he? If there was anything on earth he dearly loved, it was honey, and his father never kept bees."

"Oh, thank you! I guess I should!" and Jimmy fell to work in good earnest. Honey there was enough for two boys in the box, and so nice and clear. With the soft white bread and golden butter it was a feast for a King.

"If Johnny had only come, too," he thought over and over again. For Jimmy loved honey just as well as he did.

By the time Alice came back with the riddle, he was too full to hold another morsel, and started off home with it, feeling as sweet as a boy could.

"Learn me!" whined Jimmy, when Jimmy told him what Mrs. Day gave him to eat. "I'd have gone, too, if I'd known about that honey-box."

"Jimmy went when he didn't know of it," said his mother.—*Youth's Companion*.

In a race up Mount Washington from the Glen House, recently, one of four lads who started accomplished the feat in two hours and fifteen minutes—a record, it is said, that has not been beaten since 1856, when a guide made the ascent in a few minutes less time.

"Too wet!" said Emma. "Why 't hasn't rained twenty drops."

"No, indeed," said Laura. But as they rode along, the way grew muddier and muddier, and it was evident that in this direction the shower had been heavy.

As last they came again to the great old tree; but what do you think had happened? Why, the lightning had been there, and torn the branches, and uprooted part of the heavy trunk, and ruined the beautiful tree.

"Oh, my!" said the mother. "That would have been certain death to any one under its branches," said the father, while the girls looked at each other, and said not a word.

That evening, while they were making ready for the night, Emma said: "Father knew best, it seems."

"What a pity that they spoiled much of their day by not remembering that before!"—*Pussy*.

Such a bitter hot July day! But Jimmy and Johnny, the twins, didn't feel it much. No, bless you! for they were down in the brook under the deep shade of the willows, up to their knees in the cool, soft water building a most lovely dam, and having such a splendid time as little boys do have the first days of vacation, when they have been shut up in school all the long, hot summer.

Down the path from the house their mother came walking fast, with her apron thrown up over her head. "O, boys," she said, "I must have you go over to Mrs. Day's right off, to get my riddle. I'm all ready to draw in my web, and I've just remembered that it is over there."

"Oh, dear," whined Johnny, "we were just having such a boss time, and it's so hot, too!"

"I know, and it is too bad to disturb your play and send you off in the hot sun, but I don't see any other way."

"I'll go," cried Jimmy, cheerfully, jumping up the bank, and tugging down his trousers. "I can bring it alone, can't I?"

"Oh, yes, dear, it isn't heavy." "Let Johnny stay and play, then. What is it you want?"

"My riddle. Can you remember the name?"

"I'm afraid I shall forget, it's such a queer name. What is it like?"

"Well, it has teeth, some like a rake. Don't run, dear, in this hot sun. I'm sorry you have to go."

"I like to do it for you, mother; you've always been doing for me," and Jimmy set off, whistling "Captain Jinks."

It was a long, warm half-mile to Mrs. Day's, and Jimmy's face was as red as one of her poppies when he turned into her yard. She was washing her churn on the cool back porch.

"Good-morning, Mrs. Day," he said. "Mother sent me over to get her riddle—her—her—" and then Jimmy began to fan his face with his old straw hat, and turn redder than ever.

"Sit right down here," said Mrs. Day, giving him a chair. "You're just about melted, aren't you? Now, what is it? I can't seem to remember as I have anything of your ma's here."

"I've forgot the name, but it has teeth some like a rake."

"Teeth like a rake! What under the sun! Do you know what she wants of it?"

"She's doing something with her web."

"Oh, her riddle!"

"Yes, yes, riddle. That it."

"Now, to think of what a serape. Old Mrs. Burns borrowed that very riddle of me last spring. She was on her way to your house a-purpose to borrow it, and I told her 'twas here. I lent it to her, for I knew your ma wouldn't care, and she said she would use it the very next day, and then she would send it right home to your man. I dare say the old lady has forgot all about it. She getting dreadful forgetful. It's too bad."

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"See here," she said, "I know you're hungry. Little boys always are. I took out the last of this honey last night, and we don't any of us care enough about it to scrape out the box. Perhaps you would like to?"

"Wouldn't he? If there was anything on earth he dearly loved, it was honey, and his father never kept bees."

"Oh, thank you! I guess I should!" and Jimmy fell to work in good earnest. Honey there was enough for two boys in the box, and so nice and clear. With the soft white bread and golden butter it was a feast for a King.

"If Johnny had only come, too," he thought over and over again. For Jimmy loved honey just as well as he did.

By the time Alice came back with the riddle, he was too full to hold another morsel, and started off home with it, feeling as sweet as a boy could.

"Learn me!" whined Jimmy, when Jimmy told him what Mrs. Day gave him to eat. "I'd have gone, too, if I'd known about that honey-box."

"Jimmy went when he didn't know of it," said his mother.—*Youth's Companion*.

In a race up Mount Washington from the Glen House, recently, one of four lads who started accomplished the feat in two hours and fifteen minutes—a record, it is said, that has not been beaten since 1856, when a guide made the ascent in a few minutes less time.

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 suitors, alas! by the dozens,
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 comely smile,
The amount of indebtedness due,
And a blush that was over so sweet and becoming,
"You know, I was waiting for you!"
—*Josephine, Dated, 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 pleasingly 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.

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 factious, 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-enveloped 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.

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 to the Government, 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 11,000 in 1878, and 17,500 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 at the same time the qualities that make up his public character too exactly, to shut his eyes to the past and smother his convictions on a count of State pride. He would yield to impurity 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 as a great surprise and regret that he should pettizo 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 min-

isterial 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 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 7,059 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 871,538 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 unredeemable 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 himself does. 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 dandy 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 now. 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 Republican or Democratic organs, 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 organ is 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 capacity, and 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.*

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 entrusted 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 (Dem.)*

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.

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 us, 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 in 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 entrusted 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 (Dem.)*

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. KEYS, of Ottawa.
For Chief Justice,
W. P. CAMPBELL, of Sedgwick.
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 to 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.

NEPTUNE.

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,
DEALER IN
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.
723-14

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, Chickering, Standard or Pelouot, Conover Bros., Burdette, Fish & Son, Sterling, Weber, 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 13th, 1884,
between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described school land, to-wit:
Sec. 10, T. 23 N., R. 22 W., 300
Sec. 11, of sec. 10, of T. 23 N., R. 22 W., 300
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 OFFER.
REGULAR PRICES: \$1.50 for the TWO Home and Farm, 50c for the WATCH, and the WATERBURY Watch, 2.50 for only \$4.
\$5.50 for only \$4.
The Courier-Journal (Henry Waterbury, Editor) is a uncompromising enemy of monopolies and the spirit of monopoly as embodied in
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 commented on. It is made by farmers for farmers. It treats Household matters extensively, and is indispensable to every householder.
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. Courier-Journal and Home and Farm, without Watch, will be sent one year for \$1.50. Sample copies sent free of charge. Subscriptions can be sent to either W. N. HALEY & Co., Press, Courier-Journal Co., Louisville, Ky., or H. B. AVERY & Co., Publishers, Jones and Farm, Louisville, Ky.

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, COUNTRY 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 Truig & 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. aug11-lyr

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Send in Cottonwood Falls by Edwin Pratt, Meyer Bros., wholesale agents, Kansas City, Mo. aug11-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.

Table with columns for ad length (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in.) and rates for 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion, and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."

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. Lovelamp, 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 Lee 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.

Hansome 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 Hotel. dec6-tf

R. F. LAFOON. J. H. LAFOON. G. W. LAFOON. LAF'FOON BROS., -Dealers in- GENERAL MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

THEIR STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, 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;

Also, a full stock of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, etc., GROCERIES, STAPLE AND FANCY, FLOUR, FEED AND PROVISIONS.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS. 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.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTORY PRICES. STRONG CITY, KANSAS. jys-tf

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Good goods and bottom prices at Breese's. First-class organs at E. Cooley's for \$50 cash. jy6-tf

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-

debrand Bros. & Jones, Strong City. Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unemployed times, at his drug store.

Go to Breese's for your fresh staple and fancy groceries, and where you can get the highest market price for produce. Just received at Wm. Wheeler's, Strong City, a fine stock of gold, silver and nickel watches, which he will sell at reduced prices.

Mrs. Lafoon is now offering her immense stock of millinery goods, in Strong City, at prices within the reach of all. Hats at from 25 cents to \$5. d13-tf

Go to Breese's for your fresh staple and fancy groceries and for staple dry goods, and where you can get the highest market price for your produce. "A penny saved is a penny earned;" and the way to save your pennies is to go to Breese's, where you can always get fresh staple and fancy groceries.

You can get meals or lunch at any hour, from 6 o'clock, a. m., until 10, p. m., at Jerry Williams', on Main street, between Broadway and Friend street. d13-tf

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. nov23-tf.

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. W. P. PUGH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONAWAY, Physician & Surgeon, Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. jyl1-tf. L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Office in McIntire's drug store, residence opposite the post-office. Calls promptly responded to. jyl1-tf. DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS. \$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 HILLBET & CO., Portland Maine. jns24-1yr

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Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop ALWAYS ON HAND. Osage Mills, near Elmdale, Chase co., Kas. j20-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. [L. S.]

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 all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of county commissioners. J. J. MASSEY, county clerk. [L. S.]

KANSAS DEMOCRATS.

The Kansas State Democratic Convention Assembled at Topeka—The Ticket Nominated.

TOPEKA, August 21.—At 4:30 a. m. yesterday the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, W. C. Perry, of Fort Scott, called the convention to order and nominated Hon. A. A. Harris, of Bourbon, as Temporary Chairman. H. Miles Moore, of the Secretary of the State Central Committee, was designated to read the call of the State Central Committee convening the convention. Messrs. Frank T. Lynch, of the Leavenworth Standard, and George T. King, of the Labette County Democrat, were selected to escort Mr. Harris to the chair, who made a speech thanking the convention and reviewing the political situation. The Chairman announced the committee, as made by the State Central Committee, as follows:

Credentials—H. Miles Moore, Chairman; Henry Insley, R. A. Merritt, George Currier, Frank Baehner, L. Shoemaker, S. G. Lewis, D. Sheehan, J. H. McKinley, G. W. Wood, G. W. Brown, W. W. Boston, John Lee, John Shank, Walter Cannon, T. S. Jones, D. C. Clark and F. P. Grove. Order of Business and Rules—Sidney Hayden, Chairman; Messrs. William Gillan, John B. Gifford, Adam Oliver, Jr., J. M. McCowen, D. G. McKay, J. M. Dundmore, Isaac Sharpe, J. M. H. Brown, H. S. Swingle, A. J. Hunt, M. E. Hall, T. McIntyre, M. B. Tilden, J. W. Hughes, G. S. Mace, G. T. Metcalf and Dr. A. Bassett. Permanent Organization—J. W. Gardiner, Chairman; Messrs. C. J. Burnes, J. B. Oliver, J. B. Howe, G. Kramer, W. C. Perry, Moses Neal, M. J. Key, M. McDonald, J. T. Higley, B. F. Devere, D. S. Lorne, J. Walker, W. S. Gile, Thos. McNeill, N. C. Hawkins, H. A. Young and B. Venable.

Resolutions—Thomas Moonlight, Chairman; Messrs. O. P. Herold, H. A. Moore, E. Riggs, J. H. Salter, H. D. Dickson, J. A. Ketter, Charles Bucher, W. A. Ochiltree, George F. King, William Becker, Thomas George, W. O'Connor, Thomas McNulty, Thomas Tolley, J. H. Shaffer and W. P. Campbell.

Second Day. TOPEKA, August 22.—The Democratic Convention reassembled at ten o'clock yesterday and immediately performed the permanent organization by the selection of Colonel A. S. Everest, of Atchison, as Permanent Chairman and H. Miles Moore, of Leavenworth, Permanent Secretary. A list of Vice-Presidents, one from each Congressional District, was also selected as follows: F. T. Lynch, of Leavenworth; A. J. Key, of Bourbon; O. M. Kaldston, of Montgomery; A. T. Norton, of Lyon; J. C. Keller, of Davis; W. S. Gile, of Ellsworth; W. H. Curry, of Rush. Colonel Everest was conducted to the chair by a committee, and in neat, happy terms thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him by the convention. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then presented as follows:

Resolved, First—That the Democracy of Kansas, this day in State Convention assembled at Topeka, do hereby subscribe to the time-honored principles of the party as given to us by the National Democratic Convention which convened at Cleveland on the 21st day of August, 1884. We are proud of that grand assemblage of statesmen, who gave us the choice of the democracy of the country for President, Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, and we pledge our hearty and undivided support in the coming election.

Second—That the administration of George W. Glick as Governor of this State, has been a pure, steady and unflinching administration, and that the interests of all our people have been advanced to one million two hundred and fifty-nine thousand acres of land have been reclaimed, and the State, and is now open for homestead settlement. Large amounts of railroad lands which have hitherto been held inalienable, have been placed upon the tax rolls of the various counties. The rates of fare and freight have been reduced to the lowest, and the lines of railroads within our State, the cattle disease, which threatened to paralyze the State, has been promptly checked and confidence restored. The pardoning power has been sparingly and wisely used, and only those who are justly or unusually severe or whose trial was partial, unfair and not in accordance with the spirit of our constitution, and the recent decisions of the Supreme Court, have been pardoned or commuted to a term of imprisonment which had been turned from our borders during a former administration, and we pledge our hearty support to the giving of majority and minority representation on the basis of all the public lands of the State, thereby lifting them above party control, and making them public blessings to all our people.

Third—That constitutional prohibition has been fruitful of discord, perjury and dissension; it has not lessened the intemperance, but rather destroyed the pure breeds influences which must ever be the saving power to our State, and that the weak and wayward; that it has never been endorsed or acquiesced in by a majority of our people; that it is an invasion of the personal liberty of the citizen; that it has destroyed and literally confiscated private property without compensation; and that it is not in harmony with the spirit of a free people to dictate to the individual what he shall eat, drink or wear, or to require of him any special profession. In view of the foregoing, and for other reasons, we demand a repeal of the prohibitory amendment, and pledge ourselves to work unceasingly for this object. We demand the repeal of the present prohibitory and unjust law for the enforcement of prohibition, and in its stead a well regulated license system, which will give to the citizen the right of true temperance, and will promote the liberty of the citizen restored. And we reiterate the views of our party, as set forth in the platform for President in his letter of acceptance, "that laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any of the people which are not offensive to the moral sense of a civilized world, and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare are unwise and vicious."

Fourth—We congratulate the people of the State on the successful establishment of law of a Board of Railroad Commissioners, with statutory enactments for their guidance, and the necessity for which was clearly presented to the people by General W. H. Allen, as Governor and for Governor and in his inaugural message to the Legislature. As a result the railroad charges for transportation of freight, and the freight has been materially reduced in the past year, thereby saving to the people of the State the sum of \$1,000,000. The State has yielded to the producer and shipper unchanging tariffs for the transportation of future products. Where the railroads in the State have yielded obedience to this law, and have modified their charges in harmony with its provisions, it should be insisted upon, and that as an act of good faith on their part, and entitles them to just and impartial treatment by our Legislature as industries of incalculable value to the State. And we demand such additional legislation as may be necessary to do exact justice between the railroads and the people.

Fifth—The good work of restoring public lands to the State for the benefit of settlement should be continued until the last acre is recovered, and that corporations and foreign powers be not permitted to acquire and fence off large tracts of land to the injury of the settlers.

Sixth—That all public lands of the United States, wherever situated, should be opened to actual settlement, and we are in favor of opening up for occupancy by actual settlers all such lands now comprised within the boundaries of the Indian Territory, and we emphatically denounce as unjust and outrageous the arrest and removal of actual settlers from such lands by United States troops. The continuous refusal of the United States Government to permit the question of title to lands located in the so-called Indian Territory, to be decided by the United States courts, is an outrage upon the rights of all citizens, and a cowardly evasion of a direct call to answer a question of vital importance to our citizens.

Seventh—That the laboring classes require the fostering care of our Legislature, and the protecting hand of official power in their struggle for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This we pledge to them now in the spirit of pure Democracy, which has ever been the policy of the Democratic party, and we denounce, and will oppose the importation of foreign pauper labor under contract to compete with our own labor, and we are opposed to convict labor as being in opposition to the free labor of our country.

CLEVELAND'S ACCEPTANCE.

Governor Cleveland's Letter Accepting the Democratic Nomination for the Presidency.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 20.—Governor Cleveland's letter, for nearly accepting the Democratic nomination for President of the United States, is as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your complimentary letter of the 17th inst. and in reply to inform you that I have accepted the Democratic nomination for President of the United States, and in so doing I have accepted the nomination of the National Democratic Convention, which I have the honor to acknowledge with a grateful appreciation of the support and honor conferred and a solemn sense of the responsibility which will be mine. I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and cordially approve the policy and principles upon which it is based, and I believe that the platform and the principles upon which it is based, are the only ones which the people of the United States need to supplement the Constitution.

It should be remembered that the office of President is not a mere honor, but a trust, and that the laws enacted by the Legislature are not mere enactments, but the will of the people. I believe that the platform and the principles upon which it is based, are the only ones which the people of the United States need to supplement the Constitution.

THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE. It should be remembered that the office of President is not a mere honor, but a trust, and that the laws enacted by the Legislature are not mere enactments, but the will of the people. I believe that the platform and the principles upon which it is based, are the only ones which the people of the United States need to supplement the Constitution.

And of the means to this end, not one would in my judgment be more effective than a national party. I believe that the platform and the principles upon which it is based, are the only ones which the people of the United States need to supplement the Constitution.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. The following State Central Committee was appointed: W. C. Perry, Fort Scott; Ed. Carroll, Leavenworth; C. C. Burns, Atchison; John Milham, Topeka; H. E. Norton, Emporia; John Schaeffer, Jewell; W. H. Camp, Rush; Marshall Gehring, Oskaloosa; A. J. Burchfield, Genoa; J. F. Elliott, Manhattan; Dr. Weston Bowen, Garnett; David Eppinger, Burlington; John McGalloway, Fort Scott; W. C. Jones, Lansing; A. G. Bachmann, Abilene; J. G. Johnson, Peabody; J. T. Higley, Paola; J. P. DeWalt, Cherokee; W. F. Frazier, Clyde; J. M. Walker, Howard; John Foster, Salina; H. A. Young, Beloit; J. B. Brigham, Great Bend; John Schleyer, Hays City; C. E. McAdams, Wichita.

RESUBMISSIONISTS.

Kansas Republicans Who Favor Resubmission of the Prohibitory Amendment in Convention—The Proceedings. TOPEKA, August 21.—The Resubmissionists' Convention was called to order at 4:29 p. m. by Joel Hinton, J. G. Mohler, of Salina, was made Temporary Chairman, and Frank Herald, of Topeka, Temporary Secretary. Mr. Mohler, in taking the chair, announced that this body assembled for the purpose of passing resolutions and possibly placing in nomination a State ticket; that the members of this body were not in favor of laws restricting them in what they eat, what they wear, what they drink, how they purchase that drink, how they conduct their business, in order. After a recess of fifteen minutes the following committees were appointed:

Credentials—G. W. Veale, Shawnee; J. C. Pusey, Leavenworth; C. Reid, Maricopa; A. L. Dodge, Salina; Chas. Collis, Reno; M. McLarn, Dickinson; Kersey Cook, Cherokee. Resolutions—David Overmyer, Shawnee; John Hoenesleit, Atchison; William Smith, Cherokee; G. W. Martin, Davis; Harry Cline, Barton; G. W. A. Bone, Salina; Edward Fritch, Leavenworth. Permanent Organization—H. A. Pierce, Wahanssee; Frank Ferlin, Salina; W. J. Taylor, Jefferson; D. S. Lockwood, Montgomery; H. P. Long, Allen; W. P. Lowe, Davis; C. B. Hamilton, Shawnee. Adjourned at 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION. At the convention in the evening, Baker, of Salina, moved that a committee of thirteen be appointed to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the Democratic convention. The committee is H. D. Baker, J. E. Anderson, H. A. Pierce, George W. Martin, Joel Hinton, George W. Steinrod and Charles Collins.

Second Day. TOPEKA, August 22.—The Resubmission Convention reassembled at twelve o'clock noon yesterday. The Conference Committee presented the result of the conference with the Democrats at 1:30. They had been received in a friendly manner. General Pierce said no Republican principles would be discarded, but they would like the nomination of C. K. Holliday, which they were assured would be done. While the question of adoption was pending, an invitation was received from the Democratic Convention inviting this body to meet with them, accompanied by the information that C. K. Holliday had been unanimously nominated for Lieutenant Governor. The resolutions were then adopted and the convention adjourned.

Fight with Winnipeg Indians. WINNIPEG, MAN., August 21.—A fatal affray occurred Tuesday night on the banks of the Red River a mile below the city. Four white men crossed the river to shoot, when they were attacked by a party of Indians with knives and clubs. One of the whites raised his gun to fire, when an Indian rushed upon him and seized the gun. A terrible struggle ensued, during which the gun went off and its contents were discharged in the Indian's stomach. The fight then became general, the white men clubbing their guns and the Indians using their knives freely. One of the latter overpowered the man whose gun had gone off, threw him on the ground, and with another knife was kneeling over him when another white fellow redoubled to the ground with a blow from his gun. Finally the savages were forced to retire. The whites retained their boat and started for the city. A posse of police went after the Indians, and after scouring the woods all night found the dead body of one who had been shot. The whites received several ugly wounds, and one of them is in a dangerous condition.

Riotous Italians. FRAZER, PA., August 21.—In a riot among Italian laborers three were seriously wounded and one fatally. Richard Fiechinger's body was discovered hanging 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.

BOMBARDED.

The French Bombard and Destroy the Arsenal at Foo Chow—Other Foreign News.

SHANGHAI, August 25.—The Foo Chow arsenal was destroyed Saturday after a three hours' bombardment by Courbet's squadron. Seven Chinese gun-boats were sunk and two escaped. The European settlement was undisturbed. The bombardment began at two o'clock in the afternoon and ceased at eight p. m. Only one Chinese battery replied. The report that two French vessels were sunk during the engagement is unconfirmed. The French fleet sustained no damage.

LEAVENWORTH.—The Times' Foo Chow dispatch dated Sunday, 3 p. m., says the French shelled the barracks and camps near Quanton, and there was no resistance to the attack. The consulate buildings were looted by the Chinese soldiers who were in uniform and armed. The French chief of staff reports the French loss at six men. The Times correspondent believes that this estimate is untrue. An English pilot was killed during the scare Saturday night, when the French opened their fire, and it is believed sunk their own boats. The bombardment is described as a sickening and ghastly sight. The Chinese fleet lately of the Min River, with the exception of two ships, was bottled out. No surrender was allowed, the disabled and sinking ships. Their guns were silenced, and they were shelled for hours.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. SHANGHAI, August 25.—The Chinese men-of-war which escaped the French bombardment at Foo Chow were stranded and had her back broken. The other men-of-war were scattered. The French recommenced firing Sunday, directing their shots against the arsenal. It is surmised that the object of the bombardment is to control the arsenal. The French transports are shelling the villages on the heights around the arsenal. Admiral Courbet opened fire at two p. m. and the Chinese answered almost simultaneously. The dock yard arsenal fired immediately, but only partly successful. The Chinese vessels forming the Chinese fleet were merely light river and coast transports and were in reality transports. The French had eight heavily armed ships, namely, the Volta, Duguay, Trouin, Delavay, Aspik, Vipere, Louis and the Chinese gunboats. The French were in a position to take the arsenal in about a quarter of an hour, when the survivors of their crews leaped overboard. The combat was practically finished in seven minutes. The superiority of the French artillery made the contest of her disembarking the Chinese vessels no fight—it was a massacre. This is the opinion of every spectator. Two light gunboats of the Chinese fleet fought well, one sinking near the English man-of-war Champion, while the other was stationed about the junks and made a good stand. The French kept up the fire on the arsenal and neighboring buildings, forts, barracks, and villages till two p. m. although the resistance from the shore batteries ceased about three. Some French and Chinese ships were engaged in close proximity to English men-of-war, Vigilant and Champion, at six o'clock evening three burning gunboats floated down the stream, one carrying the French colors. Numerous fire junks blazing in a dangerous manner imperiled the English men-of-war, but were fended off. One English bark was saved by the English man-of-war. The scene on the river as the dead and wounded floated by were terrible. The English saved many wounded. The forts lower down have not yet been attacked. The Times correspondent was the only newspaper representative. He was on board the Champion.

PARIS, August 25.—It is hoped that the Chinese trouble may be arranged under the auspices of Bismarck. It is regarded as a noteworthy fact that Baron De Courcel, the French Ambassador to Germany, was summoned to Paris Friday and returned to Berlin on the same train with Li Fong Wo, the Chinese Minister. Baron De Courcel was overheard to remark to a member of the Chinese legation at the depot: "Let us hope that the journey will be favorable to each of us."

VIENNA, August 25.—There was a large robbery of a jewelry store here yesterday. The belief is widespread that the robbers were anarchists. The number of fresh Saturday and yesterday cause fresh alarms.

GRASPING LAND COMPANIES. Cattle Companies in Nebraska and Colorado Charged with Illegally Fencing Public Lands. WASHINGTON, August 25.—Some time since the Commissioner of the General Land Office ordered a survey of certain public lands in Colorado and Nebraska with a view of bringing suits at the next term of Court against cattle companies that have illegally fenced in large tracts of lands in these States. A special agent who has been superintending the survey in Colorado in his report to the Commissioner says eight cases have been found against the Prairie Cattle Company, composed of Scotchmen. An examination has been made of tracts containing respectively one hundred square miles, twenty-five square miles, sixteen square miles and seventeen square miles, and the agent is at present examining a tract containing over one hundred square miles. All of these are under control of the Prairie Cattle Company, and the agent says are illegally fenced in. The officials in the land office say the practice of illegally fencing large tracts of land and holding them until the price has risen, has been greater the past year than ever before. They claim that between five and six millions of acres are now illegally fenced and that several million of acres are fraudulently entered. Complaints from the settlers are being received daily by agents and at land offices here. The settlers say cattle men are driving them away and taking from them lands which they have settled upon. One of the land office officials said if the practice is continued, cattle men will have entire control of the public lands in the United States within twenty years. Relative to fraudulent entries of land, the land agent in New Mexico informs the General Land Commissioner that of the entries in that Territory ninety per cent are fraudulent upon the same subject, says that seventy-five per cent of the entries are fraudulent in that Territory.

WINTER PROTECTION.

There is a necessity for more thoughtful and more careful experiment relative to winter protection of cattle and hogs.

The example of Mr. Gillette, of Illinois, has, without the least doubt, done more harm to the protection of domestic animals from the fierce winds and low temperature of the Northwest, than his brilliant example in cattle feeding has done good. His bold assertion that he would not have his stock housed if it could be done for nothing, goes far to encourage carelessness and cruelty. To permit cattle to be exposed unprotected except by a wire fence, from the blasts of our prairies through the long nights of temperature twenty or thirty degrees below zero, is inhuman, and ought to subject the offender to the extreme penalties of the law for cruelty to animals. Humanity not only demands it, but economy calls loudly for different treatment.

The Professor of Agriculture in the Kansas College has been making experiments on this subject, where there is presumed to be less reason for housing stock than in the more Northern States. He has been feeding steers in experimental ways, the only way any of our Agricultural Colleges can afford to feed steers. It will be recollected that last ten days of December was war and plenty. The Professor found for the ten days ending December 29, his steers gained on an average thirty-one and one tenth pounds. They were fed in an unheated barn shed. The next ten days were intensely cold. The steers were fed in the same shed and the same rations, and gained only an average of six and six tenths pounds. The Professor also fed two lots of pigs. One lot in open yards during three weeks of the most intense cold weather; and the other lot in the warm basement of the barn. The first lot consumed three times the food of the latter, and did not increase as much. This shows that many of our farmers use two-thirds of their corn for fuel to keep their hogs warm, which should be stored away in muck and fat.

These farmers who take steers to feed or fatten for the winter for so much per pound for the increase in weight, if they have not warm and comfortable quarters for the stock, generally throw their corn and labor away. And Iowa farmers must not take the careless examples of men of other States as a rule for their action, but should make every effort to have warm quarters for their stock during the barren blasts of our winters. It is the only road to success.

A dairy farmer mentions a case where a herd of cows, had wintered in stalls from troughs and pipes. On account of obstruction in the pipes they were obliged to turn the cows out twice a day when the weather was cold to a yard to drink. The quantity of milk immediately decreased so that in three days the falling off was very considerable. When the pipes were fixed, and the cows watered as before in the stalls, the usual flow of milk returned. These are plain matters, and any farmer can test them for himself. Prepare warm quarters for all domestic animals.—Iowa State Register.

Cabbages as a Farm Crop. Last year millions of cabbages were imported into this country from Europe, and such was the case in 1882. They are used largely for sauerkraut. In foggy weather cabbages are liable to rot or mold on the stem, and the expense of getting them here is very great. The price in the New York market ranged from ten to fifteen cents per head. Prices in the inland cities were still higher. A farmer can well afford to raise cabbages for three cents a head. And the crop has this advantage—if it cannot be sold it may be fed out on the farm to cows, sheep or pigs. As a farm crop cabbages should be planted in rows, three feet apart, or sufficiently wide apart to permit the use of a horse-hoe or cultivator. Low, swampy land, that is too wet for corn, can often be planted to cabbage with great advantage. If the land is smooth and clean, the plants may be set in rows two and a half feet apart, but if rough, and not in fine condition, make the space wide.

It is very little work to set out an acre of cabbages. Mark out the land as you would for planting corn, and, instead of dropping corn, set out a cabbage plant. The better way is to mark the land both ways, and let a boy mark the plants where the rows cross. If the land is in good order a man and a boy should set out at least an acre a day. You should get more plants than you need, in order to have enough to replace any that may fall to grow. If you plant three feet apart you may have there should be 4,840 plants on an acre. If 3x2, 5,809 per acre; if 3x2, 7,260 plants per acre; if 2x2x2, which will answer for Winingstadt cabbages, there will be 6,970 plants per acre. When the plants get fairly started, nothing more is required except to see the cultivator freely between the rows, and to dress out the weeds around the plants with a hoe. Thorough cultivation is the essential point. If you are afraid of the green worm, set out five acres instead of one acre. There will be about as many worms on the small patch as on the large one.—Rural New Yorker.

ST. LOUIS. GATELLE—Shipping Steers... 4 00 5 00 BUTCHERS' STEERS... 3 50 4 50 HOGS—Good to choice... 4 25 5 00 SHEEP—Fair to choice... 2 25 3 00 FLAX—No. 1 to choice... 3 25 4 25 WHEAT—No. 2 red... 82 88 88 CORN—No. 2... 72 78 78 OATS—No. 2... 26 27 27 RYE—No. 2... 40 40 40 HAY—No. 1... 11 00 11 00 HAY—No. 2... 10 00 10 00 HAY—No. 3... 9 00 9 00 HAY—No. 4... 8 00 8 00 HAY—No. 5... 7 00 7 00 HAY—No. 6... 6 00 6 00 HAY—No. 7... 5 00 5 00 HAY—No. 8... 4 00 4 00 HAY—No. 9... 3 00 3 00 HAY—No. 10... 2 00 2 00 HAY—No. 11... 1 00 1 00 HAY—No. 12... 0 00 0 00 HAY—No. 13... 0 00 0 00 HAY—No. 14... 0 00 0 00 HAY—No. 15... 0 00 0 00 HAY—No. 16... 0 00 0 00 HAY—No. 17... 0 00 0 00 HAY—No. 18... 0 00 0 00 HAY—No. 19... 0 00 0 00 HAY—No. 20... 0 00 0 00 HAY—No. 21... 0 00 0 00 HAY—No. 22... 0 00 0 00 HAY—No. 23... 0 00 0 00 HAY—No. 24... 0 00 0 00 HAY—No. 25... 0 00 0 00 HAY—No. 26... 0 00 0 00 HAY—No. 27... 0 00 0 00 HAY—No. 28... 0 00 0 00 HAY—No. 29... 0 00 0 00 HAY—No. 30... 0 00 0 00 HAY—No. 31... 0 00 0 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