Chase

County

Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Propritor.

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

VOLUME X.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1884.

NUMBER 43.

A WEEK'S NEWS.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail

WASHINGTON NOTES. THE President has called for the resignation of General James Longstreet as United States Marshal of the Northern District of Georgia. This action is based on the recommendation of the Attorney General who had preferred charges against asked for his immediate removal. It is generally understood that he will be succeeded by John E. Bryant.

GENERAL HAZEN says that Lieutenant Greely literally accomplished everything be was sent to do, and brought his party safely to the point were his responsibility ended, viz., Cape Sabine.

THE President of San Salvador was presented to President Arthur, on the 22d, by the Secretary of State.

THE officer commanding the United States the squatters from the Cherokee outlet lands of the Indian Territory has requested the Interior Department to send a man to point out the persons to be ejected.

THE EAST.

THE Erie Preserving Company of Buffalo, N. Y., suspended recently for the purpose of looking over the books pending a settlement with creditors. It was claimed their embarrassment was brought on by the failure of J. K. Armby & Co., Chicago, whose draft they accepted for a large sum.

AT Gloucester, Mass., recently a workman carrying a bucket of dynamite packages discovered a spark among the cartridges, and immediately hurled the bucket away. It struck a tree and a terrible explosion of cartridges followed, badly shaking the houses along Washington and the contiguous streets, and breaking many window glasses. No lives were lost.

SALVATON LANDINA, an Italian, who dered his wife July 4, on being arrested in in New York a day or two ago swallowed

In the United States District Court at Erie, Pa., the other day, J. R. Wilson and Jacob Wilson, brothers, of Warren, Pa., convicted of forging names of magistrates in an attempt to secure Government pensions for the former, were sentenced to one year each in the Western Penitentiary.

4. GENTLEMAN from Philadelphia has shown a secret service officer in Chicago a twenty dollar treasury note made wholly with a pen, its execution being so complete as to deceive a keen expert.

A MEETING of creditors of Whittemore, Cabot & Co., dry goods dealers, was held at Boston recently. Their liabilities were found to be \$382,000, of which \$22,000 was secured. The assets, according to the books, nominally aggregated \$165,000.

AT a meeting of the Democratic National Committee at New York, on the 24th, W. H. Barnum was re-elected Chairman. ALEXANDER SULLIVAN, President of the

vention at Boston for August 13. A. OVERHOLT & Co.'s distillery at Con nellsville, Pa., caught fire recently, and in less than three hours the main building, together with the bonded warehouses and seven hundred barrels of whisky burned. The gross value of the whisky was \$250,000. and the loss on building and machinery, \$115,000.

at Cortlandt, N. Y., recently. The tents were blown down and about forty persons injured. There was a scene of the wildest confusion among the ten thousand persons present. The damage to property amounted

to \$12,000. An empty shifting engine on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with five of her crew on board, running from Whitehaven to Necopeck siding, exploded the other morning. The entire crew were reported killed. Three were blown to pieces and could not be found. Having no flagman to warn an approaching train, the latter ran into the wreck, demolishing seven cars and fatally wounding the engineer. The explosion occured in a lonely place.

THE WEST.

THE owners of fifty thousand head of cattle in Oklahoma have formed a pool to reduce the expense of taking care of herds, and will employ one man and eight horses to every thousand head.

DEPOSITORS were excited over the Harri son Bank failure at Indianapolis. Gross frauds were alleged and Harrison was recommended to the consideration of the grand jury.

THE authorities of Valparaiso, Ind., were recently notified that a party of tramps, who had broken into several houses at South Whitley, were aboard of a freight train coming west. Upon their arrival an attempt was made to arrest them, when they ran. The officers at once began shooting, wounding one man quite seriously,

and capturing another.

By the explosion of the boiler of a steam thrasher, six miles north of Litchfield, Ill., recently, John West and Frank Gastaill were instantly killed and five others seriously injured.

A MAN who registered as James Lyons was suffocated by gas in the Exposition Hotel, Chicago, recently.

A BUNDLE of skyrockets exploded in the arms of a man attending a Democratic ratification meeting at Robinson, Ill., the A lad named Crow other evening. A lad named Crow was instantly killed and a little girl fatally injured. The man in whose arms the accident happened was severely burned.

Two houses of ill fame, at Sabina, O., kept by David West and Daisy Williams West Virginia nominated E. Willis Wilson respectively, were blown up by citizens for Governor, Patrick M. Duffy for Audipowder. The inmates were allowed to de- The resolutions indorsed Cleveland and part and no one was hurt.

WIMBUSH, POWELL & Co.'s printing of-\$15,000, including a loss of about \$1,500 to be an ordinary case of summer complaint. fense.

the Live Stock Indicator. The cause of the | The parents were Spaniards and had been ! accident was due to the excavation for a new building.

THE Democrats of the Sixth District of Indiana, nominated Mr. M. N. G. Smith for

THE Republicans of the Third Congressional District of Ohio, nominated H. L. Merri.

THE extensive dry goods house of Wear, Boogher & Co., of St. Louis, assigned recently to Nathan Cole. The assets of the firm were given at about \$620,000, embrachim for carelessness and inefficiency, and ing goods and merchandise, \$440,000: open accounts and bills receivable, \$175,000; other matters, \$5,000. Liabilities were not definitely known, but aggregated about \$450,000.

CHARLES SHARPE fell down stairs at his boarding house, at Elkhart, Ind., the other day, crushing his skull. He died within an hour after. He was about forty years old, and had a wife and two children in Germany, whom he intended sending

A DISPATCH from Cincinnati, dated the troops charged with the duty of expelling 24th, says: A very severe drouth is now affecting nearly the whole of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. In many places there has been no rain at all since June 12. Unless rain comes within a week most serious losses will occur.

THE Indiana Prohibitionists divided into factions at the State convention held in Indianapolis on the 24th. One faction nominated State officers, the other faction seceded and organized a Constitutional Amendment Association.

Ar the Democratic Convention at Sedalia, Mo., after about four hundred ballots had been taken, John T. Heard was nominated for Congress.

RED JACKET and forty other Indians, heavily armed, arrived in Durango the other day. The City Marshal attempted to arrest one of them for carrying firearms, when a running fight took place between the band and citizens. Twenty shots were fired, but no one was reported hurt.

NEAR Rushville, Ind., a steam thrasher exploded on the farm of Joseph Hall. Three men were killed and five or six persons injured seriously.

A TIDAL wave was felt on the 24th in the Menominee and Milwaukee Rivers, Wis. It was most noticeable at "Straight Cut," as the entrance to the rivers is called where the waters receded three feet, returning in about five minutes.

DURING a severe thunder storm recently near Litchfield, Ill., a barn belonging to a farmer named John Kelley, was struck by lightning, and with a team of horses and another of mules, some farm implements and grain, was consumed.

FRANK DEWALT, the defaulting Leadville banker, was recently sentenced to ten vears in prison.

DR. O'DONNELL, President of the San Lake recently, exhibiting his two hundred and forty-nine photographs of victims of of three mitrailleuses. The attack lasted Asiatic leprosy.

Ex-Governor St. John has announced s acceptance of the Prohibition Presidential nomination in a brief letter.

HENRY A. ELKINS, the well-known landscape painter, who opened a studio re cently in Kansas City, died at Georgetown, Col., of mountain fever on the 25th Mr. Elkins was about thirty-eight years

AT Tacoma, W. T., a fire the other morning destroyed two blocks, comprising twenty-two business buildings. The loss was \$50,000. Cause unknown.

THE National Encampment at Minneapolis elected Kountz, of Ohio, Commander for the ensuing year.

THE SOUTH.

AT New Orleans on the 23d, a child died with symptoms of yellow fever. The black vomit was microscopically examined, however, and physicians declared it was not the black vemit of yellow fever.

HELEN OWENS, a handsome and educated young lady of Anne Arundel County, Md., has eloped to Washington with a mulatto coachman.

forty head of fat two-year-olds from the herd of W. J. Coggins, at his ranch, near Ennis, and succeeded in getting away with them.

THE principal railroads in the State of Texas have declined to issue free transportation to honorary Commissioners to the New Orleans World's Fair.

ELIZA DIXSON, an inmate of the Louisville workhouse, was run over and killed by a Chesapeake & Ohio passenger train the other day while walking on the track. COLONEL SWISHER, of Austin, Tex., has been advised positively that a peremptory order has been issued to the United States military at Fort Sill to oust all white settlers from Green County, which is claimed as part of the Indian Nation.

ANDREW ROCK, Sheriff of Garfield Counbranch of the Grand River. It was while he was attempting to rescue his horse he

was drowned. THE Virginia Court of Appeals has decided that the act passed by the last Leg islature prohibiting school superintendents from taking part in politics is unconstitu-

tional. MRS. ANNIE PIERCE, the widow of a famous lieutenant in the Confederate army, hanged herself at her home in Baltimore, recently, because she was unable to provide for her three children. Before the war she was the belle of Staunton. The Confederate Society will care for her or-

phaned offspring.

The Democratic State Convention of the other morning by the use of giant tor, Alfred Caldwell for Attorney General. Hendricks and the National platform.

THE authorities were recently investigate fice at Kansas City, fell the other evening, ing an alleged case of cholera—a child that A girl named Lola Close was seriously in- died on the Annie P. Silver between New jured. The damage amounted to about Orleans and St. Louis, It was believed to an ounce bullet. Sneed's plea was self-de-

in this country a few weeks.

At Cincinnati Patrick Hartuck was con-

victed of murder. He chopped his wife's head off with an ax. A Posse was out in Jackson County. Tex., hunting a gang of horse thieves. The

Sheriff was wounded by one of the thieves. AT New Orleans, Victor Eloy, for wife murder, and Kendrick Halland (colored), for killing his mistress, were hanged on

the 25th. BARTY TURNER, the Sheriff of Philips County, Ark., was reported short about \$4,000 in his accounts with the State.

GENERAL.

A DISPATCH from Havana, Cuba, says: Half the buildings at Jeremie were destroyed by fire. At Antigua a public meeting was held to consider the depressed state of the sugar market, and resolutions were adopted to secure for the colony from the United States the most favored nation treatment and to obtain the introduction of produce free of duty. At Kitts and of produce free of duty. At Kitts and other places there were reports of sharp shocks of earthquake.

DE LESSEPS announces the international technical commission, which has been studying the question, decided in favor of widening the present Suez Canal instead of building another parallel with it.

THE first suit under the new French divorce law will be that of Madame Patti against her husband, Viscount Caux.

DURING an interrogation of the anarchist rioters on the 22d at Marseilles, the leader, s man named Cuisson, was seized with cholera. He was taken to the prison hospital. There were fifty-seven deaths from cholera at that city on the 22d. At Vienna two cases of cholera were reported.

A SHOCK of earthquake was felt recently on the Island of Ischia, in the Mediterranean Sea. The inhabitants were greatly agitated.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Council of Paris, on the 22d, the Director of Public Aid declared that no case of genuine Asiatic or sporadic cholera had been reported at the Paris hospitals. He said the deaths attributed to cholera were really due to other causes.

THE treaty recently negotiated by Great Britain with the King of Abyssinia binds the latter to abolish slavery and the slave trade within his kingdom.

Ir was officially announced on the 24th, at Paris that the cholera epidemic at Marseilles and Toulon was decreasing. The health of Paris was good.

IRELAND won the Elcho shield at the rifle match at Wimbledon on the 24th. THE London Standard had a dispatch dated "Malagasey Camp, June 27, saying that one thousand two bundred French troops attacked the Hovas at six o'clock on the morning of that date. The French Francisco Anti-Coolie League, was in Salt had mounted gendarmes, and infantry and

three hours, when the French retired. A MAN named O'Brien, of the crew of he steamer St. Dunstan, at Liverpool from Marseilles last week, and having had two cases of cholera on board, took lodging in a densely populated quarter of Liverpool, where he was seized with cholera symptoms and was forthwith isolated.

THE LATEST.

A RAINSTORM was reported on the 27th through Western and Southern Ohio. allaying the farmers' fears as to the corn and potato crops. Six persons were killed by lightning in regions where the storm prevailed.

THE surgeons at the County Hospital, Chicago, have under treatment a Mrs. Murphy, twenty-seven years old, who is suffering from the horrible disease which afflicts cattle, and is known as "lumpy

THE Executive Committee of the National Plumbers Association closed a three days' session at Chicago on the 26th. President Andrew Young was appointed to memorialize Congress to constitute a bureau of practical sanitation, and Vice A DALLAS (Tex.) special says: A gang President Allison, of Cincinnati, was apof cattle thieves a few nights ago cut out pointed to represent the National Associa-

tion at the Washington Cholera Conference. THREE roughs created a disturbance at Minneapolis, Minn., recently. Officer Mc-Laughlin attempted to quiet them, when the trio shot him and ran. He was fatally wounded. The men were afterwards cap tured and an attempt at lynching was made. which failed. Matters were so serious, however, that the militia were called out.

Ar Millertown, Pa., recently, a fire broke out in the Schreiber House from the explosion of a lamp, and the entire block, including the hotel, the Herald office, Odd Fellows' hall and two stores, were entirely destroyed. The loss was \$50,000; partially insured.

THE Duluth Iron Range Railroad has been completed from Agate Bay to the Vermillion iron mines, a distance of 169 miles. ty, Col., was drowned recently while at The Vermillion road strikes some rich tempting to cross the Roaring Fork, a mines and the most beautiful lakes in the country.

> THE Siberian pest has appeared at Gatchina. A committee has been formed, with Prince Schapoffsky at its head, to enforce vigorous sanitary measures to check the spread of the disease. EIGHTEEN members of the Salvation

Army were arrested at Rochester, N. Y., recently for singing while parading through THE foundry and machine shops of Tunnelif & Co., of Nashville, Ill., burned re-

cently. Loss, \$25,000; insured for \$10,000.

A PASSENGER steamer on the Volga capsized recently, and twenty persons were drowned. AFTER the Council of Ministers at . Paris on the 26th, Prime Minister Ferry held an interview with Li Fong Poa, Chinese Ambassador. It was arranged that China should pay France an indemnity of 20,000,-

is now certain. THE notorious Ed. Sneed killed Robert Loomis at Kansas City recently, with half

000 francs. A pacific solution of the trouble

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE Board of Railroad Commissioners made a decision recently in the case of cer-tain coal dealers vs. the Missouri Pacific Railway. The complainants were residents of Atchison, and purchased their coal on the lines of the Hannibal & St. Joseph and the lines of the Hannibal & St. Joseph and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific roads. The complainants alleged that the Missouri Pacific Company, since June 15, 1884, had refused to receive the cars of the above named companies, loaded with coal and tendered at Atchison, destined to points on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Pathway and the Missouri Pacific Pathway? Railroad and the Missouri Pacific Railway's Railroad and the Missouri Pacific Railway's main line, thereby necesitating a transfer of the coal into the cars of the respondent company, which not only created an additional expense, but was more or less injurious to the coal. The respondent company did not deny these allegations made by the complainants, but defended its action by stating that it could not afford to haul the duty of any railroad company to receive and transport the empty or loaded cars furnished by any connecting road to be delivered at any station or stations on the line of road, to be loaded or discharged, or reloaded and returned to the roads so connecting, and for compensation it shall not demand or receive ny greater sum than is accepted by it from any other railroad company for similar services. The above seemed quite clear and explicit. The Commissioners were thereore of the opinion that the Missouri Pacific

Railway Company could not legally refuse the cars of connecting lines that may be of-fered it at Atchison, and destined to stations on the line of its road. G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, gives the following as the status of the fruit crop in Kansas: Small fruits—strawberry, raspberry, currants, gooseberry—have been heavy; blackberry will be light, because winter-killed. Of the standard orchard fruits apples are not to exceed half a crop. Peaches beautiful of four of the Southern countries. heavy in a few of the Southern counties, but generally a failure. Some varieties of pears are a full crop, and the fruit very fine. Plums generally reported heavy—mostly of the wild-goose variety. Grapes generally heavy, and bunches full of large-sized ber-

ries. Taking all classes together, the crop for 1884 may be considered a success. AT Leavenworth the other morning William Luce, a member of the fire department, was pounced upon by two men, one of whom stabbed him twice in the side and once in the left arm. The assailants then ran and escaped. Luce was thought to be fatally hurt. He could give no reason for the assault. A man named Hartman was

arrested on suspicion of being one of the men, but he denied the accusation. Post-office changes in Kansas during the week ended July 19, 1884: Established-Pratt, Pratt County, Jefferson W. Naran, Postmaster; Weaver, Osage County, Mrs. Addie Gaige, Postmaster. Discontinued— Charleston, Greenwood County; Andrew, Smith County; Reiter, Washington County; Snow Hill, Labette County. Names changed—Klaine, Ford County, to Clark; Stover, Labette County, to Debolt. Postmasters appointed—Carneire, Ellsworth only to appeal for good government County, William Allan; Goode, Phillips The resolutions were adopted. County, Adam Goode; Melvern, Osage County, Orrin Francis; Rosalia, Butler County, Thomas L. Smith: Rotterdam, Osborne County, Frank L. Cox.

foundation for the front steps to the north wing. The steps of the north and south will be semi-circular in shape, in-

and west wings.

A GRAND reunion at Atchison of all Pennsylvanians in Kansas is contemplated early in the fall. Colonel John A Martin is Chairman of the Committee and W. F. Allen, Secretary.

A SMALL boy, four years old, son of Charles Curry, fell into a cistern near To-He was unconscious and peka recently. apparently dead when taken out, but recovered after a vigorous rubbing.

A MAN named Smith, living near Auburn, Shawnee County, with a sharp knife cut off a piece of his tongue. He said he did it because of a dream. He proved to be demented and was sent to the Insane Asylum. AT the Greenback and Anti-Monopoly Convention of the Sixth Congressional District, held at Downs on the 22d, L. C. Uhl. who had previously been nominated by the Democrats of the district, was nominated for Congressman in opposition to Lewis Hanback, regular Republican nominee. SEVERAL of the State officers have taken

WILLIAM BROERMAN and wife emigrants from Oskaloosa, Iowa, while passing through Topeka, had a fight and separation the other day. He stole four of their chil-dren and sold one of the teams before an officer arrested and locked him up. He had taken the children to a third class hotel and hid them away.

HARRY, the seven-year old son of Dr. A B. Crosby, was frightly mangled recently at Wyandotte by a savage dog belonging to a Mr. Leslie. Deputy Marshal Patterson went to the house of Mr. Leslie to kill the dog, but was informed that the owner would shoot the first man who tried to kill the animal, but after some parley the Marshal was permitted to kill the savage brute.

An interesting case, testing the efficiency of the Veterinary law passed by the recent special session of the Legislature called to take action in reference to the foot and mouth disease, was heard at Leavenworth recently before Judge Crozier. The Com-mission appointed under the law condemned a horse belonging to Hon. John F. Richards on the ground that it had the glanders, and ordered the Sheriff to shoot the animal. The suit was an injunction to restrain the Sheriff from killing the animal. Judge Crozier, after hearing the arguments in the case, held that as the plaintiff had had no notice of the pending proceedings against his property, no opportunity to defend himself, and as no affidavit of any kind had been made against him or his property, un-der the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the prohibitory case, his property could not be lawfully seized and destroyed and so granted the preliminary injunction. Subsequently Mr. Richards became con-vinced that his horse really had the glanders and handed it over to be dealt with as the Commission saw proper. Mr. Richards' action, of course, ended this case, but the case gives ground for delays in killing diseased animals which may prove disastrous.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

Meeting of the Independents in New York -What they Resolved to Do,

NEW YORK, July 23 .- A meeting of the Independents opposed to Blaine and Logan met at the University Club Theater, as announced, in this city. For an hour before the time fixed there was unusual stir in that generally quiet location, and inside the corridors of the little theater a consultation of Independents was busily carried on. Among the more prominent faces noticeable were George William Curtis and Carl Schurz, the latter the center of an interested and animated group. Clarence Bowen, of the Independent, and others of the seceding members of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican club were present. The secretaries made up a list of those to be present which showed Massachusetts more numer-ously represented than any other State, except New York. Among the prominent members of the Independent party present were Carl Schurz, Clarence W.
Bowen, Benjamin H. Bristow, W. C.
Beecher and Francis C. Barlow. The members of the Independent Executive Committee of Massachusetts were all present. They are Charles R. Codman, President; Moses Williams, Secretary, and Phineas Pierce, Winslow Warren, George Frederick Williams and Mansfield Strong. The apparatus of Corre Williams Contis on the pearance of George William Curtis on the platform evoked cheers and applause. Curtis called the convention to order and wel-comed the delegates. He read the call for the conference and when he reached that portion which related to the Republicans "Who will not vote for Blaine and Logan"

he was interrupted by hearty applause.

Charles R. Codman was elected President. The list of Vice Presidents and enrollment of the committee was read, including Colonel Schurz, General Barlow and C. J. Bona-parte, of Maryland. The nominees were

elected.

Mr. Schurz moved that a committee be appointed to act on resolutions and an address. Carried. Mr. Curtis read a communication from the National Temperance Society. Referred to the committee on resolutions. A committee was then appointed to report a plan of permanent organization.
The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended that a National Commit-tee should be appointed, and the Chair ap-

pointed the following:
From New York—Carl Schurz, Theodore Bacon, John H. Cowing, Charles B. Miller, R. P. Bower, George P. Folsom, Ethan Allen Doty, George Walton Greene and Horace E. Deming.

From Massachusetts—William H. Forbes, Levels H. Walter Serves.

Joseph Tucker, Joseph H. Waller, Samuel Hoar, Phineas Pearson, George V. Leverett and Winslow Farren.
From Connecticut—S. E. Baldwin, O. P. Armstrong and H. W. Farnam.
From New Jersey—Daniel Drake Smith,
Simon Huntington and W. G. Peckham.

From Pennsylvania—B. F. Reeves, Stew-art Wood and Joseph Parish. Chairman Codman and Mr. Clifton, of Illinois, were added to the committee. Carl Schurz, in behalf of the Committee

on Resolutions, said there was no intention to make a platform for a new party, but were to the purport that all independent voters should seek the cause of good government by casting their influence against

the nominees of the Republican party for The workmen upon the Capitol extension at Topeka were engaged in laying the high terms of the Democratic nomination of Cleveland. On questions of public policy, tariff, etc., the resolution take no stand, claiming that the sole object of the stead of rectangular like those of the east movement is to secure good executive gov-Williams, of Massachusetts, in a few remarks criticised the action of Governor

Long, of Massachusetts, and Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, in indorsing Blaine after having denounced him in the Conven-tion, and he denounced the rule of the Convention which compelled delegates to stand

by the choice of the party.
William Everett, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution naming Cleveland and Hendricks as the choice of the conference. Laid on the table, and soon after the conference adjourned, on motion of Mr. Lyman, of

Massachusetts. After adjournment the Conference National Committee went into session and dis-cussed a plan for permanent organization, but no definite action was taken and the matter was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Deming and Miller, of New York, and Pearce, of Massachusetts, to report a plan. It was also decided to have an executive committee of ten, who shall have power to increase their number, They will be appointed in a day or two.

Reports from general committees in vari ous States were received and it was thought that the most efficient work could be done in New York. New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, and strong efforts will be made to carry those States where the State committees will be organized, as also in Pennsylvania. The sentiments expressed show that a majority of the members are in favor of conducting the campaign in an independent manzer, with perhaps occasional conference with the Democrats to avoid pos-

No Injurious Effects Alleged to Arise from the Fumes of Petroleum. WASHINGTON, July 22.—Surgeon General

Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, made report to the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the alleged injurious effect of the fumes of petroleum on the health of persons employed in handling that article. The question arose on complaint of employes at Malta, who struck for higher wages on the ground that their employment is detrimental to health. The Consul at Malta reported the matter to the Department of State, and it was subsequently re-ferred to Dr. Hamilton for investigation and report. He investigated the matter thoroughly, and states as his conclusion there is not the slightest danger to health from handling petroleum, and that there never was any foundation for a contrary opinion. His views on the subject are based upon a report from Surgeon H. W. Sawtille, of the Marine Hospital service, especially detailed to examine the physical condition of employes of oil companies and reports from G. Alfred Bell, of Brooklyn, and Dr. F. B. Gillette who are connected with an oil company. The last named gentleman says men who manage stills and constantly inhale the fumes of the fresh product never have been known to suffer and are as healthy as people in any other business.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

-Rev. Dennis Osborne, a native missionary from India, says his people have three hundred and thirty-three

million gods. —Ellen Shipp, a negress of Piqua, O., who died recently, had within a few years so changed in color that only one-tifth of her body was black.

-Henry Labouchere, who is married and therefore experienced, says "most women wish to be successful as men because they are failures as women.

-The widow of Santa Anna, who married him at sixteen, lives plainly in the City of Mexico, and is now fifty. Three years before she was born he was President of Mexico.

—A London lady owning property on Lombard street was recently fined £27 in the Southwark Police Court "for having neglected to put her house in proper condition for human habitation."

-John Partelo, of Stonington, Conn., eighty-five years of age and deaf for the past forty years, was astonished, one morning recently, on awakening, to find his hearing completely restored .- Hart-

ford Post. -At Nanticoke, Pa., Dr. B. H. Davenport, an old skillful physician, was called to a patient who had been thrown by a horse, when, as he was dressing a cut on the lady's head, he fell, gasped, and died.—Pittsburgh Post.

—The latest dinner-party wrinkle in New York is to present each guest with a package of fifty visiting cards, with a plate from which to print more. Fashon is forever reaching aimlessly up-

ward into the realms of the printing business.—Philadelphia Call. -Adrian Hitt, the "cowboy poet of Texas," who recently started on a tramp from New York to San Franwill, on his way, peddle copies of his works at ten cents apiece. He says he will take no train or ferry boat, and will take to the mountains in preference to the plains. He expects to average thirty miles a day, except on Sundays, when he will lay off and write poems on the events of the week .-

-"For more than twenty-five years of my life," says John Ruskin, "I would not believe that women could paint pictures. But I was wrong in that established conviction. Women can paint. I am quite subjugated, converted; my ideas entirely overthrown by Mrs. Butler's 'Waterloo.' I have found her to be a great artist, and have the profoundest admiration for her. Since she made a name we have had several women artists, all distinguished in their several ways—Mrs. Allingham, Miss Greenaway. Miss Alexander and

Miss Trotter.' A LITTLE NONSENSE.

-"Bess never clearly understood the meaning of the word paradox until one afternoon when she rode with her uncle through a grove of "live" oaks. said the uncle, "that live oak is

-"What sort of a ship has two mates and no Captain?" asked George. "It must be a queer ship, I should say." replied Ned. "Oh, no!" laughed the wag: "it is only a courtship!"-Harper's Bazar.

-"Just to think," said a Vassar graduate, "here is an account of a train eing thrown from the track by a misplaced switch. How utterly careless some women are about leaving their hair around." And she went on reading and eating caramels .- N. Y. Tribune.

-Amateur tragedian-"Yes, sir, I claim that the mantle of Forrest has fallen on me. Umsympathizing Stranger-"Indeed! How you must suffer?" Amateur tragedian-"Suffer?" Unsympathizing stranger—Yes, it fell from such a height, you know."—N. Y. Her--"Oh, doctor, I'm out again; I'm so

Why.I didn't even know you had been ill, and never had been to see you, said the doctor. "That's it, that's what I'm thanking you for," replied the gentleman. -Mrs. Hunter(glancing along the row of clerks behind the shop counters) -"I do not think I see the gentleman here who waited upon me yesterday." En-

much obliged to you," said a convales-cent, warmly shaking the doctor's hand,

fant terrible-"Why, mamma, you are talking to the very one. Don't you re-member you said you'd know him anywhere by those ears?' -Irate customer-"I bought one of those lightning ice-cream freezers of you last week." Dealer-"Well, it proved worthy of its name, didn't it?"

Trate customer—"Worthy of its name! Why, it turned the cream sour." Dealer—"Yes, that's what lightning does."—Philadelphia Call. -"Did yees see me on Decoration Day. Biddy, wid me plug hat and me regalia?" "Arrah! now, begone wid ye! Didn't I see yees comin' up the street loike General Washington goin' to a fair, a-puttin' on airs thought everybody was lookin' at ye. And sure I turned me head before I seen ve. so vees wouldn't feel consavted-ve

vain boy, ye!" - Oil City Derrick. -"Why do you always wear a bunch of flowers in your buttonhole?" inquired Miss Fusenfeather, while Mr. Titepants was calling the other evening. "Oh, it gives one an air of freshness," responded the poetical young man. "Well," replied the young lady, frankly, "I dont't think you need any arti-ficial means to prove your freshness." And then Titepants went out and sat on

the hitching post to think it over .-

Boston Post.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

TWO MOTHERS.

Two mothers showed me their babes to-day, Pretty darlings, and both asleep. Each folded the coverlid's snow away, The one to smile, the other to weep.

One sleeper lay with cheeks aflush Under his ringlets' wavy gold, And one was wrapped in a solemn hush Like a marble cherub, white and cold.

Fain was I to smile with her who crept On tiptoe, bending her treasure o'er, Fain was I to weep with her who wept For the sleeper who never would

But to-night I ask, with a thought, the Of sorrows and losses that come with the "Were not better for her who wept, the smile,
And better for her who smiled, the tears?"

—Chicago Standard.

IN CAPRI.

We have had an adventure, or rather, a pair of adventures, that make us feel fairly in the heart of Italy.

Do you know the Caprian Ways? They lie at an angle of thirty degrees, are cobble-stoned, and walled with rocks that are all green and waving with ivies, maiden-hair, terns and moss As you ascend you think the end of the way must rest on the upper edge of the moon. Every few curves you meet a roguish-eyed girl with a smile that convinces you the Isle is bewitched, and the girl will murmur courage to you, then shyly poise her palm for a sou. After the town, which is, perhaps, four hundred feet above the sea, the ways become wilder as they climb to the weird, isolated tower which Liberius builded as a retreat for the holding of his orgies because it was as secure and inaccessible as Gibraltar on its terrible heights.

Presently we came upon a group of boys playing with live birds that were fastened by cords wound round their wings. These the gay torturers offered to release if we would give them a sou. The artist told me that a few days before a beautiful Caprian girl who was sitting to him as a model had a bird made fast to her belt, and that the captive would fly out to be pulled back for her sport. "Very often," he said, "the big girls catch birds and lizards for the babies to play with and they amuse

sibly because Nature intended travelers to fully appreciate the beauty of the pebbly, shelled beach; but more probably because she is so favorable to each of her son's schemes for gaining an honest, or dishonest franc from a for-In the skiff the oarsman has you at his mercy.

There had been a high gale the day before and the sea was so high we feared the skiffs must decline taking us feared the skiffs must decline taking us little dinner—there's a hungry head-to the grotto, for besides the current ache, we are told. We eat, and are that is so strong around Capri, the entrance to the Blue Cave is so small that only at low tide is there any opening, and now the sea dashed quite over every eighth wave.

It was wildly grand, with the sun on the billows and the men's hats off to prevent their being lost by the grazing of the taut ropes that attached each skiff to the vessel's stern. One must go almost around the island to reach the Grotto, and then the steamer anchors outside while the men lower their oars and grasp the rocks overhead. We lay flat in the boat's bottom, covered our heads, held our breath and waited. It was sub-limely dangerous. The two oarsmen, alert and watchful, hurled us in, and right hercely the sea dashed in after us, striking itself into foam far above and against the cliffs overhead

Inside the sea was a miracle of color. I had always fancied that the rare Mediterranean blue was caught from the rare Italian sky, but here there was no sky and even the daylight had to re-fract through a wall of water. The blue was unearthly. There is nothing like it on the globe. I think it is the sapphires that gem the great white throne, sent straight from Heaven.

A slim boy dove into the deep blue that seems transparent for miles, and was immediately transformed into a knight of glistening silver armor. The oars were marvels of sheeny blue; our hands, when dipped, became coated in gleaming mail. The walls of the e chanted cave were also a liquid blue. The walls of the en-

The dashing out into sunshine again was quite as exciting as the plunge in, and then our gallant oarsmen, whom we had idealized as true Italian cavaliers, dragged us down from the clouds and dragged our dreams into the dust by slavishly pleading for a sou in consideration of their great attention to us, and when we basely claimed to not understand they murmured "Maccaroni, maccaroni, Signore!" And because we still affected a perplexed incomprehension the terrible creatures actahen."—Golden Days. ually illustrated how it was eaten, wagging their mouths in dream-joy on the subtime sea!

boy sang, danced and clapped his opment .- Prairie Farmer.

hands. There was also a thin, sea-sick fraulein and two soulless American newspaper correspondents, besides well-bred people from every land, and the man with corals, olive wood, tor-toise-shells, silks and canes. We rec-ognized the pirate. Coming out to Capri he had wiled us into paying three times what we afterward found corals to be worth, and yet we could not be vexed at him, he was so reckless and jolly a rogue. He would hold his bunch of senseless canes before you while your eyes never once turned from the cliffs of Capri, speaking softly and swiftly and persuasively five words of every language under the sun, and those five superlatives of praises of his wares, actually insisting upon a man's buying a third staff, or a young and undefended damsel taking one, two, three-half a dozen for her brother or father or lover or cousin, five thousand miles away! Tis said Capri is enchanted-and

dare we doubt it? Cast up by volcanie forces through the blue sea it has all the fire of the former and all the strange, seductive repose of the latter, as heritage. It is said there are no clocks on the isle and no trace of time recorded. Eight hundred separate species of indigenous flora thrive on the cliffs that are hardly wider than they are high. There are no trees, but one forgets to miss their shade. The scenery is so abrupt and intensely picturesque that artists and artists from everywhere-come here to paint a day, and remain forever, intoxicated by the mystic influences of the isle and snared by the glances of some peasant girl. Whenever there is a storm the steamer from Sorrento fails to come, hence the island lies days, sometimes weeks, without communication

with the outside world. There's a full moon to-night, and a moon on Capri can make the sanest raving staring mad. The new Italian artist is talking to Kittie out under the cactus, the white-haired Baron is speaking in broken English to the little Madre, while the American cousin, who claims to know no language but his own, and to neither sing, play, paint, sketch, or carve, and to have no inter-est in those arts compared to his interest in the life of the singer, player, painter, sketcher or carver, is telling me of the witchery of the Caprian girls. "Do you see that pretty villa over there?" he asks. "It is occupied by a noble German who lost his heart to a dark-eyed girl who brought him water

from the spring."
"Do you see that walled castle against the cliffs?" calls out the Italian.

tle lemon-juice, a seidlitz-powder, some shed. Both are at an end, and the cha boiling water; we are advised to eat a convinced that ours is not a hungry headache. The mustard-plaster is now called in, and the ammonia vial brought out, and we find that the battle is not always to the strong. By-and-by somebody thinks of hot-water baths for the head, and the sun goes down, and we float away into the pleasant land of Nod, and waken without so much as remembering that we have a head. It is almost worth while to have had the pain and to lose a day in order to appreciate the happiness which we considered neutral before, or which we had not considered at all. After the headache is gone we feel that it will never come back; but experience corrects this impression. We are apt to treat the bilious headache as neuralgic, and the neuralgic as bilious; but perhaps it does not signify, as no treatment seems to affect it, one way or another, unless it is that a surprise or excitement will sometimes frighten away a nervous headache; but we are rarely satisfied to lie down and suffer without taking some measures for relief, without trying all the palliatives known. The headache is a convenient illness at times, how ever; it may not be severe enough to make us wholly incapable of "improving the shining hours," and yet sufficient to excuse us from admitting the young poet who has come to read us his verses, or listening to a dull sermon; it may be severe enough to allow us to give up work for the day, yet not desperate but we may accept any pleas ure that offers. As a general thing, however, it is as difficult to escape from, when it seizes us, as the tentacles of the devil-fish, and not all the science of the chemist, the restoratives, the tonics, the aperients of the druggist, can charm it away, till we are cured by sleep .-

-A little English lad, who came to America last autumn, was asked in a school in Milwaukee to spell "simoon." and this is the way he did it: "There's a hess an' a hi an' a hem, two hoes an'

Harper's Bazar.

Wherever there is a necessity for On the steamer was a man with a revenue of which it is capable, resort violin and one with a guitar. These must be had to the rearing of live stock two kept us in serenades while another and to its improvement and high devel

The Kemarkable Speech of Colonel Vilas.

On taking the Permanent Chairmanship of the recent Democratic National

Convention, Colonel Vilas delivered the following remarkable address:

Gentlemen of the National Bemoeracy:—I know full well that this mark of your favor is no personal compilment, but a recognition of the young Demoeracy of the Northwestern States—(loud applause)—and I claim it to be justiy their due—(loud applause)—as a tribute for their lofty zeal and patriotism, for their long and gallant struggle against an out-numbering foe, and for their great and growing numbers—lapplause)—and I hall it as a prestige and prototype of their coming triumphs. (Applause.) But I am proud, though honored beyond all deserving, in being selected as their representative; and I gratefully acknowledge my obligation, and render you hearty thanks for the honor you-have been pleased to confer. (Applause.) No pledge is necessary for the continuance of their devotion. As it has bitherto been, so will it abide in the contest now at hand, purer, unselfish, resolute and unflinching till its great ebject shall be achieved in the restoration and security of upright and constitutional government. Loud applause).

Fellow-delegates, you are assembled to consider a great cause, to pronounce a most momentous judgment. Your hand is on the helm of a mighty nation of freemen. It is for you, by wise and far-reaching determination, to lay its future course in felicity for many years, freighted with a vast humanity in prosperous pursuit of happiness. Fifty-five milicions of freemen who are, and 100,000 who soon will be our nation, earth's greatest, noblest free society, will rejoice in the well-considered work of this convention. (Applause,) Its import and value lie not in mere partisan success in touching the spoils of office. It is a nobler opportunity. The hour is pregnant with mighty possibilities of good to men. Liberty, constitutional liberty, strangling in the surforcement, injustice and favoritism, criesaloud for resuscitation, for purification and rejorm. (Applause,) An assemblage of politicans such as iony possession of unflecesed power crea opportunity to earn a freeman's livelihood, they ery: "Be your masters villains and you shall have bread." (Applause: The burden of their campaign is already made manifest—

big girls catch birds and lizards for the babies to play with and they amuse themselves by poking out their toys' eyes and disjointing their wings."

In the crumbling watch tower on the dizzy heights, an old woman sang to the castanets, and her dark, bony fingers thrummed a grotesque tambourine. Then a fantastic group of young men and maidens danced the far-famed tarantella, while a toothless withered tang sang cracked songs, shrilly, on the cliff that dropped 1,800 feet to the sea. On another wind-swept height was a monastery in which a young monk lived alone. He blessed us as we departed, lifting his small round cap. He was fine looking, and not old enough to have been sated by the world's glories, Yethe smiled with a gentle peace in his Southern eyes that moved us more than many protestations, as we felt the wind about his desolate height. Looking back again and again we caught his dark eyes following us and his hands outstretched as if in benediction. Shall I sometime show you the red, red roses he gave us?

We saw the steamer coming from Naples and turned our steeds about to descend to the beget.

At Sorrento and at Capri there is no proper deep landing place. You must take a skiff and be rowed out to the went of the back in the day; but the little was the steamer landing the content of the place in his achieved a landing place. You must take a skiff and be rowed out to the went of the proportion moment it when in some inopportume moment it was a first to the cart and an ununtition. Ladies and the staying the title staying tentiles and a staying yet. The botter can be advantage to the the latian. The side with varies as the staying vet. The tother can be staying vet. The large the late of the staying and in contain abundantial partial partial partial partial partial partial partial partial partial pa proper deep landing place. You must take a skiff and be rowed out to the steamer. The strand is shelving, possistence. The strand is shelving, possistence in the day in the day; but when in some inopportune moment it steamer. The strand is shelving, possistence in the day in the day; but when in some inopportune moment it swoops down upon us, it becomes quite in the day; but when in some inopportune moment it swoops down upon us, it becomes quite in the day; but when in some inopportune against our resolute choice of such a ticket as will certainly unite all friends of constitutional liberty, purity and reform swoops down upon us, it becomes quite a different affair, and no mean antagonist. At first we think, perhaps, that it is only temporary; that it will pass off after breakfast. We take a little coffee and a quinine pill to tone up the system: but the headache still holds its ground, and is still encroaching; by this time we are ready to try a little to the control of the political forces. We have ceased to fight this time we are ready to try a little to the control of the political forces. We have ceased to fight in fratricidal war; the sin of slavery has been pursed, the crime of secession has been pursed. man's sorrows are forever closed, and stand in memory only as safeguards for the Nationin memory only as safeguards for the National justice, peace and union forever. (Cheers.) The horrors of that dreadful hour of internecine conflict must stimulate suitable honor and reward to the noble men whose lives were offered then for their country's salvation, but these people will not go backward thither for animosity and springs of action to destroy the fruits of their labor and sacrifices. The hour of peace and concord, the embrace of friends after bitter war, the restored joy of hanny überty and enduring union are their

stroy the fruits of their labor and sacriflees. The hour of peace and concord, the embrace of friends after bitter war, the restored joy of happy fiberty and enduring union are their highest honor; the most noble chaplet that ever crowned a soldier memory. Who bares a scar to bleed again, who fans a dying spark of enmity strips the tenderest leaves from that laurel leaf of giory,—(cheers)—and doubly wicked he who perils a nation's peace and happiness to serve by such ends a vain ambition. (Cheers.) The day for such attempts has passed. A new generation is on the scene of action—an educated an intelligent generation. They understand our institutions; they comprehend the tremendous growth and capabilities of this country, and they accept the responsibilities which have devolved upon them. Their reniting sense is keen that the welfare and progress of this people demand—have long demanded—an utter and radical change in the administration of the Government. (Applause.)

They have heard repeated promises of reform with each recurring election, and with disgrace and shame they witnessed "ach new Administration discover deeper intunties than those it promised to acient. (Applause.)

There is a growin, conviction that the one reform which will work all others, and is the condition precedent of all, is the utter defeat of the present party in power. (Applause.) And there is but one hope—it is vain to look to any new party organization. (Applause.) The prosperity and progress and hone of the Republic rest to-day upon the wi-dom and patriorism of the Democracy now here in convention. (Loud applause.) it is adequate to the great responsibility. It is the party which brings down the traditions and represents the principles upon which this Government was founded, as a home fead of equality and liberty. (Applause.) It is the party of Thomas Jefferson—applause)—of James Madison—applause.)—at halves, the party of the people (or political economy in their public and industry, the development of trade and manufactures, with equal

dust from their feet and departed from the Sodom of so-called Republicanism. It has exchanged for these the veniat and time-serving of its own former possession, who sought the spoils of office where they were to be found. It has received, and continually receives, new accession of those who come in the same character which we have received before, and if there be any who can not abide its high purposes and foritude and ability to wait for the culmination of its principles, we are ready to continue the like exchange. (Applause.) It has enlisted and caught the fire of the young manhood of this Nation, and the spirit of victory rules its councils and rides in the front of its battle. (Applause.)

The fatality of blundering has become a Republican possession—laughter and applause—and the doom of God's award to folly, let us pray, be theirs. The triumph of the party of the Republic's hope can not be longer stayed. A confident expectation may be placed in your wise deliberations. We may hope from your wisdom the first step to be taken, and to see again our Nation restored to its real station among the powers of the earth; to see its navy, public and commercial, again as of yore, break the waves of every sea and spread its flag in every sky. (Applause.) We may hope to see the squandering of public wealth cease, justice to take her place in our laws, regulating finance and economy. We may hope to see a democratic people of equality and simplicity and frugality, where happiness may best be found. (Applause.) And as millions multiply, and the subdued earth yields its abundant increase, while in every form art and industry employ their cheerful labor, the proudest boast of American citizenship shall rise, not from the favored soas of wealth, but from the manly freeman who returns with the evening sun from his place of honored toil to the house which is his own—loud applause)—where the blossoning vine and rose bespeak the frugrant happiness of the loved ones at home. (Loud applause.)

Gentlemen, in the hardest duties befo

For President-Grover Cleveland.

Grover Cleveland is the Democratic ominee for President.

Next to Mr. Tilden, a stronger or beter man could not have been chosen for the honor. He is Governor of the great Slate of New York, having been elected by a majority greater than was ever given for a candidate for a State officer before; and it is not out of the way to remember that he sits in the seat where Tilden once sat, and has, with the mantle of the great chief, inherited a large share of his strength and popularity

In one sense it may be said Governor Cleveland is a comparatively new man; but in another sense a public man can not be new and experimental who has been chosen Governor of the Empire State by 193,000 majority, and whose record as Governor commends him not only to the great party of which he is an honored member, but to the large dissatisfied element in the opposite

Governor Cleveland unites to the quality of availability the better qual ity of litoess. He combines in his person an enviable National popularity with uprightness, conservatism and official ability of a very high order; and the fact that his administration as Gov-ernor of New York has provoked the resentment of a troublesome faction of his own party in the city of New York is not the least of his claims on the re-

spect and favor of the country.

It will be said, perhaps, that the nomination of Cleveland is a sort of conciliatory courtesy to the independent Republicans of his own State. He is, certainly, the man whom they were most anxious to vote for, and his nomination secures the support of the ticket by this important element. It has not escaped observation, too, that Cleve-land is the man of all others whom the loyal Republicans most feared-and that because of the tremendous major. ity by which he was chosen Governor two years ago; and if the fears and vishes of our opponents are a sign of what is worst for them and best for us, the selection of Cleveland was most app

and wise. It has been asserted that Cleveland's majority of 193,000 in New York, two years ago, was phenomenal, and he can not secure it again. But this may be admitted without impairing in the least his brilliant chances. Throw off one-half, and even half the remaining half of 193,000-and still a large majority, carrying with it the thirty-six electoral votes of New York, is left; and it is not to be forgotten in this connec tion that the same Independents who voted for Cleveland against Folger two vears ago are more eager to vote for

him against Blaine now. In short, it looks as though the day for Democratic restoration was at hand, and the high honor of personating it was to be awarded to Groves Cleveland. -St. Louis Republican.

"Blaine and the Boodle."

Throughout the length and breadth of the land is heard the slogan: "Hurrah for Blaine and the Boodle." It has taken the place of "Blaine and Logan," as it is considered more to the point and better calculated to arouse the enthusiasm of the boys. The Philadelpeia Press, whenever it can get a breathing spell between rounds in its "slugging" match on circulation with its neighbor, the Times, shricks forth this war-cry, and the "Powerful Mind" on the summit of the Tall Tower in this city has converted itself into "Powerful Lungs," to announce to the boys great tidings that will make their mouths water, the advent of the millenn'um of plunder and political rascality. when the faithful shall be admitted to the innermost recesses of the National Treasury to help themselves to their full bent. Appeals are made to all classes to vote for Blaine. Lobbyists, Star Routers, contractors and land grabbers are invited to vote for Blaine, for he is a chief among them and can give them points in all their little games. Dynamiters, socialists and out-laws of all kinds are also invited, for he laws of all kinds are also invited, for he encouragement of every art and industry, the development of trade and manufactures, with equal justice to all. (Applause. Itstands as they inspired it, the party of the people, for the generous diffusion of knowledge, the elevation of every man, for common rights and equal opportunities for all, the resolute snemy of monopoly, of class favoritism and corporate oppression, the friend of labor, the inspiration of youth, the nursery of freemen, applause; It has shared the vicesstudes, the frainties, the faults of humanity. It has profited by the sweet uses of adversities in disciplined patriotism litted to invoke and receive the restoration of that power which for haif a century it wielded to the Nation's grandour and glory. (Applause.) More than five millions of freemen, a greater number than cast the ballots for Lincoln, Breckennose this patriotic aggregation. For nearly twenty yea s if has been recruited steadily and constantly from the upright and fearless, who, preferring the rewards of set I espect to he allorements of power, have shaken the is one after their ewn hearts. Unburdened by scruples and ready for any scheme, however desperate, that promises "to pan out well," Know Nothings will find in him a true disciple, who never hesitates to use the weapon of intolerance and bigotry to strike down a political opponent, as in the case of James C. Madigan. The infidel Ingersoll recognizes in him a kindred spirit who scoffs at all the restraints of religion and political ethics, and the railread monopolists will hail with delight the accession to power of such a pliant tool. Should Blaine be elected there will be such a flocking together of birds of prey at Washington as was never known before. How does the Nation

KOMINATING SPEECHES.

Addresses Which Places Grover Cleveland Before the Democracy as Candidate for the Presidency, and Which Secured His Nomination.

DANIEL LOCKWOOD.

Mr. Lockwood, of New York, se'd: It is with no ordinary feelings of responsibility that I appear before this convention as a representative of the Democratic property of the purpose of placing in no-place of the purpose of placing in no-place for the purpose of placing in no-place for the purpose of placing in no-place for the purpose of placing in no-place of New York for the candid-ecy of the Fresidency of the United States. This responsibility is made greater when I remember that the richest pages of American history bave been made up from the records of Democratic administration. [Appiause,] The responsibility is made still greater when I remember that the only allow the courage upon the rights of the courage of the courage of the courage and the courage upon the rights of the courage of the coura

Mayor Harrison said: Mr. Chairman and rentiemen of the convention. I was asked a little while ago to second this nomination, because the distinguished gentieman who was to have done so is absent, by reason of indisposition. I will detain you but a few moments to give you the reasons why I think Illinois wants Grover Cleveland for its candinate of the control of th

cause the distinguished gentieman who was to have done so is absent, by reason of indisposition. I will detain you but a few moments to give you the reasons why I think libinois wants Grover Cleveland for its candidate. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, in 1876 was that terrible crime so graphically described by your temporary Chairman committed. He told you, in language with which I can not compare, that the crime is yet to be avenged, and that until the Democracy had won a Presidency it would not be wiped from the page of American nistory. He told you that that crime was next to judicial murder—murder committed by the Republican party. Remember, Holy Writ says: "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man's hand shall his blood be shed." (Applause.) The Democracy must destroy the Republican party this fall or the crime goes four years longer unavenged. Eight weeks ago we had coming from all over this land a name that we know would wipe out the crime. From the North and from the South, from the East and West, came one name, and that name was Samuel J. Tliden. (Vociferous applause.)

A Voice—And Hendricks.

Mr. Harrison—I will reach the other end of that ticket in a moment. (Laughter and applause.) Samuel J. Tilden we expected to be presented at this convention, and we had expected no nomination and no bailot. It would have been done by acclamation. (Applause.) But with true chivalry, true to his friend whom he has nominated to-day, Tom Hendricks refuses to have his name mentioned here. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, how is the crime committed in 1876 to be avenged? The cry came eight years ago for Tilden and reform. (Applause.) We believe in Illinois that the manitor of his manner than the manitor of his rangentism. (Laughter.) He neither attracts the people nor do corporations attract him. The magnetic man is on the other side. We want the man whose name will be a synonym of honesty and reform. (Applause.) We believe the last closing words of that great letter from our grand leader, whose brain is yet as clear as a bell, thouw? Al

for good reasons. (Loud applause, and a voice behind cries "Yes!" "Yes!" and great confusion.)

Mr. Harrison (continuing)—No, no. (Loud cries, and cries of "Put him out!" "Put him out!") The Irishmen believe in the Democratic party because the Democratic party is true to every oppressed people and to every Irishman. They say Mr. Cleveland did not pardon somebody, and therefore the Irish will knife Mr. Cleveland. Whom will they knife him for? For Blaine? Aye! Do you think that the Irishmen will forget McSweenie Irving in a foreign dungeon? (Applause.) McSweenie, whose wife had almost shed tears of blood before James G. Blaine, and he turned a deaf ear to her implorations. The Irish will not desert Cleveland, because the Irish believe in the Democratic party, and the Democratic party is right. If we nommate Mr. Cleveland we will be right, and the Irish will stand by us. (Loud applause) They tell us that the workingmen will desert Mr. Cleveland. My friends, who are the friends of the workingmen? It is the Democratic party—the party of the people, true to the workingmen, founded on the workingmen—a party founded and built upon the working-

men as upon a rock which will endure forever. (Loud applause.) They tell us that Mr.
Cleveland vatoed some bill bostile to the
workingmen. Has there been a whisper that
those vetoes or that veto was brought about
for corrupt purposes? Not one. It is an insult to the workingmen to say he is going to
be caught by a catch-word or carried away by
idle denunciation. (Applause.) My friends,
there is another great party in this country.
There is a nationality, and those sprang from
it who believe in honesty. I speak now of the
Germanie people of the United * tates. (Applause.) All they demand in an officer in this
Government is honesty of purpose and honesty in practice. Give us Governor Cleveland, and I believe that ninety per cent, of
the German-speaking Republicans of the past
will be found side by side with the Democrats
this fall in electing him. (Applause.) On this
account, Mr. Chairman, I ask that this convention will nominate Grover Cleveland, because I believe he will help us to win Hilmois
next November. (Applause.)

Addresses were made by delegates from

Addresses were made by delegates from various States further seconding the nomina tion of Mr. Cleveland, notably by Mr. Max-well, of Minnesota; Mr. Rose, of Tennessee; General Bragg, of Wisconsin: General Kent of New Hampshire: Judge Dool ttle, of Wisconsin; Governor Waller, of Connecticut and others.

The Democracy and New York Politics. It can hardly be doubted from the spirit manifested at Chicago that the

Democrats throughout the country are getting somewhat tired of the contentions among the Democracy of New York. At three National Conventions the troublesome and discordant element, of which John Kelly is the representative and leader, has been the cause of confusion and heated debate. This element has lost control of State politics. but it has not lost its intolerant and vindictive spirit, its desire "to rule or ruin" and its rancorous determination to oppose and asperse all candidates put forward by those who have broken its power in the State. This unfortunate contention dates back to a period prior to the election of Tilden to the Governorship, but it gathered its peculiar intensity from the fact that Tilden refused to be controlled by the demands and ideas of the Kelly faction, and accom-plished his splendid administration of reform, not only without its aid, but in the face of its opposition. This was an offense that could not be forgives, and a warfare was commenced against Mr. Tilden which was unparalleled for recklessness and audacity. When he received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic party for the Presidency this furious local opposition was not relaxed, and even when beaten at the polls it persisted in its course of villification and disorder. Perhaps the most striking and illustrious feature in the career of Mr. Tilden is his silent, dignified attitude to-ward the local minority which so unceasingly assailed him. In his administrative acts, as in his political conduct, he never yielded one jot to these relentless foes within his own party. Without adopting their violence of act and language, without indeed answering their malignant attacks, he held his own course with unshaken courage and tenacity, true to the principles of his life and of the great political party of which he was the representative. With advancing years, however, this uproar at his heels no doubt wearied him and added to the burdens of public life, and how far it may have intiuenced him to decline renomination in 1880, and even now, it is difficult to determine. The state of his health may have been the controlling reason, but the atmosphere of dispute and acrimony in New York politics and the constant annoyance and prominence of objectionable personages incident thereto, may have exercised Democracy. A New York Democrat fit to be President of the United States could not be the favorite of the Tammany crowd-the country would not want him and ought not to want him. As to the real influence and vote-controlling power of John Kelly and his followers we would not under-rate it, but we utterly deny that it represents anything but a fraction of the New York Democracy. It has always been opposed to Mr. Tilden, but he won the great fight without it and he acquired National repute because he represented

the reverse of its spirit and purposes. A few years ago Mr. Cleveland was wholly unkown in National politics, and even in a local sense he was only known as a successful business man. He was drawn into official life by the same set of influences that supported Mr. Tilden, became Governor by virtue of the same aid, and has become eminent by illustrating the same principles in his ad-ministration. It thus appears that the division in the New York Democracy, during a period of over a decade, and which has caused so much mischief to the party generally, really represents a discontented and revengeful minority, hopeless of regaining power but ready to be an element of weakness to their party whenever an occasion offers. It is also evident that neither Mr. Tilden nor Governor Cleveland, nor the De mocracy generally, has made any mistake in refusing to conciliate or co-operate with these New York malcontents. That could not be done without losing a great deal more than could be gained. The party in New York has already nearly freed itself from the incubus of their chronic ill-humor and selfish demands. Their influence is waning every year while the power of the truehearted and respectable Democracy is now dominant in every State conven-

Outside of New York the party is intensely disgusted with having these old contentions continually reappearing in National Conventions and on other occasions. Democrats from all parts of the country are sick of New York quarrels, and there is a growing and healthy disposition to sit down with unction on John Kelly and company whenever they claim too much attention. It is, indeed, a proof of the noble spirit of the Democracy that, in this as in other matters, the members of the party generally reject and condemn any policy of conciliation or compromise towards traitors within or without their ranks. It is the only course that wins in the long run. -St. Louis Republican.

-The intense interest taken in the nomination in New York City and the general rejoicing there manifested show how the people of that city feel.

-The Plumed Knight has taken to the woods.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

MATES.

A dainty little shepherdess, With such a cunning air;
With such a most bewitching smile,
And features wondrous fair;
Who poses gracefully upon
A rose-engarlanded crook;
While eyes as blue as violets
Love's expectation look.

A jaunty little fisher-lad, With sunny, eager face;
With form of sturdy symmetry,
In attitude of grace;
Whose net is thrown across his arm,
While laughter in his eye
Declares he knows the shepherdess
Is lurking somewhere nigh.

Alas! alack! and well-a-day!
The course of love, we're told,
Finds multiplied impediments—
Obstacles manifold.
The hearts which nature designates
Apparently for twins
Are sundered most reientlessly,
Just as their bliss begins.

And so my little shepherdess,
And so my little fisher-lad,
No tale of love may hear or tell;
Yet they are far irom sad.
Their hearts are all unbroken,
Are even free from care;
For they're only Dresden china,
This interesting pair,
Who stand on either side the clock
Upon my mantel there;

And are luckier than most lovers
If they knew it, I will swear.

-J. Cheever Goodwin, in Continent.

PRACTICAL JOKES:

Jests That Have Had a Tragic Ending-Some Comparatively Harmless Decep-

The recently reported nearly fatal result to three very funny ladies at Cleveland-Mrs. Callahan, Mrs. Pierce and Miss Maggie Jump—who, visiting the house of a Mrs. Maggie Burns in her absence, disarranged the furniture, fixed up a dummy man, with his head tied up in a white bandage, calls to mind a number of similar practical jokes, which have sometimes turned out more or less disastrously. The tendency in some minds to perpetrate this sort of harum-scarum follies is

irrepressible. The late Bishop Peck became insane, and was confined in an asylum, on account of the practical joking of some waggish students, who, when he was invited to deliver an address at Dickenson College, telegraphed to parties to detain a stout old gentleman, describing animal's harness he turned the animal the Bishop, until they came in-that he was an escaped lunatic. The affair worked more seriously than was ever contemplated. It made the Bishop insane.

WHO MURDERED DOUNIE?

A young man named Dounie, of an extremely nervous temperament, was once a student in one of the Eastern once a student in one of the Eastern man shape. "At length," he excolleges. Some of his classmates, noting claimed, "my sins are forgiven me and his nervousness, amounting almost to timidity, resolved to profit by it and have some sport. Accordingly two but Heaven is merciful and its anger masked men entered his room one night does not endure forever." Saying this just after he had retired, and in solemn Turpin threw down his harness and tones bade him get up and dress, that walked away. It was not long after behe must go with them to answer to fore the ass was caught and sent to the serious charges preferred against him.
He complied, and was ushered into a room draped in black. Masked men were seated around, armed with spears, and poor, the Ludge's stand were and near the Judge's stand were a again, and has he again been turned block and an executioner's ax. He was into an ass? For the love of God, a profusion of skulls and cross-bones, mal. He has deceived me once, but I and from behind a black mask, in am not to be caught again; for, look dirgeful tones, he was asked whether he was guilty or not guilty of some find him turn into a hermit as I did. charge. A mock trial was gone through, and he was adjudged guilty by the assembled masks. Then folately executed. His arms were pinioned executioner raised his ax—a wooden were very anxious to see the interior of one—when it was noticed that Dounie Forthill, Beckford's cejebrated resifright.

MAKING A MADMAN. butt was one Master Scheggia.

without speaking a word.
"No," retorted Scheggia; "I will give you two crowns if you will go in white armor, with a lance on your shoulder, to a certain shop, the resort of the Florentine gallants, and threaten to make mince-meat of every one there."

Thinking this to be an easy way of cepted the challenge, and without furfriends Monaco and Pilucca had declothier's, where they announced that have committed, in many of which Neri had gone mad, attempted to kill have been their accomplice, and heard for the scene of action, and, sure enough. men," and laying about him right and left. Scheggia meantime had run off mischief; that if he were put into a dark room for two days with nobody to speak to he would come into his right mind. The uncle, Angelo, who was an unsuspicious wool-comber, called half a dozen of his workmen, whom he provided with stout ropes, and they all proceeded to the place, where, sure enough, they found Neri clearing all before him with his lance. Angelo came behind his nephew, seized him, threw him down and, despite his remonstrances, tied him to a litter, and, with a cloak thrown over his body, carried him to his house, where his weening mother was waiting to receive him. He was carried to the best room, which was darkened, and, bound as he was, laid upon a bed. When alone in the dark, Neri, upon thinking it over, made up his mind that Scheggia was paying opened the box a strange idea came inlaid upon a bed. When alone in the

off old scores, and became mad with vexation. He grew hungry, and shout-ed to his mother to bring him meat and drink, but a deaf ear was turned upon his cries. Next morning, when his uncle entered the room with two physicians, he was lying as meek as a lamb, and quietly told his visitors of his wager with Scheggia, and if they would go to the Golden Spur they would find two crowns awaiting him, which the proprietor was holding as stake-holder. Acting upon this suggestion, the uncle Scheggia and his friends had been regaling themselves with a supper over the joke, regretted the part he had been forced to take in the affair, and poor Neri was at once released.

A JUSTIFIABLE JOKE.

Once in a while a practical joke is justifiable as when a double header was justifiable as when a double header was placed under the chair of a persistent book agent who would not take no for an answer. Another instance was where an English officer determined to where an English officer determined to content that forbidden land, Chinese contents of Waite's room and content that forbidden land, Chinese contents of Waite's room and content that forbidden land, Chinese contents of Waite's room and content that forbidden land, Chinese contents of Waite's room and content that forbidden land, Chinese contents of Waite's room and content that forbidden land, Chinese contents of Waite's room and content that forbidden land, Chinese contents of Waite's room and content that forbidden land, Chinese content that forbidden lan one dark night, only to be taken by the guard early the next morning. They did not make a prisoner of him, but po-litely informed him if he was resolved to go they would accompany him to keep off any robbers. They journeyed along pleasantly for some time, and at ket suspended to a rope and pulled to either side by a double rope attached to the basket. To show the Englishman that the basket was safe, one of the Tartars went over first. The English-man then entered the bridge basket, and when it reached the middle it came to a sudden stop. "Pull!" he shouted, but the Tartars only shook their heads, and, seated on either bank, complacently smoked their pipes. The louder he cried "Pull!" the faster they smoked. After having been kept there all day, nearly fro.en to death, they agreed to pull him back on condition that he would recross the frontier and never attempt to enter Chinese Thibet. AN ASS OR A HERMIT.

From these jokes, which have some-thing of suffering in them, it is pleasanter to turn to another and harmless sort of practical joke, which, while it amuses causes no pain. A good one is selected of Turpin, a mad wag of a wit, who once, out of pure caprice, assumed the garb of a hermit. In this dress, accompanied by another equally mad wit, he entered an inn yard, where he found an ass tied to the door. Taking off the loose and slipped himself into the harness, and there stood awaiting the arrival of the owner. The owner, on his return was, of course, astonished to find his ass gone and a hermit standing there in his harness instead. Still more was he astonished when he heard the hermit thank God for his return into huthe time of my penance is expired. I sinned and was changed into an ass, ed to the Judge's stand, on which were friends, have nothing to say to that anisome day William Beckford, the author of

Vathek, which Lord Byron pronounced lowed the sentence that he be immedithe finest piece of prose imagery ever written, once perpetrated quite a capiand his head laid upon the block. The tal joke. A couple of young gentlemen was intensely pale. The fun had gone dence. Not knowing the proprietor, too far—the poor boy had died from they scaled the walls, and had only advanced a few steps when they met him, who, instead of ordering them off, re-In the days of Lorenzo de Medici there | ceived them with the greatest courtesy, lived in Florence a great practical joker and after showing them the splendors named Neri Montesi, and his especial of his residence set them down to a One splendid repast. When it came time to day when the two and their friends go, as night arrived, he ordered a ser-Monaco and Pilucca were seated at a vant to show them to the exact spot hotel known as the Golden Spur drink- where they were found and leave them. ing flagons of good old Burgundy Neri Now, as Forthill was laid out in paths offered Scheggia a gold crown if he which extended for twenty miles and would besmear his face and hands with never crossed each other, and was a ink, and, going to the house of La Pelle- Cretan labyrinth even by day, and algrina, present her with a pair of gloves most inexplicable to those acquainted with it, how they ever got out was nev-

er known. DEAN SWIFT'S JOKE The witty priest was never happy unless jesting. He had once printed and circulated some last words of a street robber named Elliston, purporting to be written shortly before his execution, winning Scheggia's money, of which he in which the condemned thief was had no great amount, Neri at once accepted the challenge, and without furman, I have done something which ther ado donned a suit of his host's ar-mor and departed on his luckless er-have left with one honest man—the He was unaware that the two only honest man I was ever acquainted with-the names of all my wicked parted before him, the one to the brethren, the places of their abode, with fencing-school, the other to the a short account of the chief crimes they his mother, thrown his household goods into a well and now, clad in mail, was driving every one before him with his we call our setters, of the wicked lance. At the rendezvous of the gallants, houses we frequent, and all of those of course, there was a general stampede who receive and buy our stolen goods. I have solemnly charged this honest there was Neri crying: "Ye are all dead man, and have received his promise upon oath that whenever he hears of any rougue to be tried for robbery or to Neri's uncle, assuring him that house-breaking he will look into his Neri had gone mad, and begged that he list, and if he finds the name there of at once secure him to prevent serious the thief concerned to send the whole paper to the Government. Of this I here give my companions fair and public warning, and hope they will take The joke was a good one, and had at least, as is rarely the case with practical jokes, a good effect, for street robberies were for a long time suspended.

A MALIGNANT JOKE was that perpetrated on a Parisian lady whose husband had gone to China on business. One day she received a letter dated from Old China street, Canton. "Madam," said the writer, "I have to announce a mournful event. Your husband, taken prisoner by Ma-lay pirates, was burned alive, and his bones calcined to powder. I have been but give the flock owners double deck

to the head of the distracted widow, and sending for some snuff, she mixed the powder with it, piously determined to inhale all that remained of her jost spouse. The first pinch, however, brought on such violent bleeding that a doctor had to be called in; but the lady died in a few hours-before the arrival of a letter from her husband proving that the story of the capture by the Malay pirates and calcination of his bones was the cruel invention of some personal enemy, or rash venture of some pracfound this to be true, and learning that scheggia and his friends had been re-FATAL FUN.

If ever there was a case illustrating the wicked folly of practical joking the following fills the bill. In December, 1879, John M. Waite and M. B. Gould, both prominent and respected business put in an appearance. The latter, upon his arrival, alarmed at the condition of things, thought burglars had been there sure: so he procured a revolver, and hearing a noise in one of the closets went to it and tried to pull it open. Failing in this he fired through the door last came to a rope bridge—one in and hit Mr. Gould in the head, killing which the passenger is placed in a bashim instantly—a fate that many will and hit Mr. Gould in the head, killing say he none too richly deserved.

Another equally foolish case comes from Fort Lawrence, Nova Scotia. A young man named Chapman was passing a grave-yard during the month of December, 1880, when suddenly two ghost-like figures rushed out upon him. Without being any more suspicious than other people he mistook them for genuine ghosts, and proceeded at once to go erazy, and is now in a lunation asylum.

BILL TAYLOR'S FOOLISHNESS. William Taylor, a railroad engineer on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was standing beside the railroad track one afternoon in June, 1881, in Lawrence-ville, Pa. His wife stood beside him, and when her back was turned the loving husband fastened a railroad torpede on the track, and, jumping on his engine, started off. The wheels passed over the torpedo and exploded it, but a portion of the metal entered his wife's leg, causing a severe wound from which her death resulted. Thus he paid for

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

In January, 1882, an able negre shipped from Mozambique, in the bark Felix, bound for Marseilles. The sailors found that the negro had never been to sea before, and they thought to have s little fun by telling him that French-men relished eating negroes. "Now," said they, "when we reach Marseiller you will be roasted and eaten." The negro implicitly believed it, and the story so preyed upon his mind that just before the bark sighted Marseilles the colored sailor rushed to the bulwarks, and before help could reach him, jumped overboard and was drowned. Another case was that of a young Italian, Pietre Francis, who having only been in the country a week, procured employment as a laborer in New York City at the foot of Sixty-fourth street. He was quiet and inoffensive, and so his fellowworkmen thought to tease him. Having worked hard all one morning, he fell asleep at the noon hour, after having eaten his noon meal. This was just the opportunity his devilish companions wanted, and they began pelting him with pieces of earth. Not being able to wake the sleening Italian one of his companions wheeled a hand-truck alongside of him for the purpose of dumping one of his companions upon him. barrow was rolled up toward the laborer and the wheel struck his temple, inflicting a severe wound, from which, being removed to the hospital, he died at nine that night.

CONCLUSION. There is no end to the practical jokes that have been played and resulted unfortunately, from the man who put his friend's eye out with a loaded cigar to the thousand and one confidence men and women with balderdash advertise ments for clap-trap humbugs, although they sink beneath the dignity of prac tical jokers, and deserve rather to be classed as swindlers.

Theodore Hook once suggested as an excellent practical joke the tying of a piece of fresh raw meat on every door knob in a street, so that when the hungry dog came along and grabbed for it he would pull the bell, which would of course arouse the master, in-dignant at being called at so early an This incomparable practical joker and wag once set an entire street in an uproar, had the police called out and a riot alarm rung in by writing several thousand letters to as many tradesmen in London to call at a cer tain hour in the morning at a very quiet house in one of the most respectable streets in London. They all came with their wares at the appointed time, and such a rush, crowd and gang was never before seen. One brewer, who went with several casks of ale, had them broken open and the contents drank by the mob, which othy made a scene of indescribable confusion, until Bond street officers and special policemen were called to quell the disturbance.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Surviving Sufferer.

Jim Curties and Tom Morton, two New York dudes, while they were going thome from the club, were talking about he lightning killing so many people in Pennsylvania, the other day.

"I've got a mortal dwead of lightening," said Curtiss.

"Eva been stwuck by lightening?"

"Nevah, but my aunt was killed by a thunderbolt. It was dweadful." "I expwect so, but she didn't suffah much, did she?"

"You cawn't have any idea how dweadful it was. She hadn't made her will, you see, and another fellah got all the pwoperty. Naw, she didn't suffah I was the suffahwah."-Texas Siftings.

-A hundred thousand fat steers, four years old and upward, will be the beer crop of Colorado the coming fall. Five thousand cars will be required to carry them to market. If the railroads will

Blaine and the Suspects.

The attempt of the supporters of the tattooed candidate to make favor with Irish-American citizens on the ground of his alleged sympathy with the cause of Ireland, and that he will maintain a "rigorous foreign policy," whatever that may mean, is not likely to amount to anything more effective in the way of results than the cautious appeals recently made on Blaine's behalf to Catholic voters, which seem to have been pretty effectually extinguished by the Madigan circular, printed and circulated, if not actually written by Mr. Blaine. That was probably the most disgusting and abusive appeal to sectarian enmities and prejudices ever circulated even in the most heated of our political contests.

In 1881 the English Farliament passed the Irish Coercion bill, one of the most despotic acts that ever disgraced the name of law. By it a single individual in Ireland, called the Lord Lieutenant, was authorized, at his own sweet will, to issue his warrant and consign to the English jails in Ireland any person during his pleasure, and that, too, without any complaint on oath showing that any crime had been committed or threatened, or that the person imprisoned was guilty of any wrong whatever. The purpose of the act, as indicated on its face, was to keep the persons arrested in prison without a trial and without any intention to try them for any offense, pretended or otherwise. It declared that any person so committed should not be held to bail, or tried or relieved by any court or officer without the consent of

his Lordship. In short, it was a purely despotic and barbarous edict. Under that act several naturalized American citizens of Irish birth-viz., Dennis O'Connor, Daniel McSweeney, Michael Boyton, Henry O'Mahoney, John Mc-Enery and a great many others were arrested and confined in the English jails in Ireland. Applications were made by these persons to Mr. Brooks, our Consul at Cork, complaining of stating that they had done nothing contrary to law; that they had neither committed nor threatened to commit any crime, and had not wronged any one, and that they desired a speedy trial. Mr. Brooks forwarded these applies tions to Mr. Lowell, our Minister to England, and asked his intervention for the protection of these American citizens. Mr. Lowell declined to interfere or to assist in any way any of these citizens to be relieved from British dungeons, and on August 3, 1881, in a letter to Mr. Brooks, as a reason for his

official action, said:

The Coercion act, so called, is an exceptional and arbitrary measure. Its chief object is to enable the English authorities to arrest persons whom they suspect of illexal conduct, without being able to produce any proof of their guilt. Its very substance and purpose are to deprive suspected persons of the speedy trial they desire. This hav is, of course, contrary to the spirit and foundation orinciples of both English and American jurisprudence; but it is the law of the land, and it controls all persons, whether they are British subjects or not, and it is manifestly entirely futile to claim that naturalized citizens of the United States should be excepted from its operation.

* * Unless I am instructed to the contrary by the Department of State, I must take this view of my duties, and it is proper that you should give this information to the parties interested.

Mr. Blaine at this time was our Secofficial action, said:

Mr. Blaine at this time was our Sec retary of State. As President Garfield was disabled, he was in fact, both Acting President and Secretary of State. He was Mr. Lowell's superior officer; Mr. Lowell was subject to his instructions, but he declined to interfere. He was applied to by Mr. P. C. O'Connor, of Baltimore, a brother of one of the imprisoned persons, and in his answer to that gentleman, after indulging in some general remarks, said: "Mr. Loweil has pursued his instructions with great energy and sagae to, and in full sympathy with the teeling of his Gov-ernment." Mr. Blaine's approval of Mr. Lowell's course was unqualified and complete. Mr. Lowell's sympathy with barbarous code enforced against American citizens in Ireland is equally well known-especially to Irishmen who have kept track of his sycophantic

diplomatic career in England.

Prompt interference by our Government in the case of the Irish suspects was demanded by every consideration of National nonor and good faith. They were entitled to speedy trial or unconditional release, but neither was granted. After lingering for months in a British dungeon they were turned adrift, and warned to leave the country without even being informed of the charges against them.

As Senator Voorhees put it in commenting on Blaine's truckling to the English Government in the despotic exercise of power: "All the vigor of Blaine's foreign policy seems to have been expended in an effort to enforce claim against broken and ruined Peru; none was reserved for the pro tection of American citizens against the lawless and brutal power of England." .- Pittsburgh Post.

A Bad Beginning.

Never at so early a period in the cam paign was a party so unfortunate with its Presidential Electors as the Republicans are this year. Of course at the wind up their electoral misfortune will be of a wholesale character, but already they are meeting with bad luck which presages the disastrous end. As has been already noticed, in New

York, one of the most reputable and well, known of their Electors, Mr. Joseph W. Harper, of the great publishing firm of Harper Brothers, requires his name to be taken from the tic et as he does not approve the public character of the principal nominee and can not permit his name to be used as an endorsement of the methods represented by the nomination. Vacancies have before oc curred on electoral tickets from different causes, but for an Elector to withdraw his name to avoid being compromiscd by the bad reputation of the lead ing candidate is peculiarly a Mulligan

In Pennsylvania one of the Electors who is also the proprietor of the leading party paper, is about to be forced from the ticket by the threatening attitude of a large portion of the labor element, which avows its determination to defeat him as a punishment for his illiberal treatment of a certain class of working people connected with his printing

dea! worse. - Harrisburg (Pa.) Pairiet

Immortal Democracy.

The life of the Democracy does not iepend on any success of the hour. Elections may be lost or elections may be won; wisdom or folly may prevail for the time being; delusions may over-some the minds of men and passion and interest may lead them astray; but after all political sins have been com-mitted, and all blunders endured and ounished, the truth of Democracy still thines untarnished, and the hopes of nankind cluster around the possibility

of its realization.

Those who imagine that the life of the Democratic party depends upon its strungs at any particular time, those who fancy that the failure to carry an its or the strungs of the stru

election may disrupt, or disorganize or destroy it, are mistaken and deceived.

What is Democracy? What makes the Democratic party? Democracy is the government of the people by the people and for the people. It is that theory and form of political institutions which establishes the self-government of communities and States, and diminishes to the greatest possible extent the domination, the control, and the interference of the central organized

There are two tendencies in human nature. One is to the increase of power in government, the other to its diminuion. The Democracy is the representative and embodiment of the latter tend-

Those, then, who would stake the existence of Democracy and the Democratic party upon local and temporary issues, such as taxes on wool or the excise on whisky, fail to appreciate its grand and universal nature. Democracy remains after all these momentary controversies have been fought out and forgotten.

So long as there is a republic there must be a Democratic party. The party of centralization, bent always on enlarging the sphere and aggrandizing the importance of the central power. stands out on one side, and the party of their arrest and imprisonment, and the masses, of liberty and equality, stating that they had done nothing con-Republicans triumph in one election after another only renders the continuance of the Democracy more necessary-more indispensable. In every free commonwealth there is as great a need for an Opposition as for a government; and though the Republicans should con-tinue to hold the keys of power and place for another quarter of a century, the Democrats will continue to oppose their principles and resist their development. They may continue for a long time, and on many fields, to fight none but losing battles, and the tired and exhausted veterans may sadly drop out of the ranks and disappear. But new recruits, young, ardent, disisterested, believing in liberty and devoted to the Republic, will rise up to take their

No calamity can extinguish Democ racy; no error of those who are temporarily intrusted with its leadership can break it down; it is immortal .-- N. Y.

The Platform.

Those who predicted that the Democratic platform would dodge the tariff. or fall short of the old Democratic docrine on it, counted without the r host It is not as pointed as was the platform of 1880, but it covers the ground and embodies the doctrine of the party. It demands a reduction of duties, but declares that this reduction should be books. regardful of the labor and capital involved in established industries, and the sky, when her husband's mind ited to the needs of an economical administration. It expresses regret at the withdrawal of Mr. Tilden's name from the party's consideration, refers to his distinguished services in the cause of reform: alludes in terms of the strongest condemnation to the historical crime of which he was the victim in 1876; and assures him of the devotion of the Democratic party to the cause of which he has been the most effective champion. It declares emphatically against Mongolian immigraion; in favor of the protection American citizens, native and naturalized, in foreign parts; insists that American naturalization papers shall be respected by foreign Governments; asserts the supremacy of the Federal Govern-ment within constitutional limits, and demands that the reserved rights of the States and individuals shall be respected; contrasts the acquisi-tion of Louisiana, Florida, California and adjacent parts of Mexico under Democratic rule with the acquisition of the bleak region of Alaska under Republican rule; favors the improvement of the Mississippi River and other great waterways: recalls the proud condition of American shipping under Democrat e administration, and refers to its pitiable condition under Republican rule; adverts to the evils which attend the long continuance of one party in power, and points to the official corruption of the day as proof of the ripeness of the Republican party for overthrow; favors closer relations with our sister Republies; favors honest money; demands that the Government shall mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens, without regard to nationality, race or color. It makes a strong and caustic indictment of the Republican platform, which is "a list of its past offenses." It demands the forfeiture of unearned and grants to railroads and the reservation of the public domain for the peo

Taken in its parts and altogether the Democratic platform of 1884 is a masverly exposition of the principles of the party, and is an earnest appeal to the intelligence, judgment and patriotism of the people.—Washington Post.

-Somebody has discovered the astounding fact that Blaine's great-grandfather was Commissary-General of the Continental army. That does not alter the facts that Blaine himself sent to the civil war a subst tute, who was given a soft berth and who got into jail for selling exemption certificates, and that Mr. Blaine recovered from the town of augusta the \$200 which he paid for being so ably represented in the army .-

-Grover Cleveland was born on the 18th of March, 1837, and on the This is a bad beginning with the Republican Presidential Electors, foreshadowing an end that will be a good that works (Pa.) Presidential the publican Presidential Electors, foreshadowing an end that will be a good to be conferred on one comparatively so young.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

-Milk sells at Waco, Tex., at four cents a gallon. -California ostrich eggs are only \$1,200 a dozen.

-There are 11,000,000 people within a radius of 300 miles of Louisville, Ky. -The births in Spain during 1883 numbered 453,000, and the deaths 418,-

-It is estimated that the yield of apples in Western New York will be 4,000,-

-Canada exported last year \$1,705,-817 worth of butter and \$6,451,870 worth of cheese.

-The thirty-eight States of the Union contain 2,299 counties. Texas leads off with 151, and Georgia follows with 137. -A fifty-one pound watermelon and a

one pound tomato are what Hernando County, Florida, has done this season. —Steel rails are now going off in large lots at \$30 per ton, the lowest price ever known for them.—Chicago

-London covers an area of 122 square miles, and yet land in some portions of the city sells for \$200 a square foot. It takes over 1,000,000 gaslights to light its streets.

-The mortality of the whole globe has been computed by a continental publication at the following figures: Sixty-seven per minute, 97,790 per diem and 35,639,835 per annum; whereas the births are 36,792,000 per annum, 100,-000 per diem and 70 per minute.

-A New York dealer says he last year sold 100,000 canary birds, most of which came from the Hartz mountains, in Germany. A good canary is sold for \$3; choice specimens sometimes bring \$10. Mocking-birds sell for \$25 and upward. Parrots are worth from \$50 to \$100 .- N. Y. Sun.

-Germany now produces from beets alone nearly twice as much sugar as the island of Cuba does from its canefields. Last year the product was 925,-000 tons: this year it will probably exceed 1,000,000 tons. After supplying the home demand 546,600 tons were exported .-- N. Y. Examiner.

—The daily product of paper at Holyoke, Mass., is closely estimated at the enormous amount of 177 tons. A large part of the product is fine writing and book papers. More than \$5,000,000 is invested in the business, which gives employment to between four thousand and five thousand hands. - Boston Her-

-The total number of negroes in the United States is estimated at 6,000,000, or one-eighth of the entire population. Only seven Northern States have a higher colored population than 20,000, and of these the highest is Pennsylvania, with 65,000. The census indicated the fact that the white population doubles itself in every twenty-five years, while the negro does so in every twenty years. From these figures a writer in the North American Review, making allowance for foreign and Northern immigration, concludes that in one hundred years the negroes in every Southern State will be double the number of whites.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-The right side of a good cause may become left .- Whitehall Times.

-When may we presume that a man When he devours is very hungry? -A pleasant wife is a rainbow set in

tossed with storms and tempests.

How they Found Him—
They found him at the break of day,
As cold and stark and stiff he lay;
In his hand outstretched, in grip of ice,
A paper with the strange device—
"Blew out the gas!" -A conceited coxcomb said to a la-

borer: "Here, you fellow! Tell me the biggest story you can think of, and I'll give you a quarter." "An' it's a fib yer wants?" quietly answered Pat; "by my word, your honor's a gentleman!" -- Without earnestness no man is ever

great or does really great things. He may be the cleverest of men, he may be brilliant, entertaining, popular, but he will want weight. No soul-moving picture was ever painted that had not in it the depth of shadow.—N. Y. Her-

-Customer - "That last beefsteak I bought here—er—er—do you purchase your beef in Georgia?" Butcher—"In Georgia? What are you talking about? Customer -"Nothing; only I read the other day that cows in that State frequently live to be one hundred years old."-Chicago Journal.

-Young wife (new to marketing)-You may send a saddle of mutton for dinner. Butcher-Yes, madam. What kind will it be? Young Wife (thoughtfully)-Well, as my husband is away and there is no one in the house but mother and myself and the two servant girls, you had better send a side-saddle, I think .- N. Y. Sun.

-Telemachus, don't let me hear you laughing at a woman again because she can't sharpen a pencil. When you want something in that line to laugh at do you just contemplate a man cutting out a paper pattern with a pair of seis-sors by the united efforts of his righthand, lower jaw and two-thirds of his tongue. - Burlington Hawkeye. -Mrs. Oscar Wilde-"Yes, dear, din-

ner is ready. Which do you prefer—sunflower dried or some toasted lily of the valley?" Oscar-"Ah! ahem! Is that all you have?" "Oh, no; there is a big dish of violets in the refrigerator." "My love, haven't you anything to eat?" "Eat! eat! Why, what do you mean?" "I should like some beef and potatoes and bread and a bottle of ale and some—" But the bride of the æsthetic had fainted.— Phitadelphia Call.

-Plantation Philosophy: De lazy man is er man o' jedgment. He allus picks out de easiest place. I'se afeerd o' a stump-tail dog, case, habin' nothin' to wag, I doan know whudder er not he is in er good humor. Sometimes yer meet er wise man dat looks like er fool, but more often yer meets a fool dat looks like er wise man. De 'oman whut is keen ter get married, doan often make er good wife. De little fish is more ap' ter bite den de big one. I doan like fur a man ter pertens ter be sich a frien'. Bilin' water, flung up on a cold day, will freeze quicker cold water. - Arkansaw Traveler.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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

DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION.

The Democracy of Chase county Kansas, are hereby called to meet in mass convention, at the Court house, in Cottonwood Falls, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, August residence of five rooms, good cellar 9, 1884, for the purpose of nominand well, and two lots. Apply at nating candidates for the following this office or to Wm. C Giese, Cotoflices to be voted on at the coming tonwood Falls, Kansas. November election: Representative, County Attorney, Clerk of Delinquent Tax List of 1883. District Court, Probate Judge, County Superintendent and County Commissioner for the 1st District, and to elect a County Central Committee for the ensuing year.

All anti monopolists, and men who are opposed to high tariff, and who can endorse the Chicago Democratio platform, and will pledge themselves to support the nominees of the Democratic county conven tion, are invited to attend and take part in this convention.

By order of the Committee. L. W. COLEMAN, Ch'm'n. W. E. TIMMONS, Secy.

THE TWO RINGS.

After our paper appeared last week one of the ring Republicans came to this office, and said (we suppose he belongs to the ring, from the way he accosted us): "Is the great immaculate candidate m?" and remarking that it is just suca Democrats as the editor of this paper, who never scratches a Democratic ticket, who bursts the ring arrangements; that, this year the Republicans only want one office and we fellows were trying to beat them out of that. Now, when the editor of this paper said be had never in all of his voting scratched a Democratic ticket he did not say he had never voted for Republicans, for, if he had said that, he would have borne false witness, as is well known to this community; because, when we came to this county we found two wings in the Democratic and Republican parties; and these separate elements of the two great political parties were blended into two political factors in county politics; and the editor of this paper took sides with one of these contending elements in county politics, and worked and voted h that element until the fall c 1877, when the Democrate wanted buy one office on the ticket-tha of Sheriff-and insisted on making a nomination for that office; when the ring Republicans immediately flew the track and put up an inde pendent candidate for that office then in spite for this the ring Dem ocrats flow the track in the Third Commissioner District, and ou candidate, Mr. O. H. Drinkwater was defeated, and the Republican organ got the county printing.

from that time on there was separation of these co-workers i county politics, a portion of the Re publican faction, however, remain ing apparently diseatisfied; and it the leaders of this element that hav succeeded in running the Dem ocratic party in the interest of th Republican ticket. Right here, w will state that the editor of this p per voted eight different years to have just spoken, and assisted electing him to office that man times; and is, therefore, under n

In 1878 the two rings made a agreement that if the Democrati ring would support the Republica candidate for County Attorney the Republican ring would support Dr. W. P. Pugh, the Democrati candidate for Representative; bu about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the election the editor of this paper discovered some the Republican ring voting me straight Ropublican, from W. A Morgan, candidate for Representa tive, to the bottom of the ticket, an reported the same to the Deme cratic swappers in this city, who they immediately went to work for W. S. Romigh, our candidate to County Attorney, and thus was

saved by a plurality of three vote In 1879 the ring Republicans at the ring Democrate wanted the Domocrats to make no nominatio for County Treasurer, but to reommend a certain man for that o fice; but the Democratic conver tion would not set on this sugge tion, but put up a"Peoples'Ticket and got badly snowed under, a except the Republican part of the ticket, the vote for the candidator County Treasurer, Mr. A. I Ice, showing conclusively that was sold out in the interest of t Republican candidate, as was al Mr. J. G. Faris, the candidate t Sheriff, sold out in the interest the Republican candidate for She off. This brings us down to where thence

The Chase County Courant, we began, last week, in telling about these two rings in our coun y politics, that we consider worse Official Paper of Chase County. than a Court-house ring, because they, on account of being private citizens, are harder to find out in their work than are public offi cial, and they succeed in perpetuating the Court-house ring, if there is such a ring. Let every one read the Democratic call for a county convention, and if he intends voting with the Democratic party this fall, he should attend the con vention and help to burst the ring and then will we be sure of electing the entire opposition ticket hut if these rings be not bursted our chances to defeat any of the Republican candidates are placed in great jeopardy.

FOR SALE. A stone blacksmith shop with two fires and all necessary tools; also, a

Detruduent 1	ax 118t of 1000.
STATE OF KANSAS, Connty of Chase.	
	County Treasurer in and state aforesaid, do here-
by give notice that I	will, on the first Tues-
succeeding days th	ereafter, sell at public
	, at the county seat, in ed Falls, Chase county.
Kansas, so much of	each tract of land and
necessary to pay t	er described as may be he taxes, penalties and
charges due thereon	for the year 1883.
Co Trossurer	of Chase Co. Kansas

Co Treasurer of Chase	Co., Kansas							
At my office, in Cottonwood	Falls, this 25th							
ay of July, A. D., 1884:								

any of July, A. D., 1904.			
NORTH COTTON WOOD PALLS.	n 1/2 lot		
Lots Blk Lot. Blk. 2,8,9,16,18 611 11, 11, 1,7,8,9 77 18 11, except 8 ft off of w side owned by 19,10 11, 1 N Nye 87 22 10 107,8,9,10,11,12 34 12,011 18	lot e 1/2 lot w 1/2 nw se ne se nw w 1/2		
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3, 5, 7, 1 7, 7, 28	7, 19	2 23, 28, 26, 20. -3 33, 4 2, 3, 15, 17, 27, 29, 5 34, 36, 38. -79, 16, 11, 12, 13, 26	22
E James	San A Street	MDALE.	
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1	CEDAR POINT.	
Kot. 5	Bik Lot. 1 w ½ 5 1, 12 26, 7	Blk
	TOLKDO.	MINISTER TO SERVICE SERVICE SERVICE TO SERVICE
All of		. Block 2
	HAFFORD.	
Lots. 8,9 and 10 se X, ne X at	Bik Lots.	Bik

BAZAAB	TOWNSHIP.
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COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.

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DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP

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TOLE	DO	1	OWNSHIP.			
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	1373		ginning		19	9
n 1% rods;			ne % of nw %			9
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n 19% rods;			nw 14			0
thence e 40			se 16	*		
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	15		se 1			9
20 100	16		w 4 of ne 4			9

ROAD NOTICE.

Chase County. See

Office of County Clerk, July 16, 1884

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of April. 1884, a petition, signed by Jacob Perry and 18 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

commencing at the southwest corner of section fifteen (15), township eighteen (18), range nine (9) east; thence north as near section line as practicable, to the northwest corner of section ten (10) of said township and range, said road to be ionated near and along section line.

township and range, said road to be located near and along section lines.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: M. H. Lewis, Joseph Hayward and t. H. Austin, as viewers, with instructions to meet at the point of commencement of said road, in Tolede township, on Wednesday, the 18th day of June, A. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing; and,

Whereas: the viewers falled to meet on the day specified, or on the following day, therefore, the said viewers are directed to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Toledo township, on Thursday the 21st day of August, A. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. MASSEY,
County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS. | 88

County of chase, Ss.

County of chase, Office of County cierk, July 16, 1884.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 16th, day of July, 1884, a petition gigned by Wm.

Watchouse and 21 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State sforesuid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing on the John Watson road at the northwest corner of the southwest

at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter (4) of section four (4), town-hip twenty-two (22), range seven (7) east, thence northon section lines, as hear as practicable, between sections four (4) and iive (5) township twenty-two (22), range seven (7), and sections thirty-two (32) and thirty-three (33), twenty-eight (28) and twenty-nine (29), twenty one (21) and twenty (20), sixteen (16) and seventeen (17), eight (8) and nine (9), and four (4) and fee (5) in township twenty-need (21). twenty (20), sixteen (16) and seventeen (17), eight (8) and nine (9), and four (4) and five (5), in township twenty-one (21), range seven [7] until itstrikes the northwest corner of section four, township twenty-one (21), range seven [7] east; thence east on north line of section four [4], township twenty-one (21), range seven [7] east, about eighty (80) rods, until itstrikes the southeast corner of section thirty-two (32), township twenty (20), range seven (7), thence north on the section lines between sections thirty-two (32) and thirty-three (33), township twenty (20), range seven (7), east, until it intersects the J. S. Schwilling road, eatsblished October 6, 1879.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Clay shaft, 7 8 Crawford and L. W. Coleman as viewers with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the peint of commencement of said proposed road, in Cottonwood township, on Wednesday, the 27th day of August, 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. Massry, IL SI. County Clerk.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WACONS, ETC.

M. A. CAMPBELL,

WALTER A. WOOD

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 Stir-

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

Wood Mowing Machine. and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

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

Glidden Fence Wire.

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.

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,

WALTER A. WOOD

MOWING & REAPING MACHINE CO., HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y. Weight, 358 Pounds.-From 40 to 100 ounds lighter than any other Two-Horse Mower. Width of Tread, 3 feet 7 1-2 In. Height of Driving Wheels 31 in-ches.—From two to four inches higher than other Mowers.

Wheel at each end of Finger-Bar. --Most other Mowers have but one, and some nene at either end of bar.

Gearing Enclosed, excluding all Dust and Dirt.—Nearly all other Mowers have the Gearing exposed. Draft from the Frame direct, Whif-netroes under the Pole,—Most other Mowers have the Whifiletrees on top of the Pole, and push the Bar instead of pulling it.

Bearings made of Best Composi-ion Metal, easily replaced.—All other lowers use either Bubbit metal or simply cast

COMPLETE TINSHOP.

Weight of Machine largely on the Left-Hand Drive-Wheel.—Some manufacturers construct their machines so that the weight is largely on the right-hand wheel. Purchasers should avoid such machines.

Cutter-Bar of Cold-Rolled Iron.

Machine Perfectly Balanced on the Axle.—Finger-Bar easily raised and folded —Raw to ride - No weight on horses necks. It is the lightest-draft Mower in the world. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. A Beauty in Design and Finish .-

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

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | SS.
Chase County, | SS.
Office of County Clerk, July, 16 1884.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 18th day of July, 1884, a petition signed by J. F. Kirk and 62 other, was presented to the Board or County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

lows, viz: Commencing at the northeast correr of the southeast quarter (\$\pm\$) of the southeast quarter (\$\pm\$) of section twenty-two (\$2\$), township nineteen (\$19\$), range eight (\$8\$) east, and running thence west on sub-division line, to half-section line running north and south through said section twenty-two (\$2\$); thence north eighty (\$9\$) rods on sub-division line; thence west on half-section line running east and west through sections twenty-one (\$2\$) and twenty-two (\$2\$), to the west line of section twenty-one (\$2\$), intersecting the road running between Cottonwood Falls and Strong city; and also for the vacation of the Edwin Pratt road, lying between the point of commencement of the above proposed road and the southeast corner of section twenty (\$2\$), township nineteen, range eight (\$8\$ cast. Commencing at the northeast correr of

and the southeast corner of section twenty (20), township nineteen, range eight (8) east. Whereupon, said Board of county Com-nissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Wm. Duniab, C. W. Rogler and P. B. McCabe, as viewers, with instruction to meet, in conjunction with the County Sur-veyor, at the point of commencement of said road, in Falls township, on Thursday, the 2d day of September, A. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hear-ing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

[L 8] J. MASSEY,
County Cierk.

ROAD NOTICE.

Chase County. | 88.
Office of County Clerk, July 16. 1884. Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of July, 1884, a petition, signed by John Carter and 38 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 tollows, viz:
Commencing at the Morris county line

Commencing at the Morris county line between sections two (2) and three (3), township eighteen [18], range nine (9] east; thence south on section line, or as near as practicable, to a public road near Wm. Osburn's, to the center between sections two and three [2 and 3], township nineteen [19], range wine [9]. Whereupon the said Hoard of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Wm. Murray, C. S. Ford and J. H. Makemson as viewers, with instruction to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of

with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said road, in Toledo township, on Friday, the 22d day of August. A. D.1884, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners J. J. MASSEY.

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. F. Allen and 32 others, was present-

ROAD NOTICE.

TATE OF KANSAS, 88

County of Chase. Ss.

Office of County Clerk, July 16, 1884

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th
day of July, 1884, a petition, signed by
S. T. Slabaugh and 18 others, was
presented to the Board of County Cemmissioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the decettion, of a certain

said, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz

Commencing at the southwest corner of section tweive (12), township twenty-two (22), range five (5) east, chase county, Kansas; thence running east on section lines, to the porthessy corner of section lines. lines, to the northeast corner of section eight [S), township twenty-two [22], range six (6) east; thence north on the section line between sections eight (8) and mine (9), said township and range, forty (40) rods; thence east ninety (90) rods, as near

as practicable, intersecting the Robert Crissup road. Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persson, viz: G W Blackburn, David Hun-ter and August Dody as wiewers.with instructions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road in Cottonwood township, on Fridsy, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1883, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

by order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. Massey,
County Clerk.



A NEW TREATMENT. For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dispepsia, Catarrh, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, having received great and permanent benefit from the use of "COMPOUND OXYGEN," prepared and administered by DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, of Philadelphia, and being satisfied that it is a new discovery in medical science, and all that is claimed for it, consider it a duty which we owe to many thousands who are suffering from chronic and so-called "incurable" diseases to do all that we can to make its virtues known and to inspire the public with confidence.

we have personal knowledge of prs.

Starky & Palen. They are educated, intelligent, and conscientious physicians,
who will not, we are sure, make any
statement which they do not know or believe to be true, nor publish any testi-monials or reports of cases which are not genuine Wm. D. Kelley, member of Congress

trom Philadelphia.
T. S. Aithur, Editor and Publisher "Arthur's Home Magazine," Philadel-V. L. conrad, Editor "Lutheran Obser-

er." Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1882.

regards to our professional and personal standing, and to give increased confidence in our statements and in the genuineness of our testimonials and reports of cases, we print the above card from gentiemen well and widely known and of the highest

well and widely known and of the highest personal character.

Onr "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery of and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh. Neuralgia, Bronchius. Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philada., Pa. jeb-3m

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

THOS. H. CRISHAM,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS-

MADDEN BROS., Attorneys - at - Law.

Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls; Will practice in state and Federal Courts. All business placed in our bands will receive careful and prompt attention. auglo-tf

C. N. STERRY. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osag counties in the State of Kansas; in the Su preme Court of the State, and in the Fed eral Courts therein.

CHAS. H. CARSWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge meh29-tf

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Iteno, Rice and Barton.

V SANDERS. SANDERS & SMITH. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Office in Independent building

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY

7 and 8 Per Cnt! CALL ON

W. H. HOLSINGER.

TREES! TREES! TREES! Farmers, Planters, Tree Dealers and ev-

erybody who feels at all interested in the subject of Tran Growing, will confer a subject of TREE GROWING, will confer a favor by sending a postal card for copy of my catalogue for season of 1884, free to all. Prices low, Trees good, and packing superior. Address J. C. PINNEY, Proprietor Sturgeon Bay Nursery, meh27-10t Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!! WHO WANTS WATER:

J. B. BYRNES CIANT WELL DRILL Nine Inch Bore,

Largest in the Country Guarautees His Work

To Give Satisfaction, TERMS REASONABLE.

WELLS PUT DOWN ON SHORT NOTICE.

COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR

TRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS JO. OLLINGER.

Central Barber Shop. COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS. Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars can

Garden Growth Teas.

e bought at this shop.

Families can save about one half by sending to us for Teas, as we import our own, and have done so for forty pears.

THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN TEA CO. THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN TRA CO.
Send for circular, which gives price and
full particulars, to ROBT. WELLS, PREST.,
P. O. Box 1287.
ONE DOLLAR'S worth of any of our garden growth, China or Japan teas sent by
mail, post paid, or a larger quantity by express, charges paid.

Administrator's Notice.

Creditors and all others interested will take notice that the undersigned was appointed on the 28th day of June, 1884, by the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, administrator of the estate of Asa Taylor, deceased.

ARCH MILLER,
Administrator

Cottonwood Falls, July 3, 1884 1y1

AGENTAL Wanted for The Lives of the Presidents of the U. S., the largest, handsomest, best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All inteligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine jani-ly 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:
Wilcox & White, Steinway,
Reed & Thompson, Chickering,
Standard or Peloubet, Conover Bros.,
Burdette, Christy,
Estey, Fish & Son,
Sterling, Weber,
Patterson, Jos. P. Hail.
It will costyou nothing togive me a trial.

E. COOLEY.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

a week at home. \$5 outfit free. Pal absolutely sure. No risk. Capita not required. Reader, if you want business at which pf either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute cortainty, write for particulars to Hallett & Co., Portland Maige.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1884.

W. E. TIMMONS. - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	Bin.	bin.	% col.	1 col
l week	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.50	8 2 .00		8 5.50	\$10.0
2 weeks	1.50		2.50	4.00	6.50	18.0
8 weeks	1.75			4.50		15.0
4 weeks	2.00	8.00		5.00		
2 months .	8.00	4.50	5 25	7.50	14.00	
8 months	4.00	8.00	7.50	11.00	20.00	
8 months	8 50	9 00	12.00	18.00	82.50	55.0
l year	10.00	18 00	24.00	85.00	55.00	85.0

CITY AND COUNTY NEWS.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mr. Jerry Williams' son is quite

The Teachers' Institute closed last Friday. Mr. Geo. Ferraer has moved to

Matfield Green. Miss Lizzie Hillert was visiting

in Emporta, last week. Mrs. Wilkinson is visiting at her

brother's, Mr. John Murphy. Mr. E. A. Hildebrand, of Strong City, was at Emperia, Monday.

Mr. W. W. Sanders is putting a picket fence in front of his house. Mr. Nat. Scribner has returned home from Kansas City, to remain. Miss Lizzie Reeves left, last Fri-

day, for a month's visit at Kansas City. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, of Fredenia, are visiting at Mr. A. B. Wat-

Stearns Bros. will soon open a

brother died. Mr. R. Hofman has moved into the house recently occupied by Mr.

J. C. Scroggin. Mr. B. F. Largent has gone into the merchandise husiness again, at July 26, 1884, at her home in this

Matfield Green. Mr. F. D. Mills, of Atchison, is here looking after his land and of her whose name heads this cattle interests.

Miss Grace and Mr. Joe Stubenhofer are keeping restaurant in the Pennell building.

Griffis, left for her home in Indiana, last Friday.

at this office, Tuesday. Lafoon Bros. are occupying the store room recently occupied by D.

C. Weeb, in Strong City. Mrs. M. H. Pennell has quit keeping restaurant, and moved back to her old residence.

Mr. Jas. McNee left, last Thursday, for a visit to his old home in Rock county, Wisconsin.

A rate of one cent a mile to and from the State Fair has been secured over all the railroads.

Wanted, \$100 or \$200 for one or three years, at 12 per cent. interest. Call at or address this office.

Mr. Thos. Kilgore, of Meosho county, is visiting at his father's, Mr. G. W. Kilgore, at Strong. Messrs, Chas. and Henry Lan-

try, of Strong City, made a business trip to St. Louis, last week. Mesers. A. Z. Scribner and H. S.

Lincoln shipped a car load of cat tle, each, to Kansas City, last week. Ada, daughter of Mr. S. E. Yoo man, of Elmdale, fell out of a

swing, last Saturday, and broke one of her arms.

paying for this notice. Mrs. J. M. Tuttle accompanied

her brother, Mr. Chas. Winters, to Marion county, last week, on a visit to their father, at Lincolnville.

Mr. Wm. Elmslie, of Strong City, returned from Kansas City, Monday night, and, we are pleased to say, much improved in health.

There was a Cleveland and Hendricks flag raising at Safford, last Saturday afternoon. There was quite a delegation present from Strong City. Speeches were made by Messrs. C. H. Carswell and J.

The Congregational Church of on Tuesday of next week, for a Hunt, for the past four years, we A business meeting of the Church is called for Saturday, August 2, at as a Superintendent and teacher 3 o'clock.

Mr. Robert Locmis, a brother of and friend; therefore, be it Messrs. L. A. and Charles Loomis, of this city, was waylaid and shot performed the arduous duties of dead, in Kansas City, last Satur- her office, for which her qualifica-day, by one Edward Sneed. Mr. tion of mind and heart eminently L. A. Loomis went to Kansas City, fitted her; and be it further Tuesday, for the remains, and they were interred at Emporia, yesterday afternoon.

old, stele two mares from George day of last week, but by the timely mares were captured at El Dorado. the teachers. The animals were returned to their owner, and the boy placed in jail the cemetery west of town. at El Dorado .- Florence Herald.

At a meeting of the teachers of this county it was decided, after a careful examination, to recommend stitute, Friday, July 25, the followthe following text books for adoption by the several School Boards of the county so as to have a unitormity of text books throughout the county: Swinton's Spellers, Davis and Peck's Mathematics, Eclectic Geographies, Barnes Histories, Hutchinson's Phisiology, Electic Readers, Spencerian System of Penmanship, Powell's Language-"How to Talk," Bryant & Stratton's Book keeping, and Harvey's Grammars.

Hendricks ratification meeting in tical help they have imparted to this city, last Saturday night, at which there were large delegations present from Safford, Elmdale and Strong City, the Strong City Club by martial music. Dr. J. W. Stone presided over the meeting, and Mr. Chas. Bucher, of Newton, delivered a most forcible address, which was often interrupted with rounds of applause. At the close of Mr. Bucher's address Mr. C. H. Carswell was called on, and he made a very pleasant little speech.

The Emporia Republican of July 25, gives an account of the affray between Mr. Jerry Williams and Special Deputy Sheriff D. M. Jones, of Safford, which took place on Broadway, July 23, and which is almost the reverse of the actual fact in the case. Many of the business men on Broadway condemned Jones for spying around to find out who were selling intoxicating liquors, in order to make complaint against such persons, and, of course, in condemning Jones for his mode of proceedure meat market on the east side of in the premises, they were con-Broadway. demning Sheriff Griffs for having Dr. J. W. Stone returned from made him a Special Deputy for Kontucky, last Thursday. His that purpose.

MISS MARY E. HUNT.

It becomes our painful duty this week to record the death, at about 3:30 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, city, after a lingering illness, in the 29th year of her age, nonce, and who was known and loved from one end of this county to the other, a woman whose many virtues and whose unselfish devo. tion to the work placed before her Mrs. Elstun, sister of Sheriff by a confiding people will live enshrined in the memory of all of us, especially of the teachers and chil Messrs. Dell & Dill, formerly of dren of the county, affording us a our lives, so as to receive the praise of our fellow beings in time and the congratulations of saints and angels in eternity, a woman whose name will live on the brightest pages of our county's history, and of whom it can well be said that her devotion to duty was the main cause of her being so early called to her reward in the great hereafter. She was born in Mannington, Office. West Virginia, November 1, 1855, and came to this county with her parents, in 1865, who moved to Cotton wood Falls, in 1866, where she began teaching school in 1873, continuing to teach in different districts of the county until the fall of 1880, when she was elected County Superintendent, on the Democratic ticket, a position she was holding at the time of her death, having received a re-election to that office in 1882. She was a member of the Episcopal Church, and died in full hopes of a blissful eternity. The funeral, which took place from the home of her childhood, in this city, at 3 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, was attended by people from all parts of Found, on Monday, a lady's the county, and the procession was black breakfast shawl, which can the longest ever in the county. be had by proving property and The funeral services took place in the grove surrounding her late home, the Rev. W. B. Fisher delivering a most touching funeral sermon. The casket in which your Sewing Machines repaired. were deposited the remains of the dear departed, was beautifully decorated with floral offerings from the people and the teachers. The pall bearer were Messrs. Edgar W. Jones, Nat Scribner, Will Newsom, C. R. Simmons, Chester Gandy and J. M. Warren. The following

serve to show the esteem in which and see me." she was held by the teachers: WHEREAS, It has been our privthis place have given their pastor a liege to work with our beloved month's vacation. He will leave Superintendent, Miss Mary E. Superintendent, Miss Mary E. visit to his brother in McPherson. feel it a pleasure to express our greatful appreciation of her ability City. and our regard for her as a lady

Resolved, That she has faithfully

Resolved, That we appreciate the price for produce. high moral standard attained in her public and private life; no task too Strong City, a fine stock of gold,

A youth, some seventeen years difficult for her energy to over- R. F. LAFOON come, no obstacle too great for her McNee, of Chase county, on Thurs- perseverance to romove; sparing neither time nor strength in the service of our efficient City Mar- daily discharge of her duties, she shal, G. F. Minturn, the thief and richly merits this testimental from

He remains were laid to rest in

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS. At the close of the Teachers' Ining preamble and resolutions were

unanimously adopted:
WHEREAS, We, the teachers of Chase county, have been permitted to come together for the purpose of improvement in the art of teaching, and realizing that our success in that direction has greatly de pended upon the earnest efforts of our instructors; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to Profs. Detrich and Warren for the interest enthusiasm and practo our work.

Resolved, That our sincere thanks be given to the School Board o Cottonwood Falls, for the use of coming over in procession, headed the pleasant and convenient school building with which they have so kindly furnished us.

Resolved, That we fully appreciate the value of the services rendered by Mr F. B. Hunt during the past year, and we hereby express our thanks for the same.

Resolved, That we extend thanks to Miss Cora Billingsla for her kindness in furnishing us with music during the session.

Resolved, That we acknowledge the kindness and good will of Mr to Messrs. John Madden and A.C. home happy. Hummer for their instructive and entertaining lectures, also to the people of Cottonwood Falls for their cordial and generous reception which they have giuen us, we do most heartily return thanks.

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the voters of Chase county to select a person from among the active teachers for their next County Superintendent.

Resolved, That as the result of this Institute we are better prepared to intelligently perform our duties as teachers.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CHASE COUNTY.

There will be a mass convention of the independent, anti monopoly voters of Chase county, at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls, on Thursday, August 7th, 1884, for the purpose of nominating county and district officers to be voted for at the coming Nevember election.

All voters, regardless of party affiliation, who are desirous of bringing about a change in the administration of affairs in Chase county are cordially invited to come and participate in said conthe Council Grove Cosmos, called bright example in the conduct of called to Code convention will be

By order of the Committee. O. H. DRINK WATER, JOHN MADDEN, Chairman. Secretary.

CHEAP MONEY. Interest at 7 per cent., on two, three, four, or five years time, real ostate security. Call on Thos. O. Kelley, at Young & Kelley's Law nov23-tf.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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

Wanted, two girls, at the Union Hotel. doc6-tf Good goods and bottom prices at Breese's.

Ge to the Union Hotel for your ice cream.

First-class organs at E. Cooley's for \$50 cash. You can get your staple dry

goods at Breese's. Go to Howard's mill if you want

to get the best of flour. Fresh goods all the time at the store of Breese, the grocer.

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. I have a few hundred cash in hand to loan. C. C. WHITSON.

Go to L. F. Miller's to have A car load of Moline wagons to \$5. just received at M. A. Campbell's. A car load of Glidden fence

wire just received at M. A. Campbell's. oct5-tf Just received, screen wire cloth your produce.

and window frames, at Johnson & preamble and resolutions passed at Thomas's. the Teachers' Institute in this city on the day before her death will F. Baurle's. He say's: "Come,

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

M. A. Campbell's.

J. H. LAFOON.

G. W. LAFOON

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D.

Office and room, east side of Broadway, south of the bridge,

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS.

W. P. PUCH. M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

Office at his Drug Store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONAWAY,

Physician & Surgeon,

Residence and office; a half mile jyll-if. 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.

DR. S. M. FURMAN. RESIDENT DENTIST,

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. je5-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

OSACE MILLS.

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CUSTOM WORK

MARKET PRICES

Manufactures

-AND-"THE CHOICE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE.

Flour and Chop

ALWAYS ON HAND.

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

Chase County, ss.

Chase County, ss.

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:

location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of section seventeen (17), township nineteen (18), range 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)cast, for two(2) miles, intersecting the main read 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 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 Monday, the 20th day of August, A.

ship, on Monday, the 25th day of August, A. p. 1884, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. MASSEY,

LINCOLN FLORAL CONSERVATORY

Greenhouse, Bedding Plants,
Roses, Flowering Shrubbery,
Evergreens, Small Fruits, Etc.
Extrac with every order.



LAFFOON 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 Paterns;

Also, a full stock of

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, etc., GROCERIES, STAPLE AND FANCY

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

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTORY PRICES. STRONG CITY, KANSAS

HEALTH AND HOME." Washington, D. C.

EDITED BY .W H. HALE, M.D.

This is a large eight page, forty column, monthly paper, and is devoted to everything pertaining to Health and Home, Marriage, Social Science, Domestic Medicine, Science, Literature, Art, Economy, Cookery, Hints on Health, Dietotics, and every realm of Modern Science E. Cooley for the use of his ergan, that tends to improve health, prevent disease, purify morals, and make

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> > DR. W. H. HALE, Health and Home,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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ALL ORDERS.

Main Street, BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

JOHNSON & THOMAS.

STOVES, TIN AND GRANITE WARE, NAILS, Barbed Wire, Buggies, Wagons, Agricultural Implements,

And SPORTING GOODS. AGENTS for the Celebrated Columbus & Abbott Buggies, Olds & Schuttler Wagons, Pearl Corn Shellers, Butord Piows, Farmers' Friend Corn Planters, and Bake-

well Vapor Stoves. OUR STOCK IS NEW.

Call, and Examine our Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere.

OHNSON & THOMAS

East side of BROADWAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

silver and nickel watches, which he will sell at reduced prices.

Mrs. Laffoon is now offering her immense stock of millinery goods, in Strong City, at prices within the reach of all. Hats at from 25 cents Go to Breese's for your fresh sta-

ple dry goods, and where you can get the highest market price for "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

ple and fancy groceries and for sta-

fancy groceries. You can get meals or lunch at any hour, from 6 o'clock, a. m., until 10, p. m., at Jerry Williams',

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce Thomas H. Grisham as an independent candidate for County Atterney of Chese county, at the en-suing November election.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Atchi-son, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address & W. Mc Williams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS ap27-lyr

M. A. Campbell's.

A car load of new improved Bain wagons just received at Hildebrand Bros. & Jones, Strong City.

Doolittle & Son have the best and shoes to be found in this market; also, a full line of furnishing geods, notions and groceries. A dollar saved is a dollar made; and you can't make dollars any easier than by saving themse we have to be best way to save dollars is to bny your goods of Strong City, a fine stock of gold,

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F. Strong City, a fine stock of gold,

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SOLICITED.

-PAID FOR-

"GILT EDGE"

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham

ROAD NOTICE.

county clerk.



USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-A slop hole at the back door win make doctors' bills enough to pay for draining the whole farm.—Cleveland Leader.

-- Hickory and cherry require a valuable for timber, maple twenty years, and beeches fifteen. - Exchange

-If a bedstead creaks at each movement of the sleeper, remove the slats and wrap the end of each in an old newspaper. This will prove a complete

-An excellent dressing for chopped cabbage is made by heating a small cup of vinegar with a lump of butter or a well-beaten egg; salt and pepper to suit the taste; pour while hot over the cabbage. - Albany Journal.

is prepared by adding to one bushel of gypsum (plaster) one pint of kerosene oil and stirring it thoroughly. The oil will diffuse itself in a very short time through every particle of the plaster. This mixture has been used in the greenhouse and garden with success, without any injury to the tenderest plants.—Chicago Tribune.

-The combination cow is the one that will eventually come to the front. The majority of the cattle in the United States, like the majority of the pigs and sheep are bred on small farms, and the man who is thus situated is not going to breed a herd of cattle as milkers, and another lot as beef cattle. He can not afford to do it and the combination cow will be sought .- Boston Transcript.

-To find the number of tons ia long or square stacks of hay the following is the rule: Multiply the length in yards by the width in yards, and that by half the altitude in yards, and divide the product by fifteen. To find the number of tons in circular stacks: Multiply the square of the circumference in yards by four times the altitude in yards and divide by one hundred. The quotient will be the number of cubic yards in the stack. Then divide by fifteen to get the number of tons .- Michigan Farm-

-Knowledge is power. There is an immense difference between brain and muscle. The one lifts by main force. the other uses machinery to do the lifting. The man trudging along on foot, with the bundle on his back, is muscle; the lightning train is brains; the man laboriously cutting the wheat with a sickle is muscle; the self-binding reaper is brains. There is no place where bra ns. educated, thinking brains, pay better than on the farm; often a moment of brain-work saves a whole day for thu muscles. Learn to use the brains .-Rural New York.

Farmers and Small Fruits.

Every farmer who has the time, taste and knowledge to do it should raise a supply of small fruits equal to the wants of his family. The amount raised should not be limited to what is required while the fruit is in season and can be gathered as it is wanted for the table, but should be large enough to allow much to be put in cans. The list should include cherries, at least one variety of grapes-red, white and black the whistle blew he asked somebody if currants, gooseberries and raspberries. that was Ames. Every fifteen minutes Unless a farmer is so situated that he he asked how far it was to Ames and has good facilities for sending fruit to a when we got there. When we were city market by railroad the chances are only about an hour and twenty-five that he will not find it profitable to attempt to compete with regular fruitgrowers. Small fruit for the city marcity mar ket must be packed so as to meet the demands of the trade. It must be placed in small boxes or drawers, and these must be put in crates. The materials for making the boxes, drawers and crates must be kept in readiness and a hauled out his manuscript, found commission merchant must be employed to make the sales. Many pickers are required to gather all the small fruit on a considerable plantation. It is generally difficult to obtain all that are wanted at a d stance from a village. Most of the available help on farms are engaged in field work during the season of picking small fruit. Most small fruits can not be hauled long distances over a common dirt road without being injured. Dust will collect on them, and the jar will cause them to be crushed or packed close in the packages. Their appearance will be likely to be so poor that they will command a small price in the market. A farm at a considerable distance from a railroad station is a poor place for raising small fruits for a city market.

One farmer in nearly every school district, however, will find it profitable to raise small fruit in excess of what he wants for his own use for selling to carried by if the committee hadn't come neighboring farmers. Comparatively aboard to look for him.—Burdette, in few Western farmers can be induced to raise small fruits for their own tables. Still they will buy them if they can be obtained near where they live. They want them for eating on Sunday if not on other days of the week. They do not require them in quart boxes, but will buy them in bulk. Many will contract to take a certain number of quarts every week while each kind of berry is in season. They will also buy currants and grapes by the bushel for making Some will buy other small fruit by the bushel for canning. In many cases cherries may be sold on the trees for the same price they would bring if picked and taken to market. Nearly every person enjoys picking cherries, and would take much pleasure in going to a neighboring farm and gathering them one day. At the time they are beginning to ripen the produce of certain trees can be contracted to persons in the neighborhood, and all the trouble of picking them saved by the owner of the orchard. Grapes may also be sold on the vines, and currants and gooseberries on the bushes. A considerable amount of expense for packages, freight or comthem up in cans and dispose of them in plaza, and doubtless as large a number the winter. Fruit canned on the farm off in the other direction.—Mexican where it is raised is much better than that transported a hundred miles and

You Can Tell 'Em in a Minute, When They're New.

The young man wore a high silk hat when he came into the car. When he sat down he got up again to put his high silk hat in the rack. Then he sat down. growth of thirty years before they are Then he got up and took his hat out of the rack and brushed it. Then he set it on the seat beside him. Then he got up and put it in the rack. Then he sat down. Then he got up and put his new, high, smooth silk hat on his head. Then he arose and put his new, tall, slick silk hat in the rack, end on, top toward the engine. Then he sat down. Then he got up and turned his new shiny high silk hat over, as though it was done on the other side. Then he sat down. Then his new, high, smooth sat down. Then his new, high, smooth silk hat bounced out on the noor. Then he picked it up and brushed it with his handkerchief; the wrong way at first, of course. Then he spread a newspaper on the floor and stood the new high hat thereon. Then the new stiff, high, will diffuse itself in a very short time. shiny, smooth silk hat was settled for

the trip.

Then the conductor came along and the new high glossy silk hat had driven from the young man's mind all knowl-edge of the location of his ticket. He knew where his new shiny high silk hat was, but his ticket——? He turned all his pockets inside out and then began to take off his things until the conduc-'or had to tell him this wasn't a sleep-ing car. Then the conductor said: "Oh pshaw!" as some very wicked conductors will say, and reaching his hand into the young man's pocket, he drew forth the ticket, in one time and two motions.

"You didn't give me a check," the young man said, as the busy conductor passed on.

"You're right I didn't," replied the cruel man. "I might want to see it again some time. I'll remember you.' Then the young man said to the pass-

ing brakeman:
"How far are we from Ames?" "Ninety-eight miles." "When do we get there?"

"Four forty-five." Then the young man sighed. He opened his valise and took out a roll of manuscript and tried to read. Then he took out a book and tried to read that. Then he took out a tablet and pencil and tried to write, but he hadn't got there yet. Then the new, tall, shiny silk hat caught his eye; he picked it up, looked at the rack and set it down again, on the other end this time. Then we said to the conductor, who was coming

"How far is it to Ames?" "About ninety-five miles." "When do we get there?"
"Four sary-five."

The young man went down in his boots and fetched up a sight they might have heard all along the line of the Chicago & Northwestern. He opened up his case of manuscript again and took a pull at eight or ten pages of it, but he didn't seem to like it. He tried the book awhile and then with a sudden start turned to his new high slick silk hat. There was about a pint of cinders in it. He closed the window, emptied his hat and put it down on the paper again, "left in front."

So the miles flew away. Every time examination of a lot of white ties and some of the newest collars and cuffs I ever saw in all my life. He finally locked the valise and sat still. Sudden ly he started, as though he had been shot, and went into that valise and certain pages and read them over. Then he brushed his new high slick silk hat and put it on, tail gate forward. Then he turned it around and put on his gloves. He looked at his watch He sighed several times. About seven or eight times a minute, I think. When, at last, the long whistle blew for Ames, he gathered his valise and stood up, half mile from the narrow gauge crossing. Then I said to him:

"For what association do you lecture in Ames to-night?"

He looked so proud and happy, blushing to his ears, that I was pleased with myself. "For the Y. M. C. A.," he said. "How did you know it? Who told you

I was a lecturer?" "You did," I said. "You told me all about it." And he was so amazed he forgot where he was and would have been

Brooklyn Eagle.

Mexican Policemen and Lanterns. One never tires of the street scenes of this strange city. They combine the commonplace, the pathetic and the lu-dicrous, while, in the eyes of strangers, the novel overshadows everything else. On my first evening, a friend besought me to go to the "zocala," in the plaza. to hear the band and see the crowd. We started in company, and at the first corner brought up before a lantern on the ground, exactly in the center of the intersecting streets. "What is that for?" was the natural inquiry. "That lantern? Oh, that's a policeman's lantern. It shows that he is in his place. " looking around, "there he is behind that lamppost. If he stirs so much as to walk up to the middle of the block he must take the light with him. Roundsmen are always on the watch, and if lantern or man is gone there is trouble." Further observation showed that this explanation was correct. Every four corners had its lantern exactly in the center, and every lantern its policesmall fruits may also be sold in smal man. Standing in the middle of the villages that are not on railroad lines roadway, a long line of lights appeared. leading from districts where fruit-raising is a leading industry. As a rule,
small fruits command a better price in
the country than in large cities. The
traise of Mexico are
the country than in large cities. The
traise of Mexico are
the country than in large cities. The raiser obtains this price, and is at no pean, in that each square has its individual name. The main thoroughfare, missions. Generally he can obtain from the plaza to the Almeda, has as customers for all he can raise. If he many names as blocks in the third of a from the plaza to the Almeda, has as has a surplus of small fruits he can put | mile between the Iturbide Hotel and the off in the other direction.—Mexican Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

that transported a multiple of the put up. It retains the flavor and color it had when first gathered. There are now over one numered acres of land in the southern keys of others prefer the fresh product.—Trey Times. Gruits and vegetables.

Mistakes in Tree Planting.

Inexperienced orchardists, who purshase their trees at nurseries and pay good prices for them, in their desire to get their money's worth, prefer large, handsome specimens. These are set out with the full spread of their ample heads, without further care. The owner has not particularly observed how many of the roots. have been taken up in digging them; or remembered or know the fact that nuserymen can not secure more than a small portion of the roots belong ng to "good sized trees." A long time is required for them to rebover from the check thus given them. With smaller trees, a much larger proportion of the roots may be easily taken, and very little check occasioned in their subsequent growth. Buying these large trees instead of small and thrifty ones is the first mistake.

The next error is in leaving the large trees with their short roots to hold them firmly without support, and the wind sways them about, forming a hole in the soil about the stems, admitting drying air, and injuring or killing them. Proper staking would prevent this harm; but selecting small trees with their ample roots would entirely obviate staking. The second error is the omission of this care.

But a greater mistake is in planting the large trees with their full branching heads entire. The wind has ample purchase on them, they have more leaves than the roots can properly feed, and they are accordingly stunted in growth. This harm would be avoided by cutting back three-fourths or more of the length of all the previous year's growth before the buds swell. Trees set out side by side for experiment, a part of them unpruned, and another portion shortened back, have shown a striking result; the latter sending out new growth half a foot or a foot in length the first year, and the former only an inch or two. The omission of

cutting back is the third error. The greatest mistake of all is in giving the young trees no cultivation; allowing the soil to become hard and crusted, or covered with weeds and grass. Some kinds of trees feel this neglect more than others, -peaches the most, cherry trees the least; but with all, this neglect is highly detrimental. Many young and newly set trees die in consequence, and those which survive may grow two or three inches, while a wide surface of well mellowed and clear ground will often cause the trees to make two or three feet of growth, if in

connection with other good treatment.

We could cite numerous instances
proving the truth of the preceding positions. The late Dr. Kennicott once in formed us that in purchasing trees for customers he always succeeded best with those of second or third quality in appearance and size, and at low prices, because he could easily induce purchasers to head them back freely, but they could not be persuaded to spoil the large, handsome heads of the high-priced trees by pruning. The smaller ones had, of course, the better roots, as they were presented. they were more easily taken up. We have seen a young and newly-set peach orchard, one portion of which was neg-lected and the other well cultivated in potatoes, none of the latter of which grew less than a foot and a half, and some nearly twice as much the first summer, while none of the former made shoots three inches long. A writer in the Practical Farmer mentions several the Practical Farmer mentions several instances where quite small trees were transplanted in the same orchards, as a line of distinct color between the every case the former outgrew and out. bore the latter in the course of s few Ingersoll, in Harper's Magazine years .- Country Gentleman.

How to Prepare Wool.

Shearers and handlers should spare no pains in preparing wool for market; nothing pays better than nice handling of wool at shearing time; while woo containing burrs, filth, chaff, seed or other extraneous matter loses much more in value than it makes up in weight. The proper folding and tying of fleeces is very important, and should receive much more attention than it does. Keep the body of the fleece whole and compact, fold by hand and tie with a continuous twine; when properly done it can not be improved upon by any of the presses. Fleeces should be squeezed or turned so tight as to make them feel soggy, but should be left soft while elastic and woolly. The most desirable shape is near the cubical, in large fleeces, having more length than width or thickness; small and medium fleeces should be twined twice each way, large ones twice one way and three times the other; if very heavy, more will be needed. The best condition and appearance of wool will depend very considerably on how it is piled, if not sacked immediately after shearing it; this should be done with a v'ew to keeping symmetry of shape, but handlers should not make the pile bulky or heavy enough to compress the bottom fleeces too hard, which, however, is not likely to occur with clips of ight wool. Sacks should be filled with the same view of preserving fleeces in as good shape as possible, and not any harder pressed or tramped than is necessary to keep in place, and not have it "shuck" around in handling and transporting. It is economy to use plenty of sacks rather than to pack so hard as to scare buyers of extra weights. The nice, smooth, even filling of sacks adds to the attractiveness of a lot. Ship in clean cars, as fine dust sifts through the sacking and often gives a very bad appearance to all the outside fleeces. Burry wools are classed as "slightly or such as can be hand-picked burry," at a cost of from one cent to three cents per pound; "burry," which may be hand-picked at a cost of from four to seven cents per pound, and "hard burry," which can be freed only by machinery. This latter class, no matte how healthy the growth be, is degraded in selling price to about the same as the lowest and meanest class of wool in like condition .- San Francisco Chron-

-"Why do we salt butter?" To preserve it. Salt draws water from the buttermilk and takes up the milk sugar, thus separating the constituents of the buttermilk; it penetrates and converts into brine what remains, and thus prevents rancidity and decomposition. It improves the flavor to many, while

Great Salt Lake.

The fame of this large body of "noxous and extremely salt" water pene-trated southward to the early Spanish xplorers, and the French from the Northwest got near enough to it a century ago to hear of its magnitude and peculiarities. It is put down, therefore, n maps made toward the end of the ast century as much by guess as maps of twenty years ago contained the lakes of Central Africa in problematic positions. When the trappers of the companies began to overrun the Rocky Mountains, Utah was invaded, and the beautiful valleys of the northern Wahsatch became favorite wintering places. From any of these peaks the lake would be visible, but it is not known that before 1825 any white man had reached its shore. Bonneville had come back from oblivtravels, in 1837, that we knew anything definitely about this inland salt sea, and could place it on a map correctly. It is a great pity that the good and proper name Lake Bonneville has been lost in the prosaic name it now bears, and will probably forever retain; but a just attempt to restore it has been made by Major Powell's survey. The present lake is only a remnant of a more ancient and larger body of water, whose bounds can now be easily traced in the horizontal benches along the base of the Stimulated by Irving's book, emigra

tion immediately began overland to Oregon. In 1842 and 1843, General Fremont piloted his celebrated expedition through the mountains and made a boat trip on the lake, although at that time it was not the property of the United States, but belonged

Utah and its lake were well known to geographers when the Mormon Church, expelled from Illinois, driven out of Missouri, and persecuted to the point of death in Iowa, decided to abandon their beautiful Nauvoo, and betake themselves not only to the far West, but outside of the lines of a country whose people and Government they

hated. Days counted themselves into weeks, and weeks made months, and months followed one another from early spring into midsummer, and still the emi-grants, likening themselves to Israel in the wilderness, kept their faces westward. On the 24th of July, 1847, the head of the advance train, winding its way down through the last tortuous little ravine in the western foot-hills of the Wahsatch, looked out on that great basin-miles of sage-green velvety slopes sweeping down on every side from the bristling mountain rim to the azure surface of the tossing salt sea.

Brigham Young, their leader, told them that here the Lord commanded a halt, and directed that His tabernacle should be set up. This sounded well, and perhaps the majority believed; but Young knew well enough that beyond lay the lifeless alkali deserts, and that this spot was the very last upon which his band of faithful emigrants could be colonized with any hope for the future. But the camp was not made on the borders of the Great Salt Lake, nor is the present city in proximity to it. It is almost twenty miles away in a straight line, and just at the base of the range. Indeed, it is only from the "bench"

along with fine six-foot trees, but in dusty olive of the hither plain and the vague blue of the further hills. - Ernest

Cushing's Railroad.

"Joe Cushing," said a railroad man to a Globe-Democrat reporter vesterday, "used to own a mill on a certain railway up in New Hampshire, and it was an almighty big mill, too. Well, the railroad got to squeezing Joe pretty hard. They told him he'd got to ship over their line or shut up his mill, and they proposed to charge him any rate | tion," they wanted to. At last Joe couldn't man, "but I'll give you visible proof stand it any longer. There was another railroad six miles away, and one day accordeon, he led the way to a basket he went to see the general manager of the other line, and offered to build a road 'cross lots from his mill if he was guaranteed certain reasonable charges for all time to come. His offer was accepted, and inside of twenty-four hours Joe had five hundred men at work shoveling down hills, filling up valleys, bridging streams and laying rails and ties. The officials of the road that had been putting the blocks to him went to see him, and offered to carry his stuff for the cost of transportation if he would abandon his project, but Joe promptly refused them. In a few months he had his road completed, and he has been

using it ever since. "Now, the fun of the thing is that as soon as everything was in working or-der Joe went to Boston and had a lot of printing done, and before many days every railroad official in America received an elegantly engraved annual pass, inclosed in a neatly printed circular. The front of the pass read as follows

"On the back was printed this unique sentence: This pass is not transferable. The person accepting and using it thereby assumes the right to travel and transport baggage over this road whenever he pleases, and at the risk of Joe Cushing, who will be financially responsible for all damage to person or property incurred while so traveling.

The circular was headed by a map of the road showing the location of the mill and the length of the line. It said in substance: My road is only six miles long, but it is perfectly solvent, pays all its interest charges and taxes, and is a first-class property in every re spect. I herewith send you an annual pass, and invite you to use my line at any and all times at my own risk. you should see fit to extend to me return the courtesy of an annual pass over your road I shall greatly appreci-

"Well, sir, the man's cheek was enormous that the officials of nearly every road in America laugh over the thing and send him a pass, and I heat of him every now and then in different places all over the country using his annuals."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

-New York night-schools are going to use electric lights .- N. V. Sun.

Mutton Sheep.

In ancient times the sheep was mainly kept for its flesh. A lamb from the flock furnished a choice meal for an honored visitor, while the mutton and lentil stew furnished a food that supplied every necessity of the laborious and active life of the shepherd. The nomadic shepherd who lived and roamed with his flock found his chief subsistence from the mutton and the milk it afforded. In course of time, when a pastoral life gave way to agri-culture and manufactures were organized to supply the luxurious demands of the commercial cities, the fleece became an object of special culture, and the Merino sheep then first grew out of, or became evolved because of the necessities of the manufacturer. The Merino It was not until Captain sheep was never better bred nor ever produced a finer or better fleece than in ion to the eyes of a surprised world, and Washington Irving had written his rich purple robes of the wealthy people the palmy days of Rome, when the soft were manufactured from the wool of Merino sheep reared in Spain. And from this ancient use the Spanish Merino has to this day held its first place as a wool producer. But although Merino mutton is excellent, there is but little of it, and when the demand for mutton arcse a different class of sheep became evolved to meet this necessity. The first breed of this class was either the English Southdown or the Cotswold, which is said to have been procured originally from Spain, and which of the two is the older no one can now say. England was the great competitor of Spain in the early woolen industry and in rearing mutton sheep, and the demand in England being for a coarser wool than the Merino, this country soon became possessed of the best coarse wool and fine mutton sheep in the world. The Southdown furnished the best of mutton, being reared on the unequal pastures of the Southdowns, or chalky rolling pastures of the counties bordering upon the southern coasts, where the healthful sea breezes, the dry, limy soil and the sweet and nu-tritious pasture all combine to produce the finest mutton sheep in the world. There are many localities on our own coasts where equally good mutton might be reared. Then there are the mountain sheep, and the largest races which are fed upon rich artificial pastures or soiling crops with root and oil cakes, but the mutton of these is fitter for the tallow candle maker than the cook. After the Southdown comes the Shropshires, scarcely differing in appearance from the former, but a little larger and with rather longer wool, but when fed upon turnips and good pasture its mutton is as good as the Southdown, except to the expert in good living. And with these two breeds we have all that we require with the best of our native sheep for our supply of mutton .- N.

Effect of Music on Oysters.

"Did you ever know," asked an extensive oyster dealer in Fulton Market yesterday of a Journal reporter, "that oysters are very susceptible to music?" "Oh, come now, I can't believe that," returned the reporter.

"Nor could I," returned the oyster dealer, coolly, "until some years ago. I had some men on a sloop on Long Island Sound dredging. About seven o'clock on a warm April evening the crew had finished their work and were lying around the deck. The cook, to amuse them, picked up his violin and commenced the Captain's song from

"What!" shricked the dismayed reporter.

"I told you this was some years ago," continued the oysterman. "Try to imagine the crew's surprise when, suddenly, the surface of the waters around them was tilled with oysters, all of them with their shells wide open and all of them making for the boat." "I don't wonder at it," said the re-

porter. "They certainly had great provoca returned the Fulton of Shrewsburys and commenced to play "Sweet Violets." The result was astonishing. Instantly almost every one of the shells was opened and the bivalves made violent efforts to get out of the basket at the player.

Different tunes affected different oysters. The Blue Points seemed most to dislike the old ballad, "Wilt Thou not Open for Me?" the Shrewsburys the song, "Be Not so Silent and Sad." "You see," said the oysterman, "that what I said is true. Oysters are susceptible to music, but here's secret of it: They only open their shells because they want to bite the musican."-N. 1. Morning Journal.

Where the Line is Drawn.

Newspaper men are sensitive. Not concerning their dress, their piety or their ability to pay a debt, but of their circulation. You may say that an editor, in woful frailty, leans on things that are ungodly. You may say that he dresses like a tramp, and may cast insinuations at that sensitive organ, the nose, and, smiling benignly, he will forgive you; but let fall an inuendo besmirching the circulation of his journal, and all ties of friendship which may have hitherto existed between you are severed with one passionate swoop of the knife which so well knows war in the extreme. There is Colonel Harquies, for instance. He rather likes personal abuse, and, upon his private life, severe criticism has no more effect than an autumn drizzle, falling on the back of a hard-shell turtle; but you must not hint that his paper does not carry in his hip-pocket a wad of great influence. Several days ago the colonel was taken violently ill. He raged in the delirium of high fever, and raged in the delirium of high fever, and his wife, becoming alarmed, sent to the other eight. In this the majority two prominent physicians. When the also succeeded. These twelve then was almost wild, wallowing in a tragic doze. One of the physicians approaching, took hold of the Colonel's arm, and, turning to his companion, said:

"Circulation very poor."
"What!" exclaimed the editor, springing up, "poor circulation? Why, confound you, I work sixty quires. Get away from here, you scondrels," and with loud imprecations and demonstrations of violence he drove the medical gentlemen from the room. - Arkansas

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-The Methodist Episcopal Church has ninety-seven conferences, and includes 25,000 clergy and 1,850,000 members. - N. W. Christian Advocate.

- "Biblical Jews" is the name of a new and growing sect in Russia. They have renounced the Talmud, and are diligently studying the Old Testament.

-Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman wants the time to come when a clergyman will be able to go from one church to another without being suspected of having changed his faith .- Chicago Herald. -A Unitarian minister in New En-

gland holds that every minister ought to have at least 250 families in his congregation, and that such a church should be run for \$2,500 a year .-- Boston Globe.

-- Last year the women of the United States gave \$600,000 toward Christianizing the heathen. Of this large sum Presbyterian women gave nearly \$200,-000; Baptist women, \$156,000; Congregational women, \$130,000; Northern Methodist women, \$108,000; Southern Methodist women, \$25,000. - Chicago Times.

-During the last year the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Philadelphia attended the arrival of 79 steamers, relieved 705 destitute immigrants and gave advice and information to over 5,900 persons at the wharf, and procured employment for 191 girls and 90 men, and expended in relief \$466.12. — Philadelphia Press.

-Why not make the school-houses pleasant and comfortable places of gathering for the children. Has any one of middle age forgotten the hard back-seat experience of their youth, and the bare, dirty, spit-ball-eovered walls? Why not have a few tasty flower-beds about the grounds containing beautiful flowers, shade trees, etc. Let the school building of the future be beautiful, but not extravagant; attractive, but not gaudy .- Cleve and Leader.

-"Nothing does so much harm to boys," said an old public school-teacher yesterday, as letting them run wild in the city during summer vacation. The very best boys are demoralized by it. If they could only spend a few hours each day learning some industrial art it would be much better in the end for them and for the community. Many promising boys are ruined by one summer vacation in the city. The same may be said of girls, though, as a rule, they are taken better care of."—Philadelphia Times.

-An exchange discourses on the discomforts and diseases resulting from the bad ventilation of churches, and makes the following good suggestions: "First-Let the church be well aired be ore and after each service, thus giving a supply of fresh air to begin on. Second-While the churches in summer are closed one or more months let ventilators be first thought of when repairs are contem-plated. Third—Let the physicians in our churches interest themselves in this matter, and pour a little wholesome information into the sexton's brains."

Plastering in Early Times.

The use of plaster, or "plaister," as it was formerly called, is of early date, even in the British islands, in connection with domestic architecture. Long before lime plaster came into general use, a tenacious clay or sticky and unctuous earth was employed when procurable, and, in its absence, whatever clay or mixture of mud and earth produced the most binding material. The rudest and coarsest forms of daubing or plastering in the British Isles were those structures erected of wattles and daubed over with clay to keep out the cold. This kind of domestic buildings was common in Ireland in the time of Henry II. From necessity or in conformity to the fashion of that country the English monarch erected, according to Roger Hovenden, a Royal palace with "uncommon elegance" of smoothed wattles in 1172, and in such buildings his Majesty with the Kings and Princes of Ireland solemuized the festival of Christmas. The Devonshire "cob," a class of building not yet extinct, is a fair illustration of the ancient fashion of daubing or plastering practiced in this country for long centuries. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries in this country the plasterers proper and the daubers formed two distinct classes of building workmen; and their wages, like the wages of other operatives, were subject to certain regulations summer and winter. The daubers were simply the layers on of a mixture of straw and mud to a frame-work of timber. The plasterers in London in the twenty-fourth Edward III. (1350) were bound to take no more for their working day between the feasts of Easter and St. Michael than 6d., without victuals or drink, and for the remainder of the year 5d. Upon feast days, when they did not work, they took nothing .- London Builder.

Selling One Another as Slaves.

When we were passing through Fiheringa, a town on the Fiherenana River, a party of thirty men belonging to a Bara tribe came down from the interior with cattle to trade with the people of Fiheringa. The cattle were disposed of without any difficulty, and the Baras were told that it was a pity they had not brought any slaves down with them, as the people of Fiheringa were sadly in need of more slaves. It was also hinted that very high prices would have been paid. Some of the Baras, upon hearing this, immediately put their heads together, and a conspiracy was formed among twenty of their number. These twenty, watching their opportunity, overpowered the other ten, and after robbing them sold them for slaves. This business worked so well that another conspiracy was medical gentleman arrived the editor started for their native village, but, I understand, reduced their number to six before they had proceeded very far. The above is only one of the strange proceedings which are constantly taking place in this land of robbers and murderers. Besides treacherously selling each other for slaves, it is quite common for men to sell their own children, and I have upon several occasions had parents offer me one or more of their children as slaves.—Madagascar Cor.

Now Tom had been reading, as every boy should, of the glorious deeds of the brave and the good— Of Washington, Warren and Lee; And the Fourth of July—it was now near at

hand—
Was the day the glad sound had rung out through the land:
"We are free! we are free! we are free!" Now Tom got to thinking how grand it would

be
Like the patriot heroes he loved to be free—
Twas too bad to be kept so at home.
There were lots of nice boys in the streets just below.
And they had such good times! He did wish

he could go And the wide world along with them roam. Then all of a sudden, one morning in bed, A brilliant idea popped right into his head, And he haughed out aloud in his glee; On the Fourth of July, at the breaking of day, When Liberty triumphed, he'd up and away, To dwell independent and free.

And so Master Tommy, when no one was by, Slipped out through the gate on that Fourth Slipped out through the gate on that Fourth of July.

And thus was he "armed and equipped":
Three packs of fire-crackers, a long stick of punk.

A huge slice of gingerbread, plenty of "spunk,"

And a dime in his hand tightly gripped.

Our hero marched on through the din and the · heat, Till he entered at last, by mere chance, a side Where a crowd of rough boys were at play.

'Twas a tenement quarter, low, dirty and And the rabble of gamins, hard-featured and

Were keeping "the Fourth" in their way. Ah, those sharp-witted Arabs! how quickly they knew
What sort of boy Tom was! Around him they drew,
And to chaff him began. "Hullo, Bub!
Does yer mar know yer out?" "Where'd ye
git yer nice clo es?"
"Oh, ain t he a daisy!"—so the mocking talk

"Say! give us a hunk o' yer grub." In a jiffy his packs of fire-crackers were grabbed, His pockets were rifled, his gingerbread "nabbed,"

"nabbed,"
And hise can clothes were all in a muss.
Then they daubed him with mud tili he looked
like a fright,
And shouted in glee at his pitiful plight;
"Now, sonny, ye're like one of us."

But Tom had the "spirit of seventy-six," And finding himself in so sorry a fix, Struck out like a man, might and main. But the battle was sorely unequal; in spite Of his stout little fists and high courage, the Must have proved in the end all in vain.

Just then rose a cry: "Cop's a-comin'!" Away Sped the fleet-footed Arabs like night before

day,
And Tom stood alone in the street.

"Look a-bere, you young scamp—Oh! are you
Tommy Brown?
I'm in luck. Why, the whole force is scourin' the town, And here you are, right on my beat!"

Poor Tom: What a pitiful sight to behold Was he—not a bit like his "heroes of old"— As homeward he limped, sad and sore! His face was all swollen, his right arm was hurt,
His jacket was torn and bespattered with dirt,
And he d ne'er felt so wretched before.

And when, a warm bath and a poultice ap plied.

He lay in his bed his dear mother beside,
Tom drowsily said: "Now I see:
It may have been good for the heroes of old
To be free, for they were men, mighty and

But it isn't a good thing for me." "No. Tom," said his mother, "mistaken again. True freedom is good both for boys and for

men,
As your heroes—and mine—clearly saw;
But they knew—and the truth is worth learn-

ing, my boy—
The freedom that's good for us all to enjoy
Is Liberty concerned by

JACK.

"Greens! Dand-lion greens! greens!" shouts a child's voice.

And I heard the quick steps of small bare feet pattering up the lane.

Presently a face appeared at the open window of my kitchen, where I was busy, superintending the "Saturday's

"Please, ma'am, don't you want a basket of fresh greens all picked with the dew on 'em? They'll make a good

dinner' and only cost five cents."

Poor little manikin! I thought, to work so long and to trudge so far, all for five cents! My dinner was provided, and dandelion greens were not included in the bill-of-fare-but how could I refuse him?

"Yes, Jack, come in here and eat a doughnut while I empty your basket. He was not slow to accept the invita-tion, and chattered like a magpie every minute while he eagerly devoured several doughnuts, and looking longingly at a pan of cookies just taken from the

Thank you, ma'am! You see, it makes a feller awful hungry—this dand'lion business does. I like to get 'em when they're fresh and cool, before the sun has been on 'em long, so I start at five o'clock and sometimes earlier, and of course I don't have any breakfast first, and when it happens that a feller hasn't had any supper either the night before it makes him feel kind o' empty like."

All this was said without a moment's pause, and swinging his bare heels together, as he sat perched up on the window-sill, he laughed the merriest laugh in the world, which brought to the surface a great dimple hidden away in each sun-burned cheek, and showed all his pretty white teeth.

"But you had your supper last night, hadn't you?"

"No, ma'am. You see there was only two potaters to go round, and the round they had to go was mother.

Susie and me, a big round for two small potaters—don't you think so, clutching the corner of her pron, she ma'am?

And again he laughed, as if it was the funniest thing he had ever heard of, instead of a most pathetic story.
"How did you manage?" I asked.

"Well, you see, ma'am, I haven't been to school long enough to learn how to divide two potatoes among three people so that each shall a whole one. So says I to mother: "You take this one, and Susie and I'll handy-spandy for the other." Then I held it behind "Haven't I—why, what more could me, and said to Susie: "Handy-spandy, Jack-a-dandy, upper hand or lower!" ... Lower, says Susie.

"And lower it was, to be sure, 'cause I held both hands even till she answered, and then dropped the one with the potater in it lower, which wasn't cheatin', ma'am, now, was it?"

"No, my brave little Jack; it surely morning.—Boston Herald.

Tom Brown was an urchin just eight summers old.

But the heart of the wee little man was as bold.

As if he were twice that age.
And his muscles were strong and his blue eyes were bright.
And his brave little heart was as merry and light.

As a bird let loose from its cage.

Now Tom bod.

eat the whole of it. I told her that we'd have a good dinner to-day, 'cause I knowed somebody would buy my greens, and I'm going to spend the whole five cents for one dinner. What do you think of that? I'm going to get three herrings at a cent apiece, and the rest in potatoes."

And he smacked his lips as he thought of the treat in store for them all.
"I think," he continued, "that you've paid me pretty well for my greens in doughnuts without any five cents at all. Still, as I look at it," he added, with a sly twinkle in his great blue eyes, "doughnuts is doughnuts, and cents is cents, and the doughnuts is a present,

and the cents is pay."

I laughed aloud at his reasoning, which was certainly most sensible and

true, and then said: 'Now Jack, I want you to keep your five cents till some night you haven't any supper, and let me fill your basket with something that I know will go around. I wan' Susie to have a glass of fresh milk. So you must carry this tin pail besides the basket. Do you think you can manage them both?"

"Well, ma'am, I guess you'll see whether I can manage'em or not. But do you think I can dig greens enough to pay for all them things you're putting

"No, Jack, I don't; for they are not to be paid. I want to send these to your mother—that is all; and as you said yourself, doughnuts is doughnuts and

cents is cents."

"To-be-sure," he answered, merrily.

Well, ma'am, I just wish you could see
'em when I tell 'em how good you've
been to me. Some folks ain't good, you know," he added, with a sigh.
While I filled the basket, he told me

their little history, never realizing how full it was of the deepest pathos-the struggles of the poor mother to keep her family together after the death of her husband, a good, kind man, who had left her one morning, full of life and strength, to go to his work in the great ron foundry, and was brought back to her a few hours later, having met his death while toiling for those he loved. He did not realize, either, how his

own self-sacrificing spirit shone out through his words, proving to me the strength and sweetness of his charac-ter. What a hero he was, this little twelve-year-old Jack!
"Mother has worked so hard for Sue

and me that she hasn't much strength left. And don't you think," he added, straightening himself up proudly— "don't you think I'm big enough to take care of us three? Leastways, I've been lucky this morning, for I've sold

my greens and found you. I told him that henceforth we would be the very best and warmest of friends, and that happier days were in store for him and those at home; that I could find work for him to do which would certainly help toward the support of all

Such a happy Jack as he was when I sent him home that April morning with the heavy basket on one arm and a pail of milk on the other; and I wish I could The freedom that's good for us all to enjoy
1s Liberty governeet by law."

Thomas Oakes Conant, in Harper's Young to hear—what pleasant days followed for Jack and those so dear to him; but it would make such a long, long story we should never come to the end of it. Indeed, there is no end to it. It is a story which is being lived through now,

and it grows more interesting and more beautiful-more tender and true with every chapter. Jack is proving himself the hero I knew him to be.

He works, early and late, on a small piece of ground which we allow him to cultivate on our farm; and he carries his produce to town in a basket strapped on his back, and he is as happy as a King—happier than many Kings, I am

Little, pale Susie is not half so pale as she was before she, too, had the She has free range in my flower-gar-

den, and makes up the daintiest "but-ton-hole boquets," with which she fills her small basket every morning for Jack to take with him.

He never finds the least difficulty in disposing of them all, and a proud little

lass she is when he drops the pennies into her hands at night. The mother, we think, is growing strong and well again—happy in her boy's thoughtful care and cheery, light-hearted ways.

He is not yet thirteen years old, but is mother calls him the "head of the house," and he truly deserves the title. Brave little man-God bless him!--Golden Days.

The Young Man Left.

A young man from Boston, who has been boarding in one of the Vermont hillside towns since the first of June, threw his landlady's daughter into a terrible flutter the other day by inquir-

ing:
Ah—Jennie, how would you like to go to Boston to live?" Jennie was hulling field strawberries murmured:

"Oh, Mr. George! Surely you can't "Yes, I do, Jennie. I know you would just suit mother to a T; and then, you are so lady-like, and you do bake beans beautifully."

"Oh, George! I—I really don't know what to say. I—I am so young, "Haven't I--why, what more could I say? Oh, yes! you want to know the other side of the bargain, of course."

"Yes, George, I-I really do."
"Well, I'll tell you, Jennie. I think I am perfectly safe in offering you \$3.50 a week and every other Sunday out." The down stage stopped at the farm

Odd Minutes.

The amount of work that may be accomplished by the improvement of odd minutes is greater than one who has not tested the matter would easily believe. Five minutes a day amounts in a year to thirty hours, or three hours a day for ten days, and in that time a great deal of work can be done. In thirty years it would be three hours a day for three hundred days. Looking at odd minutes thus one can easily see how the "learned blacksmith," Elihu Burritt, became versed in so many languages. Every moment that he was not busy pounding on his anvil or its equivalent, he was pounding away at his studies, and between times was letting the knowledge he had gained be-come part and parcel of his mind. Had he waited until he could sit down at leisure and devote himself to the study of Greek and Latin and Hebrew and Sanscrit, the likelihood is that he would never have learned even the alphabet of those languages. A single earnest purpose running through his life served as a cord on which all his odd minutes
—the only jewels he ever had—were strung; as a cement to bind them into a coherent, harmonious whole. The ordinary interruptions of daily life did not interrupt him. They aided him, rather, for the same mental impression was renewed and renewed until it be-

Came fixed and permanent.

Our great novelists and some of our historians prefer to publish their works in serial form. They give us in one installment only enough to occupy a brief space of time in the reading, and then let us wait for the next. Meantime we have opportunity to think over and analyze the characters and to live in the scenes and society portrayed. They prefer that our reading of their works should be fragmentary rather than continuous, for they know that thus they make a deeper, a fuller and a more lasting impression on our minds. The principle involved here is equally applicable to the pursuit of many studies and of some courses of reading. "For-ty minutes a day," says the founder of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, will enable one to go through the four years course of reading prescribed, and give one an outlook on the world of knowledge similar to that gained by a college course. The mind set in a certain direction by ten minutes' reading will retain that set during intermediate hours of work, and be ready to receive an additional impulse in the same direction. These successive impulses, in the course of time, produce astonishing results. A lad of our acquaintance has read through all the plays of Shakespeare in the course of a year, by simply occu-pying himself with the great dramatist while going on ears and ferries to and from his place of work in the city. The very interruptions of 'his reading have served to fix the plots and the characters

more firmly in his mind. One who employs all the intervals of waiting and of leisure in some handicraft has in a short time a great deal to show for the industry. A lady we know has in the last year or two knit her odd minutes into a very handsome counterpane, and knotted them into some yards of handsome macreme lace.

To rest we need not so much entire cessation from work as a change of from. If we take care of the minutes, the hours will take care of themselves. If to the full web of our lives every moment furnishes one single thread, how rich and varied a fabric may we weave in the course of a lifetime!

Minutes and hours when the hands are at rest and the mind sinks into perfect calm are not to be counted idle. Only the still surface of the lake reflects the depths of heaven. There are truths we can not see when the current of life is swift, truths whose outlines are blurred and dimmed and totally obscured in the toil and moil of daily struggle, but which shine out clear and beautiful when we sink into voiceless repose. Odd moments such as these come but rarely, but they brighten many days of labor and answer many a weary quest of the aspiring soul.— N. Y. Tribune.

File Making.

The bar or rod of steel is first placed in the shearing machine. This machine is arranged with a straight cogwheel catching into a cogbar, which in turn moves an eccentric in the plunger connected with the knife, and gives the inches width and three-eighth inch thickness is cut as smoothly as if it were a thin piece of tin. For heavier steel a

The steel having been cut to the req nisite lengths, passes to the forging room. In that room there are fourteen coke fires. Alongside of these the workmen sit before steam-driven ham-mers, lifting the red hot pieces of steel out of the fire and placing them under the hammers, the tables of which are arranged with two surfaces-one upon which the steel in hammered out flat along its whole length, and another surface slightly depressed, on which the ends or tangs of the file blank are hammered to the pointed shape, which everybody remembers as, time out of mind, the proper shape for a file handle. For the smaller files (saw files) the hammer tables are grooved, and in these grooves the ends of the file blanks are placed, and in a moment are bammered to the proper shape. It gave an idea of the methodical work of the men to notice that the workman as he reached to take a heated piece of steel out of the fire, unfailingly put a fresh one in to be heated. It was the old-fashioned way, before the introduction of machinery, to have a forger and striker for large files, but the accuracy of machinery, and its rapidity in working, have made that method of making files an obsolete thing.

From the forging department the file blanks as they are called, until the teeth are cut in them, are passed to the annealing room. Hence, in a furnace theatrical companies by the score. are packed many dozens-equaling a N. Y. Sun.

ten in weight-of file blanks of every shape, and the furnace is heated until it been brought to a red heat. At that heat it is allowed to remain for an hour. Then the furnace drafts are all

closed up, and made as air-tight as pos-sible; and, on an average, in three days' time, the heated blanks have cooled sufficiently for further handling.

The fire has softened them for the further processes of the manufacture. and after they have been hammered straight the file b'anks are turned over to the grinding-room workmem. There they are placed in a frame—in various quantities according to size. The frame is then placed in machinery attached to a six-foot grind-stone, which receives a horizontal and lateral motion, by which the file blanks are ground per-fectly smooth and true. The average life of these grind-stones is about three weeks. For the larger round and half-round files it is necessary to grind by

But these are only the preliminaries to the file making. Having been ground, the next step is cutting the teeth. This is done by improved and ingenious machinery, which works with marvelous celerity. The file blanks are placed under the outter and with surplaced under the cutter, and with surprising rapidity, tooth after tooth is cut into the blank. The edges of the blanks are cut first. A few minutes suffices to finish the edges, and that operation of cutting teeth is repeated until edges and both sides of the flat blanks and the three sides of the three square blanks are toothed.

The chisels used in cutting the teeth in the file blanks having to be sharpened freely, grindstones and laps are used for this purpose. The dulled chisels are first taken and ground; after they have been ground they are placed on the laps (on which fine emery and oil are used) and are given a fine edge.

After the cutting of the teeth has been finished, the files are forwarded to an examining room, where they are an examining-room, where they are carefully inspected to see that the file-blanks have been properly cut. The files are then passed to a room on the ground floor to be hardened-a very interesting process. It this room are several iron pots, containing lead, sur-rounded by a furnace and kept hot, so as to melt the lead. The files are first coated with a preparation to prevent scaling; next they are placed in the leaden bath, and, lastly, after they are sufficiently heated they are plunged into large vats of water, the process

making them very hard. The files are then scoured, next washed in lime water, dried, and, last of all, the tangs, or handles, are placed in a leaden bath, covering only the tangs, to soften or withdraw the temper. Then the files are oiled and again scoured, for the purpose of cleansing them of any extraneous mat-ter, after which they are taken to the second story, where each file is carefully examined and tested with a tempered piece of steel, and any found with the slightest imperfection are condemued and thrown aside.—Midland Industrial Gazette.

Honesty in Business.

With undiscriminating minds there is a growing disposition to look upon all tradesmen as a dishonest and untrustworthy class, in league together to cheat and defraud innocent people. We work, and those accomplish a great deal in this life who provide themselves with various occupations, and so have something agreeable and useful to fill dise by any means, for we believe that every passing moment. Those who "gather up the fragments that nothing be lost," often have more to show than others who have full "loaves" to feed general cloud of suspicion has come to rest on their transactions, to the injury and annoyance of many guiltless persons. It is the natural outcome of a system of fraud and deception which in some circles has come to be regarded as legitimate. Shams and adulterations have become so wide spread and so difficult of detection as to create a feeling of distrust under which the innocent suffer as well as the guilty. The man who has been deceived again and again in his purchases, paying three or four times the real value of articles, as he afterwards discovers, unless of a very generous and confiding disposition, comes to look upon tradesmen generally as his natural enemies, with whom he must deal by necessity, but who are to be narrowly watched, seldom believed and never trusted. Every offered bargain is to be regarded with a suspicious air as only a possible cover to a sinister design upon the buyer's purse. Earnest and well-meant asservations of genuineness and fair dealing only increase the difficulty. If the pur-chase is finally made, it is often done with an air that seems to say, "I know that I have been victimized, but there is no help for it." Such methods or dealing must be excessively annoying steel a powerful, smooth cut. In this shearing machine steel of one and a half to do business upon a fair and just bainches width and three-eighth inch sis. To have their word doubted and their motives constantly impugned is hard for honest men to bear. But we machine is used that will cut a half-inch thickness of steel, two and a half inches wide. know of no help for it as long as the market is flooded with cheap imitations and adulterated compounds which are constantly palmed off upon the public

as genuine. that reputable dealers often suffer unjustly when so many are victimized by the swindling arts of trade. Their only protection in this case is to combine their forces in driving out the shams and frauds from the market. Public confidence will be restored when it comes to be understood that the majority of business men have set themselves against the manufacture and sale of adulterations and shoddy goods. It is manifestly to the interest of all the better class of dealers that their methods should be considered in every instance as fair and right. The haggling and "beating down" process, which many think a necessary part of shopping and marketing, is a disgusting and demoralizing practice, and a loss in the end of both time and money. There should be no occasion for such ways of doing business among a really shrewd and practical people. It is not only embar-assing and vexatious, but a positive damage to all concerned. The business world owes it to itself to purge out the thieves and swindlers who ply their arts in its name, for the truth yet stands as of old, that honesty is the best policy.-N. Y. Observer.

Some Fat Legal Fees.

Charles O'Conor received \$75,000 for his services in the Jumel case, which was very reasonable, since he secured to his clients an estate worth a million. Evarts received \$25,000 for defending Beecher. Beach, who represented Tilton, did not receive more than \$5,000, and to raise this sum Theodore had to mortgage his house and exhaust all other resources. Ten vears have elapsed resources. Ten 'years have elapsed since this famous action took place, and probably the world has never seen a more exciting scandal since the attempt of George IV. to divorce the queen. Scott Lord, who conducted Cornelius J. Vanderbilt's contest of his father's will, received \$50,000, and William H. Vanderbilt paid probably even more to his legal combatants. In the James B Taylor will tight the entire estate, amounting to a quarter million, was devoured by the lawyers during a long litigation, which was only discontinued when the funds were exhausted. Railway litigation pays liber-halfees, and it is said that David D. Field draws \$10,000 a year as counsel Field draws \$10,000 a year as counsel for the L roads. If any practitioner can get a berth of this kind he is sure of a fortune. In the Parish will case the fees were \$50,000. The richest case, however, on record in this country was the protracted quarrel between two coal companies. They made an agree-ment of a very clear and explicit character, and yet each interpreted it differently from the other. Notwithstanding the carefulness with which it was drawn there was clear room for such a mis-understanding, and each appealed to

Company Shops.

Mr. M. M. Shoffner, Postmaster and Justice of the Peace, Company Shops, Alamance Co., N. C., writes, he has used St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism, cuts, swelled ankles and knees, pains in the back and sore-throat. One or two applications in each case has always cured, and he believes the Great German Remedy is the best in the world. "As long as I can get it," he adds, "I never intend to be with out it."

"Five thousand molecules can sit com-fortably on the point of a pin." Herein the molecule differs materially from man. —Norristown Herald.

The Best for Butter. The Best for Butter.

There is but one best color for butter, and that that is Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, no candid investigator doubts. It is the best butter color in the world; is free from sediment or impurity, always ready for instant use, and it imparts to butter that rich dandelion yellow, without a tinge of red, which is the acme of desirability in any butter color.

The professional thief is the only man who believes in doing everything exclusively upon his own hook.

One of the strongest proofs of the value of Kidney-Wort as a remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, is the fact that it is used and prescribed by "regular" physicians. Philip C. Ballou, M. D., of Monkton, Vt., says: "Take it all in all, it is the most successful remedy I have ever used."

An anxious inquire: asks: 'Where is the best place for salt-water bathing?" In the salt-water, dear friend. Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Removes pimples from the face of humanity. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

Can you speak of a young lady as being brow beaten when she has her hair banged -Burlington Free Press.

JOHN A. SMITH, the largest merchant in Gainesville, Ga., says: "I suffered for It is EQUALLY EFFICACIOUS in CU Gainesville, Ga., says: "I suffered for years from the combined effects of Ery years from the combined effects of Erysipelas and Eczema. I continued to grow worse under medical treatment and by taking medicine containing Potash. S. S. cured me thoroughly and absolutely. My appetite, strength and flesh returned as I was cured with it."

"MADAME," said a gentleman, offering a rose to a lady, "allow me to present you to one of your sisters."

MANY ladies who for years had scarcely ever enjoyed the luxury of feeling well have been so renovated by the use of Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that they have triumphed over the ills flesh is said to be heir to, and life has been crowned with added charms and fresher beauty.

"This is a suggestion of spring," said the rat, as the trap closed upon him.

Do it Yourself. With Diamond Dve any lady can get as good results as the best practical dyer. Every dye warranted true to name and sample. 10c. at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington Vt.

OARSMEN might appropriately be termed "Knights of the rowed."

An appropriate sign for a dilapidated clock-"Hands off!"

"Poverty develops genius," says a philosopher. It is sad to think that so few newspaper men possess genius.

OBJECTION is made in New York to drowning stray dogs for fear so many sunken barks may obstruct navigation. THE mouth of the Amazon River in South America is one hundred miles wide. Now see the minstrel end-man turn green with

envy .- Yonkers Statesman. Young Physician-No, it is not good taste for a young physician when writing to a patient to sign himself, "Yours till death."—Somerville Journal.

"Why does Diana get more beaus than I?" asked the elder sister. "I can't know, unless it is she is a little archer," said mamma, with a quiver of her lips.

Why are trees among the best-mannered productions of the globe? Because they always leave in time, and never leave sithout a bough.

DAUGHTER of the house (to gentleman with whom she has been flirting desperately the whole evening, in a whisper on his taking leave)—"Next Tuesday I shall be at home the whole afternoon!" Visitor—"So shall I".

DELMONICO said: "Very few people understand how to cook water." We should think the best way would be to boil it. Still some people may prefer it roasted or fried. It's purely a matter of taste.—Philadelphia Call.

A DULL boy was given a carpenter's rule and told to go measure the width of a window. Returning, he reported as follows: "It's just as wide as the length of the rule and my two thumbs and a brick-bat put together." THE dressmaker recommended that

shirring be put upon some part of Dot's new dress. "Mamma," said Dot, "what is a shirring?" "Well, my child, a shir-ring is—is—a gathering." "Oh, yes, ring is—is—a gathering." "Oh, yes, mamma; I had a shirring in my ear last winter."

For a cold in the head, there is nothing so good as Piso's Remedy for Catarrh.

PAPILLON

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No. 95 8 A. N. K.-D.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 24.—The National Convention of the Prohibition party, met yesterday in Lafayette Hall. The address of welcome was delivered by C. L. Rose of Pittsburgh. He described it as a very great honor and pleasant duty to welcome to Pittsburgh the delegates of the National Prohibition convention. Gideon T. Stewart, Chairman of the National Committee, responded in behalf of the conven-tion, and then delivered the opening address. Temporary organization was effected in the choice of William Daniel, of Mary-land, as Chairman and Mrs. Woodbridge, President of the Ohio Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Charles Carter, of Washington, D. C., as Secretaries. The Secretary made a report of the number of delegates from the various States (500 in all) and the Committee on Credentials was appointed. The convention then, at 1:30, took a recess until 3 p. m. The Committee on Credentials was instructed to meet at 2 p. m. and be prepared to report.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The afternoon session opened with the singing of a campaign song to the air of "John Brown." Then, after prayer, the Secretary reported the following representatives in the convention: Alabama, 2; California, 23; Connecticut, 2; Illinois, 45; Maine, 3; Kansas, 17; Kentucky, 6; Michi-gan, 56; Nebraska, 3; Dakota, 1; Ohio, 84; New Jersey. 18; Maryland, 16; New York, 75; Missouri, 10; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 10; Pennsylvania, 53; Wisconsin, 55. Total, 446. Telegrams encouraging the convention in its work were read from various parts of the

country and applauded.

Miss Willard, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, appealed to the convention to listen at this time to a memorial prepared by the Union and it was read by the Secre-

The evening session was prefaced by the singing of various hymns and campaign melodies. When the national emblem with stripe attached bearing the word "Prohibition" was waved, there were three cheers given for the "old flag," and then the audience joined in singing the "The Star Spangled Banner." Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Warner, of New York.

Permanent organization was then an-nounced, with Professor Samuel Dickey, of Michigan, as President, a large numladies and General Clinton B. Fiske, of New Jersey, and several Secretaries, the first among them being Mrs. Woodbridge, of Ohio. The report was adopted and a committee appointed to conduct Mr. Dickey to

The Committee on Rules made a report, which was adopted. Various propositions were submitted and referred to the Committee on Resolutions, among them one to make the basis of representation at the next Prohibition Conven-tion two for each Congressional District and four for each State, and another to change the party's name. The convention then ad-journed till nine o'clock Thursday morning.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 25 .- In the Prohibition Convention yesterday, after the nomination of R. H. McDonald by Babcock, of California, George C. Christian, of Illinois, nominated John P. St. John, of Kansas, which was seconded by Miss Frances P. Willard. A delegate from Kentucky and one from Maine seconded the nomination of McDonald. W. T. Custis, of Maine, put in nomination G.
T. Stewart, of Ohio. The nomination of Mr. St. John was also seconded by Mrs. Clara Hoffman, President of the W. C. T. U., of Missouri. Several other delegates seconded the nomination of St. John.

When the State of Pennsylvania was called Mr. Pierce came to the platform to put in nomination Hon. James Black, of Pennsylvania. He spoke of him as the author of the first prohibition platform ever issued in this country; as the author of the platform for years afterwards, and as probaauthor of most of the planks would be in the platform to-day. The names of McDonald, Stewart and Black were withdrawn. Finch, of Nebraska, moved that the roll call be suspended and that John P. St. John be nominated by ac-clamation. Mr. Chapin, of Wisconsin, seconded the nomination of St. John and de-clared that the fight in the coming election would be between St. John and Cleveland. Another delegate said he had at the earnest request of Mr. St. John promised to do all he could to prevent his nomination. He had done so up to the present time, but now he seconded the nomination. The motion to suspend the rules and nominate St. John by acclamation came up for action, but upon the earnest argument of a dele stampede the convention, and to leave the most important work (the platform), uncared for, the convention at 1:20 took a re-

The question being on suspending the rules and nominating St. John by acclamation, Mr. Hopkins, of New York, moved as a substitute that the roll of the States be called and that the delegates announce their choice. Agreed to and the call of the States was proceeded with. As the States were called alphabetically, the Chairman of the several delegations cast their respective votes for John P. St. John. When the roll was completed the Secretary announced that 602 votes had been cast, all of them for John P. St. John. The announcement was greeted with loud cheers. The President made a formal announcement of the unanimous nomination of John P. St. John, and called for another rousing cheer, which was heartily responded to. A committee was appointed to send a telegram to ex-Governor St. John notifying him of his nomination. The platform was then reported by Mr. Beck, of Pennsylvania. was read by sections for action. After further debate the previous ques tion was then ordered on all sections of platform not previously acted on, and the platform as a whole was adopted amid

cess until two p. m.

Boston, Portland, Providence and other Eastern towns, describing the enthusiasm with which the nomination of Mr. St. John had been received among church going and

temperance people.

Rev. Dr. Minor, of Massachusetts, one of the three members of the Committee on Resolutions to whom the platform was referred for literary revision, said that the committee would not be able to report to one convention for action. He moved, however, that the party be named as the "Pro-

hibition party."
Miss Willard spoke in favor of retaining the name of "Prohibition Home Protection The question between Dr. Minor's propo

sition and Miss Willard's was taken amid much excitement, and resulted 223 to 156 in the success of the former. The name of the party therefore, is to be "The Prohibition party."

The convention then, at 6:30, took a re-

At ten o'clock the convention nominated

by a rising vote William Daniel, of Maryland, for Vice-President, and after that gen-tleman had returned thanks the convention

The National Committe At a meeting of the National Committee the following officers were elected: John B. Finch, Lincoln, Neb., Chairman; D. P. Sangendorph, Charlotte, Mich., Vice-Chair-J. Jutkins, Chicago, Ill., Corresponding Secretary; J. A. VanFleet, Chicago, Ills., Recording Secretary; S. D. Hastings, Madison, Wis., Treasurer. These officers with Miss Frances E. Willard, of Evanston, Ill., and Mrs. Brown, of Cincinnati, O., constitute the Proceedings the Executive Committee of the party with full power to act when the General Committee is not in session.

The Platform. The Piatform.

First—The Prohibition Home Protection party in National Convention assembled, acknowledge Almighty God as the rightful sovereign of all men, from whom the just powers of government are derived, to whose laws human enactments should be conformed and peace, prosperity and happiness only can come to a people when their laws of National and State Government are in accord with the divine will.

and peace, prosperity and happiness only can come to a people when their laws of National and State Government are in accord with the divine will.

Second—That the importation, manufacture, supply and sale of alcoholic beverages created and maintained by the laws of National and State Governments during the entire history of such laws, is everywhere shown to be promoting the cause of intemperance with resulting crime and pauperism, making large demands upon public and private charity, imposing large and unjust taxation, and imposing burdens for penal and sheltering institutions upon thrift, industry, manufacture and commerce, endangering the public peace, causing the desecration of the Sabbath, corrupting our politics, legislation and administration of laws, shortening lives, impairing health, and diminishing productive industry, causing education to be neglected and despised, nullifying the teachings of the Bible, church and school, the standard and guides of our fathers and their children in the founding and growth under God of our widely extended country and which is imperiling the perpetuity of our oivil and religious liberty.

There are baneful fruits by which we know that these laws are alike contrary to God's laws and contravene our happiness, and we call upon our fellow-citizens to aid in the repeal of these laws and the legal supervision of this baneful liquor trafic. The fact that during the twenty-four years in which the kepublican party has controlled the General Government and that of many of these States no effort has been made to change this policy; Territories have been created from the National domain, and governments for them established, and States from them admitted to the Union; in no instance in either of which has this traffic been forbidden or the people of these Territories or States been permitted to prohibit.

The defines have been created from the people of these Territories or States been permitted to prohibit.

of these Territories or States been permitted to prohibit.

Third—There are now over 20,000 distilleries, breweries, wholesale and retail dealers in these drinks, holding certificates and claiming authority of the Government for continuation of a business so destructive to the moral and material welfare of the people, together with the fact that they have turned a deaf ear to remonstrance and petition for a correction of this abuse of civil government, is conclusive that the Republican party is insensible to or impotent for the redress of these wrongs, and should no longer be entrusted with the powers and responsibilities of Government.

Fourth—That although that party in its late National Convention was silent on the liquor question, not so its candidates, Blaine and Logan. Within years past Mr. Blaine has publicly recommended that the revenue derived from the liquor traffic shall be distributed among the States, and Senator Logan has by a bill proposed to devote these revenues to the support of schools. Thus both virtually recommended the perpetuation of the traffic and that the States and citizens shall become partners in the liquor crime.

The fact that the Democratic party has, in its National deliverances of party policy, arrayed itself on the side of drink-makers and sellers by declaring against the policy of prohibition of such traffic under the false name of "sumptuary laws," and when in power in some of the States in refusing to remoty the evit, and in Congress of refusing to permit the creation of a Board of Inquiry to Investigate and report upon the effects of this traffic, proves that the Democratic party should not be entrusted with power or place.

Fifth—That there can be no greater perfit to the Nation than the existing competition of the Republican and Democratic parties for the reminal classes, will barter away public morals, the purity of the ballot-box, and every trus

Sixth—That while we favor reforms in the administration of the Government, in the abolition of all sinecures, useless offices and officers, in the election of postal officers of the Government instead of their appointment by the President, and that competency, honesty and sobriety are the essential qualifications for holding civil office, and we oppose the removal of such persons from mere administrative offices; except so far as it may be absolutely necessary to secure effectiveness to the vital issue on which the general administration of the Government has been entrusted to a party.

Seventh—That the collection of revenues Seventh—That the collection of revenues from alcholic liquors and tobacco should be abolished as the vices of men are not the proper subject for taxation. That revenue from custom duties should be levied for the support of the Government economically administered, and when so levied, the fostering of American labor, manufactories and industries should constantly be held in view.

riew. Eighth—That public land should be held for

View.

Eighth—That public land should be held for homes for the people, and not for gifts to corporations, or to be held in large bodies for speculation upon the needs of actual settlers. Ninth—That all money, coin and paper, shall be made, issued and payable by the General Government, and shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private.

Tenth—That grateful care and support should be given to our soldiers and sailors, their dependent widows and orphans, disabled in the service of their country.

Eleventh—That we repudiate, as un-American, contrary to, and subversive of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, from which our Government has grown to be a Government of 50,000,000 of people, and a recognized power among nations, that any person, or persons, shall or may be excluded from residence or citizenship with all others who may desire the benefits which our institutions confer upon the oppressed of all nations.

Twelfth—While there are important re-

from residence or citizenship with all others who may desire the benefits which our institutions confer upon the oppressed of all nations.

Twelfth—While there are important reforms that are demanded for purity of administration and the welfare of the people their importance sinks into inisgnificance when compared with the reform of the drink traffic which annually wastes \$800,000,000 of the wealth created by toil and thrift, drags down thousands of families from comfort to poverty, which fills jails and penitentiaries, insane asylums, hospitals and institutions for dependency, which destroys health, saps industry and causes loss of life and property to thousands in the land; lowers the intellectual and physical vigor, dulls the cunning hand of the artisan, the chief cause of bankruptcy, in solvency and loss in trade and by its corrupting power endangers the perpetuity of free institutions.

Thirteenth—That Congress should exercise its undoubted power and prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages in the District of Columbia, the Territories of the United States, in all places over which the Government has executive jurisdiction.

Fourteenth—That thereafter no State shall be admitted into the Union until its constitution shall expressly prohibit polygamy and the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. We carnestly call the attention of the laborer and mechanic, the miner the manufacturer and ask an investigation of the baneful effects upon labor and industry caused by the needless liquor business which will be found to be the robber who lessens wages and profits, the destroyer of the happiness and family welfare of the laboring man, and that labor and all legitimate industry demand deliverance from the taxation and loss which this traffic imposes, and that no tariff or other legislation can so beautifully stimulate production, or increase a demand for capital and labor, or produce so much, of comfort and content as the suppression of this traffic would bring to the laboring man, mechani

sheaves of rejoicing and the education and arousing of the public mind, the demand for a constitutional amendment now prevailing, are largely the fruit of her prayers and labors, and we rejoice to have our Christian women unite with us, that, sharing in the labor that shall bring the abolition of the traffic to the polls, she shall join in the grand "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," when by law our boys and friends shall be free from logal drink-temptation.

Sixteenth—That believing in the civil and political equality of the sex and that the ballot in the hand of woman is a right for her protection and would prove a powerful ally for the abolition of the drinking saloon, the execution of law, the promotion of reform in civil affairs, and the removal of corruption in public : life; so believing it we relegate the practical ontworking of this reform to the discretion of the Prohibition party in the several States, according to the condition of public sentiment in those States. Gratefully we acknowledge and praise God for the presence of His spirit-guiding counsels, granting the success which has been vouchsafed in the progress of the temperance reform, and looking to Him from whom all wisdom and help come, we ask the United States to make the principles of the above declaration a ruling principle in the Government of the Nation and of the States.

Resolved, That henceforth the Prohibition Home Protection Party shall be called by the name of "The Prohibition Party."

CIRCUS IN A STORM.

Storm Strikes Barnum's Circus-Severa Persons Injured.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 25—About 10,-000 people assembled under Barnum's circus tents in Cortlandt to see "the greatest show on earth," and to many it proved one of the most exciting seenes ever witnessed in Central New York. Shortly after three o'clock, without a moment's warning, a hurricane struck the tents and blew them over. This was followed by a furious rain storm, accompanied by heavy thunder and vivid lightning. The heavens were overcast with clouds, and everything grew dark. The wildest excitement followed. Women screamed, children cried, men shouted, and to add to the consternation the animals increased the panic by their roars and screams. The employes will to rescue those who were held under the poles, ropes and wet canvas. The storm continued with unabated fury. The bodies of five women were taken out for dead, but two of them were simply overcome by fright. The others were badly injured. cores of men, women and children were taken out, all more or less bruised or injured. About forty were hurt about the head and sustained broken limbs. The most seriously injured were: Cornelius Brooks, of Marathon, badly injured about the chest and arm broken. N. Salisbury, Cortlandt, head badly cut. Rev. George Adams and his daughter both eceived painful cuts on their heads. Adams fainted, and it was thought she was dead. Eddie Polson is still unconscious from a bad wound on his head. Miss Mills,

of Homer, has her head cut and neck injured. It was at first thought to be broken. L. C. Schultz, of Cortlandt, cut on the temple and chest hurt. Eddle Rood, of Homer, leg broken and scalp injured. G. Fairbanks, back hurt seriously. Milt Waverly, of East Freetown, scalp taken partly off. A. S. Gates, of Truxton, injured about the head. A baby, three girls and two women are badly hurt, and lie in a comatose condition. It was at first thought that at least four of the victims would die, but at a late hour all are said to be doing well. The damage to wardrobes and canvas is \$12,-

Burning Whisky.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., July 25,-A. Overolt & Co.'s distillery caught fire early yesterday morning and in less than three hours the main building, together with the bonded warehouse and seven hundred barrels of whisky burned. The origin of the fire was either spontaneous combustion of mill dust, or from a cigar left by a workman. The gross value of the whisky was \$250,000, and the loss on buildings and machinery, \$115,000. One warehouse with six hundred barrels of vhisky was saved. Everything was fully insured. Nearly all the whisky was owned by Philadelphia and New York parties. The heat was intense and the flames lit up the country for miles. The burning whisky flowed down the river. Twenty-five barrels were rolled away and the whisky dipped up by the mob and there were hundreds of

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25 .- An excited neeting of the depositors of Harrison's bank was held to-day, at which the expression that J. C. S. Harrison should be tarred

drunken men as a consequence.

and feathered, if not hung, was applauded. Major Gordon, who presided, reproved the speaker, and said the law should be permitted to take its course, and that Mr. Harrison's case would be presented to the Grand Jury and he be prosecuted. There is a report upon the streets that the personal indebtedness of Ingram Fletcher and Albert Fletcher in the suspended bank is very large, the former being quoted as igh as \$400,000 and the other When Receiver Wallace was asked about this he said he could not talk, but that while the indebtedness was large, in the case of Ingram Fletcher, at least, a satisfac-

tory explanation could be made.

DAYTON, O., July 25 .- A fire in John Dodd's hay-rake works yesterday morning, spread rapidly through the frame work-shop, paint-shop, brick dry-house, engine-room and machine-shop, and the intense heat of the flames ignited the surrounding dwellings, destroying four two-story frames; also stables, sheds, etc. Nearly one whole block is in ashes. During the fire, a strong breeze plew the red embers all over, endangering the city. Glowing embers were found two miles from the fire.

2:30 p. m.-Another fire on Wayne street two miles east, divided the department. Both fires are now under control. Loss to Dodds, \$50,000; dwelling and personal property, \$25,000; insurance, \$40,000.

The New Comet.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 24.- E. E. Barnard, discoverer of comet B, furnishes the following position of the comet on July 20th: Right ascension, fifteen hours, fiftyseven minutes, forty-six seconds, south: declinations, thirty-seven degrees, eleven minutes, fourteen seconds. Daily motion in right ascension, one minute forty-six seconds; daily motion in declination, twenty seconds of an arc, an exceedingly small motion. It is larger and now has a small nucleus.

Pig Lead Thieves.

JOPLIN. Mo., July 24.—Constable Short arrested three boys named respectively Early, Null and Molan, charged with stealing pig lead from the smelter of the Granby Mining and Smelting Company. The boys had a hearing before Squire Crear, who fined them for their petty thieving.

Living High. QUEBEC, July 24.-John C. Eno rented splendidly furnished residence on St. John street, and was joined by his wife and three GENERAL LOGAN'S LETTER

GENERAL LOGAN'S LETTRE

Semally Accepting the Republican Nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.

General John A. Logan's letter of acceptance, under date of July 19, and a idressed to General John B. Henderson, Chairman of the late Republican Convention, was given out to-day, and is in substance is follows:

DEAR SIR—Having received from you on the 24th of June the official notification of my nomination at the National Republican Convention as the Republican candidate for Vice President of the United States, and considering it to be the duty of every man devoting himself to the public service to assume any position to which he may be called by the voice of his countrymen, I accept the nomination with a grateful and deep sense of its responsibilities; and, if elected, shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

This nonor, as is well understood, was wholly unsought by me. That it was tendered by the representatives of the party in a manner so flattering, will serve to lighten whatever labors I may be called upon to perform.

Although the variety of subject s covered in the very excellent and vigorous declaration of principles adopted by the Convention prohibits, upon an occasion calling for brevity of expression, that full elaboration of which they are susceptible, I avail myself of party usage to signify my approval of the various resolutions of the platform, and to discuss them briefly.

The resolutions of the platform declaring for a levy of such duties "as to afford security to our diversified industries, and protection to the rights ane wages of the 1 abore, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just award, and the laboring man his full share in the National prosperity," meets his hearty approvar and he sums up the supplied of a protective tariff by saying:

"The principle involved is one of no great the care and a negative course produced."

sums up the subject of a protective tariff by saying:

"The principle involved is one of no great obscurity, and can be readily comprehended by any intelligent person calmly reflecting upon it. The political and social systems of some of our trade-competing nations have created working classes miserable in the extreme. They receive the merest stipend for their daily toil, and in the great expense of the necessities of life, are deprived of those comforts of clothing, housing and health-producing food, with which wholesome mental and social recreation can alone make existence happy and desirable."

"Now, if the products of those count less are to be placed in our market alongside of American products, either the American capitalist must suffer in his legitimate prouts, or he must make the American labore suffer in his attempt to compete with the species of labor above referred to."

"The obvious policy of our Government is to protect both capital and labor by a proper imposition of duties. This protection should extend to every article of American production which goes to build up the general prosperity of our people."

The letter goes on to discuss the wool inter-

which goes to build up the general prosperity of our people."

The letter goes on to discuss the wool interest, and the necessity for protective legislation in regard to that industry. He claims for the Republican party the credit of establishing a monetary system that has never been equaled by any other nation, and cites the high credit of the Nation and the premium at which our bonds are held as proof of its stability. He holds that "the convertibility of the currency should be maintained intact, and the establishment of an international standard among all commercial nations, fixing the relative values of gold and silver coinage, would be a measure of peculiar advantage."

"The subjects embraced in the resolutions respectively looking to the promotion of our interstate and foreign commerce and to the matter of our foreign relation are fraught with the greatest importance to our people." matter of our foreign relation are fraught with the greatest importance to our people."

"In respect to inter-State commerce, there is much to be desired in the way of equitable rates and facilities of transportation, that commerce may flow freely between the States themselves, diversity of industries and employments be promoted in all sections of our country, and that the great granaries and manufacturing establishments of the interior may be entitled to send their products to the seaboard for shipment to foreign countries, relieved of vexatious restrictions and discriminations in matters of which it may emphatically be said, "time is money," and also of unjust charges upon articles destined to meet close competition from the products of other parts of the world."

"As to our foreign commerce, the enormous growth of our industries, and our surprising production of cereals and other necessities of life, imperatively require that immediate and effective means be taken through pea eful, orderly and conservative methods to open markets which have been and are now monopolized largely by other nations. This more part cularly relates to our sister republics of Spanish America, as also to our friends the people of the Brazilian Empire."

In regard to our foreign relations he claims that what we most need is a "firm and vigorous assertion of every right and privilege belonging to our Government or its citizens, as well as an equally firm assertion of the rights and privileges belonging to the general family of American Republics situated on this continent, when opposed, if ever they should be, by the systems of government upon another continent.

An appeal to the right by such a Government upon another continent, when opposed, if ever they should be, by the disportant and harmon the continent.

An appeal to the right by such a Government as ours could not be disregarded by any civilized nation. In the treaty of Washington we led the world to the means of escape from the horrors of war, and it is to be noped that the era when all international differences shall be decided by peaceful arbitration is not far off."

The letter next deals with the conditions of society previous and subsequent to the war of the rebellion and the changed condition consequent upon the enfranchisement of 4,000,000 of negroes. The methods of nullifying the negro vote in the South are severely criticised. Under these methods, he says:

"Minorities actually attempt to direct the course of National affairs, and though up to this time success has not attended their efforts to elect a President, yet success has been so perilously imminent as to encourage a repetition of the effort at each quadrennial election, and to subject the interests of an overwhelming majority of our people, North and South, to the hazards of illegal subversion."

The custion of tein port to of pauce labor by the indiscr mionte to hazards of ineit gent a bor of the country from the old with the country in the country in the one competition.

As i have heretofore maintained, in order to achieve the ideal perfection of a popular government it is absolutely necessary that the The letter next deals with the conditions of

As I have heretofore maintained, in order to achieve the ideal perfection of a popular government, it is absolutely necessary that the masses should be educated. This proposition applies itself with full force to the colorel people of the South. They must have better educational advantages, and thus be enabled to become the intellectual peers of their white brethren, as many of them undoubtedly already are. A liberal chool system should be provided for the rising genera ion of the South, and the colored people be made as capable of exercising the duties of electors as the white people."

"With the determination to elevate our Goy"

should be provided for the rising general ion of the South, and the colored people be made as capable of exercising the duties of electors as the white people."

"With the determination to elevate our Governmental administration to a standard of justice, excellence and public morality, the fepublican party has serulously endeavored to lay the foundation of a system which shall reach the highest perfect on under the plastic hand of time and accumulating experience. The problem is one of far greater intreacy than appears upon its superficial consideration, and embraces the sub-questions of how to avoid the abuses possible to the lodgment of an immense number of appointments in the hands of the Executive; of how to give encouragement to and provoke emulation in the various Government employes, in order that they may strive for proficiency and rest their hopes of advancement upon the attributes of official merit, good conduct and exemplary honesty; and how best to avoid the evis of creating a privileged class in the Government service, who, in imitation of European prototypes, may gradually lose all proficiency and value in the belief that they possess a lite calling only to be taken away it case of some dagrant abuse."

"The Republican party came into existence in a crusade against the Democratic institutions of slavery and polygamy. The first of these has been buried beneath the embers of civil war. The party should continue its effort until the remaining iniquity shall disappeat from our civilization under the force of faithfully executed laws."

"While there should be the most right economy of governmental administration there should be no self-defeating part nony, either in our domestic or foreign service. Official cishonesty should be promotly and reientlessy punished. Our obligations to the defenders of our cuttry shoula never be forgotten, and the efficient part nony, either in our domestic or foreign service. Official cishonesty should be alternated from them, but reserved for free homes for all desiring t

Orchard Grass.

Fashion rules in grasses as in bonnets. The fashion for bonnets, however, changes much oftener than for grasses. There have been fifty changes in the style of bonnets during the last half century, but scarcely one in grasses. Timothy is still the fashionable grass for meadows, and blue grass for pas-tures. There are several good reasons why this should be the case. Timothy is well adapted to a large variety of soils, is ordinarily a sure crop, and is easily to cut and cure. It is the favorite of horsemen in town and country. The horse population of the country is very large and requires much fodder. Horsemen, knowing that timothy grass makes a good hay for the animals they keep, are reluctant to try any other highest price in the market, and it is ordinarily best to cater to the demands othy is a convenient as well as an excellent grass for farmers to raise. It is easy to establish a good stand of timothy. The seed is always to be obtained, and the price is ordinarily low. All farmers know how to sow it. It requires to be cut but once in the season, and this circumstance is favorable to farmers who desire to save all the labor possible. The great objection to it is that it quickly "runs out," especially when it grass for pastures, are well known. The plant has a very large proportion of foliage, which is tender, sweet and nutritious. It is an enduring grass. A sod of it, once secured, will last a century, and under judicious management will continue to improve. It is better crosses in the pedigrees. adapted to winter pasturage than any forage crop. It requires, however, a long time to establish a good grazing farmer-readers who have never bred or sod of blue grass, and it does not succeed in soils that are deficient in lime. In many respects orchard grass has

advantages over any other for meadow or pasture. In suitable localities it yields more and better food for stock than any variety of grass or clover. A after the seed is sown. A sod of orchard grass once established will last as long as one of blue grass. This grass affords feed earlier in the spring than any forage crop. If not allowed to produce seed it will continue to afford tender and sweet food till the plants are killed by the fall frosts. Cattle, horses, and sheep prefer it to any kind of grass or clover. Orchard grass makes excellent hay, but it is necessary to cut it two or three times during the season. In this latitude the first crop will be ready to cut by the middle of June. The only objection to orchard grass for a meadow is its liability to grow in the form of tassocks. These are liable to interfere with the operations of the mower or horse-rake. They may be prevented by thick seeding or by sowing red clover and stimulating its growth with ferti-lizers. By using a heavy roller early in the spring while the ground is soft the formation of tassocks may in a great measure be prevented. They are not objectionable in a permanent pasture, especially if it is devoted to sheep. Every considerable portion of land devoted to pasturage should contain at least a few acres that have been well prepared and seeded to orchard grass. It will afford excellent feed at least two weeks before blue grass, timothy, redtop, and clover have shown much sign of life. The turf formed of orchard grass is so firm that it is not likely to be injured by the feet of cattle, even when the ground is very soft. It is noticed that orchard grass stands drought better than almost any forage plant, and on this account it is desirable for portions of the country where the rainfall in summer is small. In its habits it resembles the "bunch grass'

of the western plains.

Orchard grass does best on a rich, deep, and tolerably moist soil. The ground should be deeply plowed and well pulverized. It should be prepared and manured with a view of being kept in the same crop for many years. Two bushels of seed are required for an acre. The seed is very light, a bushel weighing only twelve or fourteen pounds. should be sown on a calm day, otherwise the seed will be blown to a distance. Orchard grass does better in a partial shade than any of the grasses or closers. It is, therefore, well adapted to seeding orchards and woodlands that are to be devoted to pasturage. It is a mistake, however, to presume that it does better in a shade than in the open sunlight. Trees obstruct the light their branches and leaves, while their roots take up much of the nutriment that would otherwise go to the grass. The amount of grass or clover that is produced in a tolerably dense shade is very small. Its appearance is very de ceptive. Its substance does not compare well with its bulk. Cut and cured in the sunlight it contracts
large amount can be put in a very small compass. The orchard grass that is produced in a partial shade is very tenproduced in a partial shade is very tenproduced on that account is relished by

| HOGS—Good to choice heavy Light. | WHEAT—No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. in the sunlight it contracts so that a der, and on that account is relished by all kinds of stock. Orchard grass should never be sown on a lawn, as it would require to be cut every week, and even then the appearance of the lawn would not be good. The liability to would not be good. The liability to constitution of the lawn would not be good. The liability to constitution of the lawn would not be good. The liability to constitution of the lawn would not be good. The liability to constitution of the lawn would not be good. The liability to constitution of the lawn would not be good. The liability to constitution of the lawn would not be good. The liability to constitution of the lawn would not be good. The liability to constitution of the lawn would not be good. The liability to constitution of the lawn would not be good. The liability to constitution of the lawn would not be good. form tassocks renders it also objectionable as a lawn grass. The best grass for a lawn is one that makes a somewhat a lawn is one that makes a somewhat shoulders.

-The Royal Agricultural Society has decided that the English climate renders the profitable cultivation of tobacco im-

-San Diego, Cal., boasts of a human curiosity in the person of a Chinaman who has not the least semblance of a lower iswbone.

-It is the fashion now in London for gentlemen to wear no beards.

Improved Stock for the General Farm.

American farmers have a good reputation for shrewdness and for ability to adapt themselves to their surroundings; yet there are tens of thousands of them who refuse to believe that they can profitably make any direct use of pure-bred stock—cattle, for instance—or who, at the most, only make use of pure-bred bulls. It is unquestionably true that cross-bred or grade animals are often fully equal to the pure-bred ones for beef or milk production; but there is still a demand for more pure-bred animals that can be had. Great prices can not be made by the average farmer-breeder of pure cattle; but he must be a dull man, indeed, who can not find sale for his young stock-bulls and heifers-at prices considerably in kind. Timothy hay commands the advance of what he can obtain for even good grade animals. There are some breeds which are in little demand, but of the market. In many respects tim- there is no need of selecting any of these. Short-horns are now bred in such great numbers, and so generally distributed over the country, that almost any farmer, in any part of the United States in which good cattle are kept, can obtain all he may need at moderate prices. Some who are prejudiced against this breed point to the fact that Short-horns can be bought at quite moderate prices as evidence that quickly "runs out," especially when it they are losing their popularity. The is out close to the ground. The merits class of farmers we have in mind may of blue grass, which is the fashionable well be thankful that prices are as they are. Such farmers can not afford to pay \$1,000 or even \$500 for a bull or a cow, but they can afford, as we fully believe, to pay \$100 to \$200 for good individuals of good breeding, even if fashion has set her face against certain

owned a pure Short-horn cow. Suppose an Illinois or Iowa farmer buys a good bull and three, four or a half dozen cows or heifers at an average of \$100 each. If one be content to accept unfashionable pedigrees and colors, and not insist on buying "show" animals, large yield may be expected the season good, fair Short-horns can be obtained at this price or for an advance of \$50 each at most over the price demanded for "scrubs." These cattle can be kept as cheaply as grades or cross-bred ani-mals, aside from danger of loss by dis-ease or accident. Interest on the difference in cost over the value of good grade cattle will be the only additional cost of the progeny of these cattle. There may be places where it is not possible to sell a fair Short-horn for \$5 or \$10 more than the price of a grade steer or heifer of like age, but we do not know where such places are to be

found. With anything like average success the sales of the young bulls will, at least, repay the interest on the extra cost of the first purchase. When the herd of breeding females has reached twenty head the additional \$200 or \$300 at first expended over what would have been necessary to purchase grade cows cuts but little figure, while the herd will be worth, say \$2,000, instead of \$1,000 or \$1,200. We are purposely using low figures. It often happens that large profits come from buying high-priced cattle, but we want to impress npon many who could not be induced to buy even one animal at \$300 that they can make money, and almost without risk, by purchasing and breeding cattle of the lowest-priced families.

-Five months ago Pedro Llanes, ot Troy, N. Y., visited Cuba to look after some property about twenty miles from Havana, which was left him by his father. To pay the expenses of the trip he decided to act as agent for a Troy firm in the sale of a patent lubricator, and took with him the necessary sam-ples. After his arrival at Havana he was thrown into prison as a spy. The military authorities would not or could not understand that the boxes of lubricator were harmless and not for warlike purposes. He was sentenced to be shot. Mrs. Llanes, hearing nothing of her husband, sailed for Cuba with letters from Secretary of State Carr and and the Spanish consul. She searched the Havana prisons, and finally found her husband in one of them breaking stone and not knowing what moment he would be shot as a spy. She secured his release, and the other day both reached Troy .- Troy Times.

-At Newberry, S. C., Mrs. John Nelson found in the center of a potato a bright gold ring. The vegetable had grown through the metal and then around it until the ring was completely

concealed .- Chicago Times. THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, July 28, 1884. a lawn is one that makes a somewhat slow growth and which forms a smooth and compact sod. If orchard grass is allowed to stand till it becomes ripe it makes very poor hay. It should be cut while it is in blossom, or a little before the period of blossoming. It should donly be allowed to ripen when seed is desired. It is a profitable crop to raise for seed. In some localities two crops of seed can be obtained in a year.—

Chicago Times.

—Fifty-seven different foreign countries and provinces are named in the Compendium of the Tenth Census as having given birth to present residents of the United States.—N. Y. Tribune,

—The Royal Agricultural Society has decided that the English climate renders the profitable cultivation of tobacco im-PORK-New Mess. CATTLE—Exports
HOGS—Good to choice.
COTTON—Middling
FLOUR—Good to choice.
WHEAT—No. 2 red.
No. 2 Spring.
CORN—No. 2
OATS—Western mixed.
PORK—Standard Moss.